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Harry Sidney Newton
M.D.

Intern 1915-16

LAKE MCDONALD HOSPITAL
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL CENTER
STANFORD, CALIF. 94305



Engraved by W. L. Tuckett.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
Philadelphia.

Dessin by M. A. P.

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UNIVERSITY HALL, HARVARD
Cambridge, Mass.

THE HISTORY
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL

1751-1895

BY

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THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.**

REVISED EDITION

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PREFACE.

About ten years ago, in an abandoned closet in the "Retreat," an out-building of the Hospital, was found a large collection of letters, accounts, and memoranda, which were liable to be lost or destroyed. Among them were discovered many of the early papers of the Institution. The attention of the Board of Managers being directed to the existence of these perishable archives the following action was taken in reference thereto :

At a stated meeting of the Board of Managers held this day, the following was adopted :

Resolved, That this Board return their thanks to Dr. Thomas G. Morton, for his bringing to their attention, certain Ancient papers, relating to the Hospital, its organization and methods of administration, which he discovered in an inappropriate place within the Hospital, and the same were directed to be placed by the Steward, in the Fire Proof Safe, in the Pine Street Hospital.

BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER, *Sec'y.*

PHILADELPHIA, 11MO, 30, 1885.

It appears that some thirty years before, when alterations were in progress in the Library, these old documents had been carried over to the Retreat, where they were subsequently overlooked and their existence forgotten. In order to preserve the valuable historical material contained in these manuscripts and to prevent their being again mislaid or lost, it was suggested, as an eminently proper procedure to incorporate them in a publication, which should be, in fact, "The History of the Pennsylvania Hospital." This was taken up for consideration at the Contributors' Meeting, in May, 1893, when it met with cordial approval, as expressed in the following extract from the minutes :

At a meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital held May 1, 1893, on motion of Mr. George M. Conarroe it was

Resolved, That the Contributors have been glad to learn that a full and complete history of the Hospital from its foundation in A. D. 1751, is now in preparation which will be a monument worthy in matter and style of the noble Institution—the first of its kind in America—whose records it will preserve and perpetuate.

Resolved, That the favorable attention of the Contributors is requested toward the fund for the publication of this handsome volume.

Not only was moral support offered, but substantial contributions were given, at that time and since, towards the expense of publishing the work, of which, grateful mention may be made in this place :

Josephine M. Ayer, (N. Y.), \$500; John W. Biddle, \$20; The Misses Blanchard, \$100; T. Wistar Brown, \$50; Charles E. Cadwalader, \$5; John B. Chapin, M. D., \$10; C. H. Clark, \$25; E. W. Clark, \$25; Mary Coates, \$25; Geo. M. Conarroe, \$25; J. M. Da Costa, M. D., \$20; Emil Fischer, M. D., \$5; John B. Garrett, \$20; Joseph E. Gillingham, \$50; Chas. J. Harrah, \$300; Charles Hartshorne, \$20; Edward Hopper, \$25; C. H. Hutchinson, \$10; Miss Margaretta Hutchinson, \$10; Ann S. Hutchinson, \$20; John Story Jenks, \$50; Wm. M. C. Kimber, \$10; Mrs. John Lambert, \$5; Mrs. John L. LeConte, \$10; Robert M. Lewis, \$10; Mary Morris, \$25; Thos. G. Morton, M. D., \$500; Henry Norris, \$20; Ann W. Pearsall, \$10; Anna M. Powers, \$100; J. G. Rosengarten, \$50; Wm. M. Singerly, \$25; James Spear, \$20; Thomas Scattergood, \$20; Edmund Smith, \$20; Frank Thomson, \$50; Joseph B. Townsend, \$50; H. C. Townsend, \$10; Edward Willing, \$25; Sarah E. Wistar, \$20; George Wood, \$20.

The thanks of the compilers of these records are cordially returned also to the Board of Managers for the encouragement and support given during the progress of the undertaking, and acknowledgment is hereby especially tendered to the Publication Committee of the Board of Managers, Messrs. Benj. H. Shoemaker, Joseph B. Townsend, and Alexander Biddle, for active assistance and interest in the work, and also to Drs. A. J. Ourt, John B. Chapin, and Henry M. Wetherill, and to Messrs. D. D. Test and W. A. Armstrong. Thanks are also returned to Mrs. Gillespie for permission to use the very artistic miniature of Franklin, which finds an appropriate place over the article on Financial Affairs and Administration. The following letter is of some interest in connection therewith :

Tuesday, December 4. 1894.

DEAR DR. MORTON: I have great pleasure in granting the request you make to me in your note of yesterday. The negative of my miniature of Franklin is at your service for the History of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

It may perhaps interest you to know that this picture was taken in Paris, by Duplessis, and was in the opinion of his daughter, Mrs. Bache (my grandmother), the best likeness of her father ever taken. It has been twice copied, once for the statue which was placed over the Franklin Market on Tenth Street, and which now stands over the Ledger Office door, and once for a frontispiece for Mr. Hale's "Franklin in France."

I hope these facts will not interfere with your desire to have the copy, for I shall be glad to have anything belonging to me connected with an Institution which I so much respect.

I am most truly yours,

E. D. GILLESPIE.

For the typographical excellence of this book, the Contributors are indebted to the Managers of the Times Printing House, who have been most accommodating and courteous, rendering the task

of the compilers as pleasant and as light as possible. Thanks are also due to Mr. James P. Harbeson of the Gutekunst Company for the unusual excellence of the illustrations.

While the list of Contributors to the Hospital has been most carefully compiled from the records, it is still possible that there may have been some errors, or omissions, and, in fact, the following names have been observed to be incorrect, for which slight typographical errors due apology is made :

(On page 369) Palethorp, J. H. (375) Stiles, Henry; Stiles, H. A. (378) Biddle, Katharine H.; Biddle, Robt. and W. C.; Boker, Chas. S. (380) Cash, Andrew, D.; Cattell, Elijah G.; Claghorn, James L.; Claghorn, James W. (381) Cowperthwaite, Joseph; Cramond, Henry. (382) Dreer, Ferdinand J. (383) Elmslie, Ann; Elmslie, Elizabeth; Elmslie, Rebecca; Elmslie, William; Fairthorne, Frederick; Fassitt, Alfred; Fearons & Smith; Field, Charles J.; Firth, Thomas T.; Fisher, J. Francis. (385) Griffiths, William F.; Griffiths, Samuel P., M.D. (387) Hutchinson, I. Pemberton. (388) Kisterboch, Josiah. (389) Lindsay & Blakiston; Lowber, Edward. (391) Moorhead, Joel B. (393) Powel, John Hare; Powel, Mrs. John Hare; Powel, R. Hare; Powel, Samuel. (394) Rhawn, W. H.; Ricketts, John T.; Robinson, Moncure. (395) Sharpless, Nathan H. (400) Wurts, Charles S., M. D.

In preparing this History of the Pennsylvania Hospital, from the original documents, special effort has been made to preserve the forms of archaic expression and peculiar orthography, of these ancient papers, by careful comparison of the proof with the original, even at the risk of seeming to sanction peculiarities of orthography, or of grammatical construction, which differ from the standards of the present day. The exertions made to obtain portraits of the Managers and Physicians have been only measurably successful and lead to regret that this attempt to secure complete sets had not been made many years ago.

Among the noteworthy features of this work is material which, hitherto, has never been published, such as the letters from Lieutenant Governor Hamilton to the Penns; also various letters of the Managers to the Proprietors; letters from Dr. Fothergill of London; correspondence of the Managers with Governors Denny and Richard Penn and also letters of Benjamin Franklin, who was the first clerk of the Board of Managers. The account of the difficulties of the Hospital administration during the trying period of the Revolution and the report of the action taken by the Managers on the bequest of questionable value contained in Franklin's will, are of special interest. The history of the development of the Department for the Insane and of the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stones of the buildings, has also decided interest and value. The opinion of Horace Binney, Esq., prepared by request of the Board of

Managers, on the "Duties of the Coroner," and the text of the decision of the Lord Chancellor of England, in reference to an Act of Parliament, in favor of the Hospital, in the matter of the Pennsylvania Land Company's estate, with correspondence in relation thereto, are also here published for the first time, while the services of Franklin and Fothergill in this matter are, at length, publicly acknowledged. In the section of "Real Estate," is revealed a chapter of local history which hitherto has been inaccessible and which has been prepared with great care for this work. When the corner-stone of the Hospital on Eighth Street was laid, in 1752, the locality was selected because of its remoteness from the built-up portions of the city. The Managers afterward secured plots of land to the west, east, and south, for hygienic purposes, in order to prevent encroachment by buildings, that would interfere with the patients' supply of fresh air. This laudable design was frustrated by the growth of the city and they consequently found it advantageous to exchange this property surrounding the Hospital for land in West Philadelphia. The illustrations, it is believed, add very materially to the value of this History. Among them attention is especially called to the fine photogravure of West's painting "Christ Healing the Sick." The vignettes at the heads of the sections, as indeed most of the illustrations, are from photographic views taken especially for this book.

Daniel Webster, in his speech at the "Plymouth Celebration," ("Watson's Annals of New York," Phila., 1846, p. 364) well expressed the motives which have inspired the compilation of these records of the Pennsylvania Hospital:

"It is wise thus to recur to the sentiments, and to the character of those from whom we are descended. Men who are regardless of their ancestors and of their posterity, are very apt to be regardless of themselves. The man who does not feel himself to be a link in the great chain to transmit his life and being, intellectual and moral existence, from his ancestors to his posterity, does not justly appreciate the relations which belong to him. The contemplation of our ancestors and of our descendants ought ever to be within the grasp of our thoughts and affections. *The past* belongs to us by affectionate retrospect; while *the future* belongs to us, no less, by affectionate anticipation for those who are to come after us. And then only do we do ourselves justice, when we are ourselves true to the blood we inherit, and true to those to whom we have been the means of transmitting that blood."

PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION.

The two years which have elapsed since this work was first published have witnessed important changes in the Hospital, including extensive renovation of the centre building and remodelling of the east and west wings, the disappearance of the North House, and the construction of a new Receiving Ward, Clinical Lecture Hall and Children's Surgical Ward, which are comprised in the "Walter Garrett Memorial Building."

This occasion was deemed by the Managers a fitting opportunity to issue a revised edition of the History of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which should include an account of the exercises and addresses at the opening of the Garrett Memorial Building, April 23, 1897. This valuable addition to the resources of the Hospital was the gift of Mrs. Walter Garrett, and the total cost when completely furnished, amounted to the sum of \$93,870.63. It was commenced in May, 1896, and was completed in February, 1897. The first Clinical Lecture in the new Hall was delivered January 27, 1897, by Dr. Thomas G. Morton, which afforded a highly satisfactory test of its acoustic properties.

The President of the Board of Managers, Mr. Benjamin H. Shoemaker, made some introductory remarks on the opening of the new Hall, when addresses were also made by Dr. Thomas G. Morton, Senior Surgeon, by Dr. Jacob M. Da Costa, Senior Physician, and by Dr. John B. Chapin, Physician-in-Chief to the Department for the Insane. These addresses, with illustrations representing exterior and interior views of the Garrett Memorial Building, have been appended to this volume.

The opportunity has also been taken advantage of to revise the lists of Legacies and of Contributors, (page 367 *et seq.*) and to bring them up to the date, (May 3, 1897), when the last Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Hospital was held.

After going to press it was observed that two slight corrections should have been made in the History. On page 28, a foot-note states that the Kinsey mansion was below *Seventh* Street, it should be *Sixth* Street. In the statistical report, on page 241, the figures 291 on the 14th line under the head of "Average Number" should be 201. The statement should also have been made that up to the year 1842, the sick, injured, and insane were all classed together in the table; since that date the annual reports from the Insane Department have furnished the data for separate statistics.

**“ On Visiting
The Pennsylvania Hospital.” ***

by

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

“ Whose fair abode is this? Whose happy lot
Has drawn them in these peaceful shades to rest,
And hear the distant hum of busy life?
The city's noise, its clouds of smoke and dust,
Vainly invade these leafy walls that wave
On high around it, sheltering all within,
And wooing the scared bird to stay its flight
And add its note of joy to bless the scene:
The city's toils, and cares, and strifes are, sure,
Alike excluded here—Content here smiles
And reigns, and leads her vot'ries through the maze
Of flower-embroidered walks to bowers of bliss:
O! 'tis a sight to warm the heart of him
Who feels for man, and shares the joys he sees.”

* * * * *

* Poems of the late Francis S. Key, Esq., author of “ The Star Spangled Banner.” With an Introductory Letter by Chief Justice Taney. New York, 1857.





THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

From a petition presented, the 23d of January, 1751, to the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, by "sundry Inhabitants," it appears that, prior to the founding of the Pennsylvania Hospital, no permanent, public provision had been made in this Province for the care of persons "distemper'd in Mind and depriv'd of their rational Faculties," or for the relief of sick and injured inhabitants. The petitioners speak of the insane as :

Petition to
Provincial
Assembly.

Some of them going at large, a Terror to their Neighbours, who are daily apprehensive of the Violences they may commit : And others are continually wasting their Substance, to the great Injury of themselves and Families, ill-disposed Persons wickedly taking Advantage of their unhappy Condition, and drawing them into unreasonable Bargains, etc.

With reference to the indigent sick of the Province, it is set forth :

That the good Laws of this Province have made many compassionate and charitable Provisions for the Relief of the Poor, yet something farther seems wanting in favour of such whose Poverty is made more miserable by the additional Weight of a grievous Disease, from which they might easily be relieved, etc.

The fact that temporary accommodation had been provided for sick strangers, although nothing of this kind had been furnished for permanent residents, was certainly a strong argument in favor of establishing a Hospital, and this is expressed in clear terms at the conclusion of the petition :

The kind Care our Assemblies have heretofore taken for the Relief of sick and distempered Strangers, by providing a Place for their Reception and Accommodation, leaves us no Room to doubt their showing an equal tender Concern for the Inhabitants. And we hope they will be of Opinion with us, that a small Provincial Hospital, erected and put under proper Regulations in the Care of Persons to be appointed by this House, or otherwise, as they shall think meet, with Power to receive and apply the charitable Benefactions of good People towards enlarging and supporting the same, and some other Provisions in a Law for the Purposes abovementioned, will be a good Work, acceptable to God and to all the good People they represent.

Sick
Strangers
Provided for.

The public provision made for the sick and distempered immigrants above referred to had, in all probability, been inspired, not so much by tender concern for their welfare, as by the desire to keep such persons out of the city, and by thus isolating them, to prevent the introduction of contagious disease. The provisions here referred to constituted the first attempts to protect the inhabitants by the establishment of quarantine at the port of Philadelphia. Indeed, up to 1740, whenever sick immigrants arrived at Philadelphia, it was the usual custom to place them in empty houses about the city, and in this way infection was frequently communicated to the neighbors.

Care of Sick
and Insane
Poor.

It may be interesting to note some of the means and methods adopted in the Province for the care of sick and insane poor, from 1676 to the time when the petition just referred to was presented to the Assembly. The earliest provision for maintaining an insane patient is found in the records of the Upland Court, Delaware County, Pa., in 1676,

Jan Cornelissen, of Amesland, Complayning to ye Court that his son Erick is bereft of his naturall Senses and is turned quyt madd and yt; he being a poore man is not able to maintaine him; Ordered: that three or four persons bee hired to build a little block-house at Amesland for to put in the said madman, and at the next Court, order will be taken yt; a small Levy be Laid for to pay for the building of ye house and the maintaining of ye said madman according to laws of ye Government.

This appears to have been the customary method of procedure, under the laws of the Province, in the case of indigent lunatics, who were incarcerated at the discretion of the Court; such provision was enforced, however, only where the safety of citizens was imperilled, or, where the lunatic had destructive or homicidal impulses.

The opening of the Pennsylvania Hospital inaugurated a new epoch in the treatment of lunatics in this country, as it began by receiving them as patients suffering with mental disease, to be subjected to such treatment as their cases required, with a view to their ultimate restoration to reason, instead of simply confining them as malefactors.

The project of establishing a public hospital in this city, the need of which constantly became more urgent, was considered by the Association of Friends as early as 1709.

At a monthly meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, held the 25th of the ninth month of that year, the Records state:

Steps toward
Establishing
a Hospital.

Thomas Griffith is ordered to pay Edward Shippen to the value of Eight Pounds Sterling when there is stock in his hands, towards defraying the charges of negotiating matters in England in relation to the School Charter and one that is endeavored to be obtained for an Hospital, according to the agreement and concurrence of the Meeting some time past, and was accordingly to send over

by Isaac Norris to request of Gov. Penn who was willing to grant the same : but upon advice thought it proper to have the School and Hospital in one which this meeting desires may be moved again by James Logan, who is now going over to England.

This appears to have been the first effort toward establishing a Hospital in this community. Whether the intention was to inaugurate an institution for the exclusive use of members of the Society of Friends or a general Hospital, is, of course, at the present time, unknown.

Philadelphia being a place which could only develop in its early years by immigration, it was necessary to regulate the reception of persons who came by sea. The accommodations in the ships for passengers were insufficient, and too often, long voyages, poor ventilation, and improper food produced, among closely crowded passengers, scurvy, malignant fevers, and diseases of a dangerous type.

In early Provincial times, a Hospital was usually considered as a place where lunatics and other sick persons were confined, so that citizens generally might be protected from contagious disease, or the irresponsible acts of the insane. The medical care of paupers and lunatics was not deemed of so much importance as it is now. Not that the physicians appointed by the authorities to serve the quarantine station were incapable or unsympathetic, but the time consumed in journeying to the Pest House was so great that only physicians of limited practice, or those who had assistants to do the work, could accept such a position. Those who did undertake to attend the Pest House, it appears, occasionally neglected their duties. When Dr. Thomas Graeme presented a bill for twenty years' services at the Lazaretto, the Assembly rejected the claim, "owing to his neglect of the service."

Pest House
and
Lazaretto.

The Pest House on Fisher's Island was purchased by the authorities February 3, 1743, for a quarantine station for shelter and isolation of persons arriving from sea with epidemic diseases, but not as a refuge for the sick of the province. Even if it had possessed proper accommodations, it was too remote and inaccessible to be of any practical use to the citizens of Philadelphia. The want of a hospital located in the city soon came to be seriously felt. The Almshouse was simply a place of confinement. Willing physicians devoted much of their time to the poor, though many of these unfortunates were necessarily much neglected, owing to their homes being located in different and scattered parts of the city and suburbs, where they could not receive proper care.

Need of a
General
Hospital.

No one was more sensible of these difficulties than Dr. Thomas Bond, a prominent physician of large practice in Philadelphia. He was a man of great benevolence and occupied a position where the

Efforts to
Establish a
General
Hospital.

necessity of such an institution could be appreciated. His profession daily brought him in contact with the poor insane, the sick, and the injured, so that he became impressed with the idea of gathering a number of these unfortunates under one roof, where they would be provided with the care, comfort, and individual necessities required. After vainly endeavoring to obtain subscriptions to carry out his purpose, he sought Franklin and secured his assistance. With the aid of this powerful auxiliary, so influential and withal so methodical in everything he undertook, and by their combined efforts, the project was soon placed on a firm basis and the success of the undertaking assured.

Franklin's
Assistance.

Franklin has had ascribed to him the honor of being the originator of the Pennsylvania Hospital; but he generously sets this error at rest, by a positive denial, in his autobiography.* He says:

In 1751, Dr. Thomas Bond, a particular friend of mine, conceived the idea of establishing a hospital in Philadelphia, (a very beneficent design, which has been ascribed to me, but was originally and truly his) for the reception and cure of poor sick persons, whether inhabitants of the province or strangers. He was zealous and active in endeavoring to procure subscriptions for it; but the proposal being a novelty in America, and at first not well understood, he met with but little success.

At length he came to me with the compliment, that he found there was no such thing as carrying a public-spirited project through without my being concerned in it. "For," he said, "I am often asked by those to whom I propose subscribing, 'Have you consulted Franklin on this business? And what does he think of it?' And when I tell them I have not, (supposing it rather out of your line) they do not subscribe, but say, they will consider it." I inquired into the nature and probable utility of the scheme, and receiving a very satisfactory explanation, I not only subscribed to it myself, but engaged heartily in the design of procuring subscriptions from others. Previously, however, to the solicitation, I endeavored to prepare the minds of the people by writing on the subject in the newspapers, which was my usual custom in such cases, but which he had omitted.

The subscriptions afterwards were more free and generous; but beginning to flag, I saw they would be insufficient without some assistance from the Assembly, and, therefore, proposed to petition for it; which was done. The country members did not at first relish the project; they objected that it could only be serviceable to the city, and, therefore the citizens alone should be at the expense of it; and they doubted whether the citizens themselves generally approved of it. My allegation to the contrary, that it met with such approbation as to leave no doubt of our being able to raise two thousand pounds by voluntary donations, they considered as a most extravagant supposition and utterly impossible.

On this I formed my plan; and asked leave to bring in a bill for incorporating the contributors according to the prayer of their petition, and granting them a blank sum of money; which leave was obtained chiefly on the consideration that the House could throw the bill out if they did not like it. I drew

* Bigelow's Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia, 1868, page 281.

it so as to make the important clause a conditional one, viz. : " And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that when the said contributors shall have met and chosen their Managers and treasurer and shall have raised by their contributions a capital stock of two thousand pounds value, the yearly interest of which is to be applied to the accommodation of the sick poor in the said hospital, and free of charge for diet, attendance, advice and medicines, and shall make the same appear to the satisfaction of the speaker of the Assembly for the time being; that then it shall and may be lawful for the said speaker, and he is hereby required to sign an order on the provincial treasurer, for the payment of two thousand pounds in two yearly payments, to the treasurer of the said hospital, to be applied to the founding, building and finishing of the same."

Franklin's
Account of
Founding the
Hospital.

This condition carried the bill through; for the members who had opposed the grant, and now conceived they might have the credit of being charitable without the expense, agreed to its passage; and then in soliciting subscriptions among the people, we urged the conditional promise of the law as an additional motive to give, since every man's donation would be doubled; thus the cause worked both ways. The subscriptions accordingly soon exceeded the requisite sum, and we claimed and received the public gift, which enabled us to carry the design into execution. A convenient and handsome building was soon erected, the institution has by constant experience been found useful, and flourishes to this day, and I do not remember any of my political manœuvres, the success of which at the time gave me more pleasure; or wherein, after thinking of it, I more easily excused myself for having made some use of cunning.

After taking up the project, Franklin soon became enthusiastic and was always a zealous worker in behalf of the Hospital. He was intrepid, forcible, and logical. His appeals supported by plain statements of facts were irresistible, convincing his hearers and readers of the necessity of establishing such an institution. The fact of its support by voluntary contributions, heretofore considered impossible, he demonstrated to be no longer a matter of doubt. In his "Brief Account of the Pennsylvania Hospital," Philadelphia, 1754, he makes the following statements:

About the end of the year 1750, some Persons, who had frequent Opportunities of observing the distress of such distemper'd Poor as from Time to Time came to Philadelphia, for the Advice and Assistance of the Physicians and Surgeons of that City; how difficult it was for them to procure suitable Lodgings, and other conveniences proper for their respective cases, and how expensive the Providing good and careful Nurses, and other Attendants, for want thereof, many must suffer greatly, and some probably perish, that might otherwise have been restored to Health and Comfort, and become useful to themselves, their Families, and the Publick, for many years after; and considering moreover, that even the poor inhabitants of this city, tho' they had homes, yet were therein but badly accommodated in Sickness, and could not be so well and easily taken Care of in their Separate Habitations, as they might be in one convenient House, under one Inspection, and in the hands of skilful Practitioners; and several of the Inhabitants of the Province, who unhappily became disordered in their Senses, wandered about, to the terror of their Neighbours, there being no place (except the House of Correction or Almshouse) in which they might be confined, and subjected to proper treatment for their Recovery, and that House was by no means fitted for such Purposes; did charitably consult together, and confer with their Friends

Sick and
Insane Poor
without
proper Care.

and Acquaintances, on the best means of relieving the Distressed, under those Circumstances; and an Infirmary, or Hospital, in the manner of several lately established in Great Britain, being proposed, was so generally approved, that there was reason to expect a considerable Subscription from the Inhabitants of this City, towards the support of such a Hospital; but the expense of erecting a Building sufficiently large and commodious for the purpose, it was thought would be too heavy, unless the Subscription could be made general through the Province, and some assistance could be obtained from the Assembly; the following petition was therefore drawn, and presented to the House on the 23d of January, 1750-51:

Petition
Made to the
Assembly.

*To the honourable House of Representatives of
the Province of Pennsylvania,
The Petition of sundry Inhabitants of the said Province,
Humbly sheweth,*

THAT with the Numbers of People, the number of Lunaticks or Persons distempered in Mind and deprived of their rational Faculties, hath greatly encreased in this Province.

That some of them going at large are a Terror to their Neighbours, who are daily apprehensive of the Violences they may commit; And others are continually wasting their Substance, to the great Injury of themselves and Families, ill disposed Persons wickedly taking Advantage of their unhappy Condition, and drawing them into unreasonable Bargains, &c.

That few or none of them are so sensible of their Condition, as to submit voluntarily to the Treatment their respective Cases require, and therefore continue in the same deplorable State during their Lives; whereas it has been found, by the Experience of many Years, that above two Thirds of the Mad People received into Bethlehem Hospital, and there treated properly, have been perfectly cured.

Your Petitioners beg Leave farther to represent, that tho' the good Laws of this Province have made many compassionate and charitable Provisions for the Relief of the Poor, yet something farther seems wanting in Favour of such, whose Poverty is made more miserable by the additional Weight of a grievous Disease, from which they might easily be relieved, if they were not situated at too great a Distance from regular Advice and Assistance; whereby many languish out their Lives, tortur'd perhaps with the Stone, devour'd by the Cancer, deprived of Sight by Cataracts, or gradually decaying by loathsome Distempers; who, if the Expense in the present manner of Nursing and Attending them separately when they come to Town were not so discouraging, might again, by the judicious Assistance of Physic and Surgery, be enabled to taste the Blessings of Health, and be made in a few Weeks, useful Members of the Community, able to provide for themselves and Families.

The kind Care our Assemblies have heretofore taken for the Relief of sick and distempered Strangers, by providing a Place for their Reception and Accommodation, leaves us no Room to doubt their showing an equal tender Concern for the Inhabitants. And we hope they will be of Opinion with us, that a small Provincial Hospital, erected and put under proper Regulations, in the Care of Persons to be appointed by this House, or otherwise, as they shall think meet, with Power to receive and apply the charitable Benefactions of good People towards enlarging and supporting the same, and some other Provisions in a Law for the Purposes above mentioned, will be a good Work, acceptable to God and to all the good People they represent.

We therefore humbly recommend the Premises to their serious consideration.

A. Morris, Jun.	Reese Meredith.	Amos Strettell.	Wm. Coleman.
Jona. Evans.	Jos. Richardson.	John Armitt.	Wm. Atwood.
Joseph Shippen.	Jos. Sims.	Jos'h Fisher.	Anth. Morris.
John Inglis.	Edward Cathrall.	Nath'l. Allen.	Thos. Graeme.
John Mifflin.	Samuel Smith.	Wm. Plumsted.	Will. Branson.
Geo. Spotford.	S. Shoemaker.	Luke Morris.	Israel Pemberton.
John Reynell.	Saml. Hazard.	Stephen Armitt.	Joshua Crosby.
Chas. Norris.	Saml. Sansom.	Samuel Rhoads.	Will. Allen.
William Griffiths.			

This interesting document was in the handwriting of Franklin, though not signed by him, probably from the fact that he was before the people as a candidate for public office (being soon after elected to represent the City of Philadelphia in the Provincial Assembly). The wording of this petition is at once forcible and significant, not merely advocating the needs of the sick and injured, but the insane are referred to first, as if constituting the most important subject for legislation, and in a manner truly humane and highly enlightened. The views expressed on behalf of this afflicted class were far in advance of the times, and this document remains an imperishable monument to the honor, intelligence, and philanthropy of the originators and promoters of this charity. Referring to this, Franklin says :

Petition
presented to
the Assembly.

On the second reading of the Petition, January 29, 1751, the House gave leave to the Petitioners to bring in a Bill, which was read the First Time on the first of February. For some time it was doubtful whether the Bill would not miscarry, many of the Members not readily conceiving the Necessity or Usefulness of the design ; and apprehending moreover, that the Expense of paying Physicians and Surgeons, would eat up the whole of any Fund that could be reasonably expected to be raised ; but three members of the Medical Profession, viz. : Doctors Lloyd Zachary, Thomas Bond, and Phineas Bond, generously offering to attend the Hospital gratis for three years, and the other Objections being by degrees got over, the Bill, on the seventh of the same Month, passed the House, *Nemine Contradicente*, and on the 11th of May following, it received the Governor's approval.

Petition read
a second time
and favorably
considered.

The following is the text of the original :

CHARTER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL

Anno Regni Georgii II. Regis, Magnæ Britanniaë, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Vigesimo Quarto.

At a General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, begun and holden at Philadelphia, the Fourteenth day of October, Anno Domini, 1750, in the twenty-fourth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George II. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. And from thence continued by Adjournments to the Sixth Day of May, 1751.

An ACT to encourage the establishing of an Hospital for the Relief of the Sick Poor of this Province, and for the Reception and Cure of Lunaticks.

Charter
granted by
the Assembly
Establishing
the Pennsyl-
vania Hos-
pital.

WHEREAS the saving and restoring useful and laborious Members to a Community is a Work of publick Service, and the Relief of the Sick Poor is not only an Act of Humanity, but a religious Duty: AND WHEREAS there are frequently in many Parts of this Province poor distempered Persons, who languish long in Pain and Misery, under various Disorders of Body and Mind, and being scattered abroad in different and very distant Habitations, cannot have the Benefit of regular Advice, Attendance, Lodging, Diet and Medicines, but at a great Expense and therefore often suffer for Want thereof; which Inconveniency might be happily removed by collecting the Patients into one common provincial Hospital, properly disposed and appointed, where they may be comfortably subsisted, and their Health taken Care of at a small Charge, and where by the Blessing of God on the Endeavours of skilful Physicians and Surgeons, their Diseases may be cured and removed. AND WHEREAS it is represented to this Assembly, that there is a charitable Disposition in divers Inhabitants of this Province to contribute largely towards so good a Work, if such Contributors might be incorporated with proper Powers and Privileges for carrying on and compleating the same, and some part of the publick Money given and appropriated to the providing a suitable Building for the Purposes aforesaid.

Government
vested in Cor-
poration of
Contributors.

THEREFORE, for the Encouragement of so useful, pious, and charitable a Design, we pray that it may be enacted, AND BE IT ENACTED by the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esq.; Lieutenant-Governor under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and *Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex*, upon *Delaware*, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for all Persons, each of whom shall have contributed or subscribed the Sum of *Ten Pounds* or more, towards founding and establishing an Hospital, for the Reception and Relief of Lunaticks: and other distemper'd and sick Poor within this Province, or as many of them as shall think fit, to assemble and meet on the first Day of the Month called *July* next; and for all Persons, who shall thereafter contribute the like Sum of *Ten Pounds* or more (together with the said first Subscribers) or so many of them as shall think fit, to assemble and meet on the second Day of the first Week in the Month called *May*, yearly for ever, at some convenient place in the City of *Philadelphia*, then and there to elect by Ballot, twelve fit and suitable Persons, of their own Number, to be Managers of the said Contribution and Hospital, and one other Person to be Treasurer of the same until the next Election; and farther, to make such Laws, Rules and Orders, as shall appear to them the said Contributors met, or the major Part of them, to be good, useful and necessary, for the well-governing, ordering and regulating the said Hospital, and for the Regulation of the future Elections of Managers, Treasurer, and other necessary Officers and Ministers thereof, and for limiting and appointing their Number, Trust and Authority; and generally for the well-ordering all other Things concerning the Government, Estate, Goods, Lands, Revenues, as also all the Business and Affairs of the said Hospital: All which Laws, Rules and Orders so to be made as aforesaid, shall be from Time to Time inviolably observed by all concerned, according to the Tenor and Effect of them, provided they be not repugnant to the Laws of *England*, or this Government, and are approved by the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Attorney General of this Province for the

Managers
and Treas-
urer to be
annually
chosen.

Time being, under their Hands and Seals. And the said Contributors shall be, and are hereby made a Body corporate in Law, to all Intents and Purposes, and shall have perpetual Succession, and may sue, or be sued, plead, or be impleaded, by the Name of *The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital*, in all Courts of Judicature within this Province; and by that Name shall and may receive and take any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly Value of *One Thousand Pounds*, of the Gift, Alienation, Bequest, or Devise of any Person or Persons whomsoever; and of any Goods or Chattels whatsoever; and the said Contributors are hereby impowered to have and use one common Seal in their Affairs, and the same at their Pleasure to change and alter.

Contributors made a Corporation.

Limitation of their Estate.

PROVIDED nevertheless, That no General Meeting of the said Contributors, nor any Persons acting under them, shall employ any Money, or other Estate, expressly given or added to the capital Stock of the said Hospital, in any other Way, than by applying its annual Interest or Rent, towards the Entertainment and Care of the sick and distempered Poor, that shall be from Time to Time brought and placed therein, for the Cure of their Diseases, from any Part of this Province, without Partiality or Preference.

Capital Stock not to be Expended.

AND for the farther Encouragement of this beneficent Undertaking, BE IT ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid, That when the said Contributors shall have met and chosen their Managers and Treasurer as aforesaid, and shall have raised by their Contributions, a capital stock of *Two Thousand Pounds* Value (the yearly Interest or Rent of which is to be applied to the accommodating of the sick Poor in the said Hospital, free of Charge for Diet, Attendance, Advice and Medicines) and shall make the same appear to the Satisfaction of the Speaker of the Assembly for the Time being; that then it shall and may be lawful for the said Speaker of the Assembly, and he is hereby required, to sign an Order or Orders on the Provincial Treasurer, or Trustees of the Loan-Office, for the Payment of *Two Thousand Pounds*, in two yearly Payments, to the Treasurer of the said Hospital, to be applied to the Founding, Building and Furnishing of the same.

Two thousand pounds conditionally given.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, by the Authority aforesaid, That the Accounts of the Disbursement of the said *Two Thousand Pounds*, so ordered by the Speaker of the Assembly aforesaid, or any Part thereof that shall be hereafter expended, as the Case may be, and of the Rents, Products and Interests of any real or personal Estates or Sums of Money charitably given to the Use of the said Hospital, together with a List of such Donations, shall be fairly drawn out and published annually in the *Gazette*, or other News-Papers: And the Managers of the said Hospital, shall at all Times, when required, submit the Books, Accounts, Affairs and Economy thereof, to the Inspection and free Examination of such Visitors as may from Time to Time be appointed by the Assembly of this Province, to visit and inspect the same.

Accounts to be published.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if at any Time hereafter, there should not be a constant Succession of Contributors to meet yearly and chuse Managers as aforesaid, then the said Hospital, and the Estate and Affairs thereof, shall be in the Management, and under the Direction of such Persons as shall be from Time to Time appointed by Act of General Assembly of this Province for that Purpose.

In failure of a succession of Contributors.

Signed by the order of the House.

ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker*.

Approved by the Governor eleventh day of May, 1751.

The strenuous efforts made for the establishment of the Hospital had not been in vain. Its promoters in the meanwhile had not been

The Committee of the foregoing
 Association, do hereby certify
 as follows:—

John Smith	James Brown	Robert White
William Jones	Thomas Green	Charles Black
John Doe	James Lee	Robert King
William Hall	Thomas Adams	Charles Baker
John Clark	James Evans	Robert Foster
William Hill	Thomas Scott	Charles Turner
John Ward	James Allen	Robert Young
William King	Thomas Wright	Charles Green
John Baker	James Carter	Robert Hall
William Miller	Thomas Moore	Charles Taylor
John Davis	James Wilson	Robert Lewis

Met at the first meeting of the Association, and
 elected the following Managers:—

John Smith	James Brown
William Jones	Thomas Green
John Doe	James Lee
William Hall	Thomas Adams
John Clark	James Evans
William Hill	Thomas Scott
John Ward	James Allen
William King	Thomas Wright
John Baker	James Carter
William Miller	Thomas Moore
John Davis	James Wilson

Witness my hand and seal
 this 1st day of the Month of _____ 18__

John Reynolds,

This illustration is a photographic reproduction of the first page of the minute-book containing
 report of the first Contributors' meeting and election of Managers. It is in Franklin's handwriting.

idle; a subscription list was set on foot which in a short time amounted to over £2750, a sum much in excess of the figure required by the law to obtain the £2000 from the Provincial Treasurer or Trustees of the Loan Office.

On July 2d, the Managers met at the Widow Pratt's Royal Standard Tavern. After some Discussion on the Choice of a Piece of Ground on which to erect the Hospital, they adjourned and went in a body to view several places near "the Town"¹ which were thought suitable for a location. They eventually agreed upon one particular lot belonging to Thomas and Richard Penn, the Proprietaries, on the South side of Mulberry (now Arch) Street, from Ninth to Tenth Streets, and extending 360 feet in depth southward from Mulberry Street.

Selection
of a Site.

The Managers again met on July 6th, when it was "voted *nemine contradicente*, that Joshua Crosby be the President of this Board until the next election, and that Benjamin Franklin officiate as Clerk until another shall be appointed."

This particular piece of ground having been selected, the Managers drafted the following address, and forwarded it to Thomas Hyam and Sylvanus Bevan, their agents at London, to be by them presented to the Proprietaries. What was done in this matter, and the answers the Managers received, and the other documents relating to the same, it is believed are of sufficient interest to be here placed on record.

Favorable
location
found.

The Managers before appealing to the Proprietaries in England, sought to enlist the interest of Lieut. Gov. Hamilton, who at that time represented the Penns. It will be seen by the following correspondence that in this they were less successful than in other directions. The following is a confidential letter sent by Governor Hamilton² to Thomas Penn, in England:

Appeal to
Governor
Hamilton.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1751.

Hon'd Sir: I had the honour to write You a few days agoe by Captain Styles and as every thing remains in the same situation as was therein mentioned, I have nothing new to add at present.

Letter from
Governor to
Proprietors.

We have heard by the publick Papers of the unfortunate Accident that befell You, in your journey to Bath, and should have been kept in a very cruel suspense with respect to the consequence, But that Mr. Paris was so kind as to inform me by way of Boston, of your being out of all danger from the Wound so that we were at the same time made acquainted, with the Peril you had been in, & your happy recovery from it. Upon which, I begg leave most sincerely to congratulate You, and hope you do me the Justice to believe, that, no man more heartily rejoices at your escape from so imminent a Disaster.

¹ By the Charter of October 25, 1701, the City was incorporated under the name of "The Mayor and Commonality of the City of Philadelphia," previous to this it had been called a "town."

² James Hamilton, son of Andrew Hamilton, was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania in 1741. He was the first native Governor. In 1754 he resigned his commission, but in 1759, when in England, he again accepted the same office, which in 1763, he yielded to John Penn.

Young Mr. Pemberton and Others of the Managers of the Intended Hospital, (of which I gave you some Account in my last,) waited upon me this Morning, and acquainted me, they were about to address You for a Benefaction to it, which they were desiring should be, of a piece of Ground, to erect their Building upon ; and desired me to back their request.—I told them plainly I should not concern myself in any Application of that kind ; neither did I believe you would grant it in the way they desired, but that, if you chose to make them a present, it would be of a sum of Money, in like manner as others had done. They nevertheless persist in making the application, and will put it into the hands of some of the principal Friends at London, who are to solicit it with You.—You will please to be informed that, the Project of this Hospital took its rise principally among Friends, who as they say, are desirous of shewing the World, that, where, they are not restrained by principle, they can be as liberal as others ; and indeed many of them have subscribed very largely ; several of them One hundred pounds a-piece. I should likewise Observe that, the design, is in general well thought of, and if rightly conducted will undoubtedly be of service in many Respects. I thought it my duty to apprise You as early as possible of the intended Application, previous to its being made, that you may have time to consider & resolve on what is proper for you to do on the Occasion ; since I doubt not, but the Gentlemen who are to solicit you in their behalf, will be very importunate.

I am with all possible Regard, Sir,

Your Most Obliged & Most humble Serv't.

JAMES HAMILTON.

The hon'ble Thomas Penn, Esq.

The following extract from another letter is of similar tenor :

Another letter
from Gov.
Hamilton to
Proprietors.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19th, 1752.

Honored Sir.—The Managers of the Hospital, hearing from their Agents in London, that I had received your Orders to grant them a piece of Land to build on : Mr. Crosby and Mr. Charles Norris, in their behalf, waited on me, and requested to know the particulars, with which I immediately acquainted them, by reading Your instructions to me upon that head. They then asked, whether, as their memories might not be able to retain the whole contents, I would favor them with a copy of the Instrument? to which I agreed, and ordered one to be made out and deliver'd to them, at the same time letting them know, I should expect their answer, to be sent to you by the first opportunity.—Some time after Mr. Crosby and another Gentleman came to me again and acquainted me, that the Managers &c had held several Meetings on the subject, but had not then come to any determination, whether they could accept of your donation upon the proposed Terms : particularly they could not engage that the Assembly would repeal the Acts. But that, when they should come to a final resolution thereupon, they would direct their Agents in England to wait on You and acquaint You with it. I easily perceived this was a piece of evasion to conceal their intentions from me, but I let it pass without taking any notice of it.—I think it however my Duty, as they are asking so considerable a Gift from You, to make You acquainted with my sentiments of this affair, after which, You will be pleased to do therein, as You shall think right.—It is my opinion then, that these people mean nothing less, than accepting of your Donation upon the Conditions offered them ; but are desirous to delay giving a positive answer to your proposal till they are informed that the Act of Assembly has received the Royal assent, to which, some of the Chiefs of them are apprehensive You will put a stop, and being once secure in that point, they will in the next place, by many smooth Words and Compliments to You, and encomiums on Your Ancestors, endeavour to prevail on You to grant

them the Land free from the condition of reversion &c. which is an Objection to it, a very leading man among them made to me ; And when they have obtained all they have to expect from you ; I am persuaded they will think a very small share either of the Honour or of the direction ought to be lodged with You, or with any in Authority under You.

I would not for any consideration have said thus much, had it not been my real Opinion. But there is a possibility of my being mistaken, or of my having judged too uncharitably of these Gentlemen ; I would desire that nothing of what is above said may transpire, so as to reach them, as it would be to do me a very great prejudice without answering any good purpose that I know of ; and a little time will satisfy You, whether or no my surmises are well founded.

As for myself, I have not contributed any thing to the Hospital, as it appears clear to me, One particular Society, by making it a point with their people to subscribe small sums, will have the entire management of it, and are desirous, by the contributions of others, to build a reputation to themselves, without ever having done any thing of this kind in conjunction with people of other persuasions. That, however, shall not be an Objection sufficient to prevent my subscribing to so useful a design, if upon further experience, I find things are fairly and impartially conducted, and the necessities of the Province call for such an Establishment, which I believe upon Tryal are found to be much less than was expected.

These letters were found in a package of old papers relating to the Hospital, which had probably been brought over, among other correspondence referring to this matter, by Thomas Penn, Esq., and being left here by him, were afterwards given to the Managers as possibly being the most interested in them. It is not to be supposed that Gov. Hamilton could have ever contemplated the possibility of these letters ultimately finding their way into the archives of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

TO THE HONOURABLE THOMAS PENN AND RICHARD PENN, ESQRS., PROPRIETORS OF THE PROVINCE OF PENSILVANIA, &c.

May it please the Proprietors—

It hath been long observed, that this your Province, remarkable for the Goodness of its Constitution, Laws and Government, and many other Advantages, is yet deficient of a common Hospital or Infirmary for the Relief of such Poor as are afflicted with curable Diseases.

Your good People here, to supply this Defect, and out of a tender charitable Regard to their Fellow-Creatures, have voluntarily subscribed and are still Subscribing large Sums towards a Stock for the Support of such an Hospital and the General Assembly, being petitioned by a Number of the Inhabitants of all Ranks and Denominations, have passed an Act to Encourage the same, and granted Two thousand pounds for the Founding, Building & Furnishing thereof.

In Pursuance of that Act, we the Subscribers were on the first of this Instant chosen by the Contributors to be managers of the said Hospital, and think it our Duty to take this first Opportunity of laying the Affair before our Proprietors, in humble Confidence that so good & Pious an Undertaking will not fail of their Approbation. Hoping withal from the accustomed Bounty of the Proprietary Family, in encouraging former Designs of Publick Utility to the People of their Province, the present will also receive their kind Assistance ; and

The Address
of the Mana-
gers to the
Proprietors.

sideration, they made some observations upon, and sent to their agents.
A copy of these several papers here follow in their order :

Thomas and
Richard
Penn, Esqrs',
Charter and
grant of a
piece of
ground.

THOMAS PENN, AND RICHARD PENN, TRUE AND ABSOLUTE PROPRIETARIES OF
THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND OF THE COUNTIES OF NEW
CASTLE, KENT, AND SUSSEX, ON DELAWARE, IN AMERICA.

To James Hamilton, esquire, our lieutenant governor of our said province and
counties, and to all other persons whom these presents may concern, greeting.

Whereas it has been represented unto us, that there is a want in our said
province of a common Hospital, or Infirmary, for the relief of such poor as are
afflicted with curable diseases ; and that many of the good inhabitants thereof, to
supply that defect, and out of a tender and charitable regard to their fellow
creatures, had voluntarily subscribed, and were still subscribing, large sums of
money, towards a stock for the support of such a Hospital ; and that the assembly
there, being petitioned by a number of the inhabitants of all ranks and denomina-
tions, had already granted two thousand pounds, for the founding, building, and
furnishing thereof ; and that the persons who had contributed towards the stock
thereof, or many of them, had, in the month of July past, chosen certain persons
to be managers of the said intended Hospital.

And whereas the said managers had addressed us, laying the said affair before
us, in confidence that so good and pious an undertaking would not fail of our
approbation, and hoping, from the accustomed bounty of our family in encourag-
ing former designs of public utility to the people of our said province, the present
would also receive our kind assistance ; and that as private persons raised the
stock to support the Hospital, and the assembly were to build the house, so that
we would be pleased to favour the said managers with the grant of a piece of
ground for the buildings and necessary accommodations for the said Hospital ;
and also requesting our sentiments, if anything should occur to us that we might
think of service with respect to the management or rules of the said Hospital :

Know ye therefore, that we, having taken the premises into our considera-
tion, and approving and greatly favouring the said general scheme and intention,
and being desirous to aid and assist the same, as conceiving that the due execu-
tion thereof may tend to the relief of many poor and necessitous persons in our
said province and to the general benefit and advantage of the same, have resolved
to incorporate the present and future subscribers by our grant of incorporation ;
and at the same time to grant unto such corporation so incorporated, a valuable
tract of land in a proper place within our good city of Philadelphia.

In order whereto, we do by these presents, give, grant, and commit unto you,
our said lieutenant governour, full power, commission, and authority, by one
instrument or grant of incorporation, to be issued in our names, and to be sealed
with the great seal of our said province, to incorporate and erect into a body poli-
tick or corporate, by such name or title as to you shall seem most apt and conven-
ient, all and every such persons, who already have subscribed and paid, or at any
time hereafter shall subscribe and pay the sum of ten pounds or more, of current
money of our said province, towards the founding and establishing a Hospital for
the reception and relief of lunaticks, and other distempered and sick poor within
our said province, such corporation to have continuance to such contributors and
their successours for ever ; and to grant all usual, common, proper and reasonable
powers of a corporation unto such corporation, and their successors ; and par-
ticularly for the making of such reasonable and lawful by-laws, rules and orders,
as to the said corporation, or the major part of them, when duly assembled in
such manner as shall be therein appointed, shall seem useful and necessary for

the well ordering, regulating and governing the said Hospital ; for the regulation of the future elections of managers, treasurer or treasurers, and other necessary officers and ministers thereof ; for limiting their numbers, trusts, and authorities, and the times and durations of their respective continuance in their offices, and the causes and manner of removing any of them (if occasion should require) and generally, for the well ordering all other matters and things, any way relating to or concerning the good government, estate, lands, rents, revenues, interest, monies and goods, and all other the business and affairs of the said Hospital, and of the poor therein, and of the officers and ministers thereof. And also to grant, that all such by-laws, rules and orders, so to be made as aforesaid, shall be from time to time inviolably observed by all concerned, according to the tenour and effect of them, provided they be reasonable in themselves, not repugnant to the laws of Great Britain, or of our said province, and be first approved by us, or such of us, our heirs or assigns, proprietaries of our said province, as shall for the time being be in America, and by the chief justice, and speaker of the assembly for the time being, under our and their hands and seals, in case we, or either of us, or the heirs or assigns of us, or either of us, or any of them, shall for the time being happen to be in America ; but in case we, or either of us, nor any of the heirs or assigns of either of us, proprietaries of our said province, shall happen from time to time to be in America, then being first approved by and under the hands and seals of the governour or lieutenant governour, the chief justice, the speaker of the assembly, and the attorney general of our said province for the time being, or by any three of them. And also to grant and appoint such persons to be present and immediate officers of such corporation (until a future election of new ones) as have already been chosen and appointed by the subscribers thereto, and to grant power to the said corporation, and to their successors, to take and receive, and to hold and enjoy, for the use of the said corporation, any lands, tenements or hereditaments within our said province, not exceeding in the whole the yearly value of one thousand pounds at the time of such taking of the gift, grant, alienation, bequest or devise of any person or persons whatsoever ; and also to take, receive, hold and enjoy, any goods or chattels, to any value whatsoever ; and to grant unto the said corporation power to use a common seal for the business of the said corporation, and the same at pleasure to alter and change ; but you are in such our grant of incorporation to insert one or more express provisoes and conditions, that no general meeting of the members of such corporations, or any persons acting under them, shall sell or convert into money, any real estate, given or to be given to the said corporation (unless directed so to do by the donor or donors of the same) nor shall employ or dispose of any principal money or other effects, which are or shall be given or added for the purpose of increasing of the capital stock of the said corporation in any other manner than by applying the annual rent, revenue, income, or interest of the same, towards the entertainment and cure of the sick and distempered poor, that shall from time to time be brought and placed in or under the care of the said Hospital, and the officers and ministers thereof, for the cure of their diseases, from any part of our said province, without partiality or preference. And also that fair, full, and plain accounts in writing, of all subscriptions, benefactions, donations, and gifts of every kind to the said corporation, and of the disposal, employment and disbursements of the same, and of the rents, revenues, incomes, interest and produce arising therefrom, and of the disposal thereof, and of all salaries paid to any officers or servants, shall constantly lie open in some publick part of the Hospital, for the free view and inspection, at all times in the day, of any subscriber or contributor, and that an account of the same, signed by three or more of the managers, be, from time to time, once

Charter from
Proprietors.

methods by which they have proposed to aid and assist the Hospital, will by no means answer these good intentions, but are really inconsistent therewith.

We must then beg leave to remark in the first place, with regard to the charter, that, as the act of assembly is undoubtedly the best grant of incorporation that we can possibly have, and as the representatives of the freemen of this province have generously contributed towards the design, we should fail of the respect that is justly due to them, were we to accept of any other, without obtaining some very great and manifest advantage by it ; but that there are no such advantages in the charter proposed, is evident at first view : On the contrary, we should by it be confined to stricter limits than we now are, particularly with respect to the power of making by-laws, and being subjected to visitors of the proprietaries' appointment. But that clause which makes the lot (and of consequence the buildings on it) revert to the proprietaries, on failure of a succession of contributors, is so weighty an objection, that were there no other, we could not entertain the least thoughts of accepting the charter ; for as the sum allowed for support of the Hospital is limited, we may reasonably conclude, that in time there will cease to be a succession of contributors, and no person can imagine that when that happens to be the case, the lot and buildings ought to become the private property of any man : And though the act of assembly hath made provision in a manner which may be liable to some inconveniences, yet it can scarce fail of answering the purposes first intended. The proprietaries, to be sure, have not attended to these consequences, or they never would have proposed any thing so inconsistent with the design they intended to promote.

As to the lot that the proprietaries designed for the Hospital, it is so situated, and so circumstanced, that it will by no means be suitable for the purpose. It is a moist piece of ground, adjoining to the brick yards, where there are ponds of standing water, and therefore must be unhealthy, and more fit for a burying place (to which use part of it is already applied) than for any other service ; besides, as it is part of a square allotted by the late honourable proprietary for publick uses, as the old maps of city will show, our fellow citizens would tax us with injustice to them ; if we should accept of this lot by a grant from our present proprietaries, in such terms as would seem to imply our assenting to their having a right to the remainder of the square.

The ground granted to the Contributors by the Proprietaries having been found unsuitable, the gift of the site desired was again solicited, or, failing in this, the Proprietaries were requested to name a price, if willing to sell.

The following letter was accordingly addressed by the managers to Messrs. Hyam and Bevan :

PHILADELPHIA, 2d of 7th mo., 1752.

Esteemed friends :

We now, on behalf of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, with much gratitude and respect, acknowledge the benevolent disposition you have manifested, by your industry and care in soliciting our address to our proprietaries ; and as we are fully convinced nothing hath been wanting on your parts, we should have been much pleased that the Lott which the proprietaries proposed for the Hospital, and the terms of their Grant, were such as we desired, or could accept.

Immediately after the receipt of your letter, with the copy of that you had from the proprietaries, our President waited on the Governour, who was pleased

Managers
prefer to purchase a more
appropriate
site.

Letter to
Messrs Hyam
and Bevan
declining
grant and
offering to
purchase.

to communicate to us the instruction he had received ; and as the answer given by the proprietaries to you may have induced you to think they had granted our request, We think it necessary to send you a copy of their instructions to the governour ; after perusal of which, and of the few remarks we have made thereon, we have no doubt, you will approve of our resolutions, not to accept of a Lott on these terms.

Before we agreed on the address to the proprietaries, we surveyed the square (of which the lot proposed by them is a part) and the situation appeared to us in every respect inconvenient and unsuitable for our purpose. It is contiguous to the brickmakers' ground, from which the city hath been furnished with bricks above forty years past, so that their large ponds being constantly filled with standing water, renders the neighborhood unhealthy, and of course absolutely improper for our purpose, which is to restore the sick to health ; and the only proper use of that square will be for a burial ground, to which service some part of it hath been applied by a grant from the proprietaries ; and the dissatisfaction which appear'd, and still subsists among our fellow-citizens, on the proprietors claiming a right to make that grant is so great, that if there were no other objections, we would not run the risque of increasing it.

We still think that the Lott we first mentioned is more suitable for us than any other so near the city, and of so small value, and we are not entirely without hopes that the proprietors, who have so fully declared their approbation of our design, will still grant the same to us ; We are assured, if they regard their own interest in the affections of the people, or even attend to the Justice of their concurring in the promoting of every scheme calculated for the publick utility of their province, They will cheerfully grant it to us ; And if you should entertain the same sentiments, we request you to renew your solicitations to them, and if you find them still unwilling to favour our request, we should be pleased to know whether they will sell it to us, or Lett it for ever on an annual rent, and the price or rent they propose ; for as the number of contributors still continues gradually encreasing, we shall rather endeavour to purchase a Lott in a proper situation, than to build the house in an inconvenient place, or to accept of any Lott on such terms as we know would give a general dissatisfaction.

One of the contributors hath offer'd to give a Lott of ground much larger than that we now ask, and in a very good air ; but being about a mile out of town, we are apprehensive it will be inconvenient to the physicians, who, as they freely give their attendance, should be subjected to as little difficulty as possible.

We have, for the present, hired a house tolerably convenient, into which we began to admit patients about six months since. The number received is twenty-three, of which twelve have been cured and discharged, and eleven are remaining ; and as the benefitts of this institution become daily more attended to, we have not the least doubt that the minds of such who are bless'd with the means, will gradually become the more freely disposed to contribute towards this good work, and that it will soon become of general service to the people of this province.

The kind manner in which you have cheerfully engaged to serve us, gives us reason to think you will approve of our writing to you with so much freedom ; we shall not therefore offer any apology for it.

We are your Oblidged Friends,

JOSHUA CROSBY, *President.*

The Proprietaries, through Messrs. Hyam and Bevan, explained the objectionable Reversion clause in their charter, and disclaimed any wish to appropriate to themselves the buildings which might be erected.

The only contingency contemplated was a restoration of the grounds, when they should cease to be used for the purposes for which granted. The proprietaries were, however, still of the opinion that their charter and the ground offered should be accepted by the contributors.

TO THE MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

Reply of
Hyam and
Bevan.

Respected Friends,—We attended your proprietary, Thomas Penn, esquire, and presented to him your remarks on the grant of land made by him and his brother Richard to your society (dated the eighth of October, 1751), and requested instead thereof that spot which your memorial mentioned, and desired might be granted for the intended Hospital. He perused the remarks, and made objections to them, alleging that the ground which you desired was contiguous to that which they have offered, consequently no difference in the healthiness thereof. And as to the remark against its reverting to the proprietaries he very readily declared nothing more was intended by the clause in the grant, than that provided the scheme for the establishment and continuance of the Hospital should not succeed, either for the want of the sum proposed to be raised as a fund, or through any other cause, that then the ground should revert, &c., but as to the erections thereon, they should be at the managers disposal. We desired his answer in writing, but he refused the giving it in that manner, and added, the governour should have the necessary instructions on the affair, unto whom you might apply concerning it. On the whole, he came to this resolution, not to make any alteration in what was before granted, nor to let or sell the spot of ground you pitch upon; and therefore we are of opinion, you should either accept the proprietaries' offer, with the clause relating to the reverting to them being explained, or else fix on some other piece of ground. And if there is no other objection than the small distance of a mile to the place which one of the contributors hath offered to give you, may not that be more fit for a Hospital or Infirmary, than to have it in the city, where infectious diseases may be much more liable to spread. What seems to us to disquiet the Proprietaries is your Questioning their Right to the Square of which the Spot which they offer is a part and also that you esteem an Establishment from the Assembly preferable to a Charter from the Proprietaries. We observe, with pleasure, the success that hath attended the beginning of the good work you are engaged in, and hope it will go forward, and be happily completed, and are, with hearty salutes,

Your real friends,

Jan'y 31, 1753.

THOMAS HYAM, SYLVANUS BEVAN.

The Managers acknowledged the courtesies of Messrs. Hyam and Bevan, and regretted the failure of their request to the proprietaries; the accounts of the Hospital to be sent as soon as published.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, 30th of 6th mo., 1753.

Another letter
of Managers.

Esteemed friends :

We have lately rec'd your favour of thirty-first, first month last, with duplicate of your former letters to our President, and being sensible that you have solicited our address to the proprietaries with all the diligence and care we could desire or expect, we gratefully acknowledge your friendship, and think ourselves under the same obligations we sho'd have been if your kind Endeavours had obtained the desired Effect.

The accounts of the affairs of the Hospital, and of its present state, will be laid before the assembly at their next meeting, and soon after publish'd, of which

Subscriptions
Obtained.

On August 20, it being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Assembly, that the contributions, actually available, really amounted to £2,751, 16s 8d, being upwards of the required sum, an order was drawn on the Trustees of the Loan Office for the payment of £2000 to the Hospital. Of this sum, one-half (£1000) was to be paid immediately, the balance to become due and payable in twelve months.

This money was placed by the Managers to the credit of Capital Stock account, and they ordered that it should not be loaned at interest by the Treasurer without sufficient real security, nor in less sums than £100.

The first real estate owned by the Hospital was donated by Matthias Koplin, a pious, but eccentric German. The following quaintly expressed letter is self-explanatory :

September the 2, 1751.

First dona-
tion of Real
Estate.

Christopher Sauer, My dear and beloved friend :

Whereas I have seen out of your newspaper that the contributors of the Hospital at Philadelphia are carefully concerned about it and made a beginning to take care of the poor sick people and observed that it has not such a foundation nor is likely to become such a Hospital as I have seen and known in Germany, where great sums of alms were collected and ill-used according to the affection of the masters of the Hospital, governed by self-love, enriching themselves and favoring their friends, so that they lived in Plenty, Superfluity and Voluptuousness, in so much that they could drive in carriages like people of Rank, although they had nothing before nor any Income but out of the Funds of the Hospital (when on the contrary) the poor and needy in spite of alms being collected, suffered great want and were not taken care of according to their necessity, because it was consumed otherwise. But (considering) the noble foundation of this our Hospital, I can't but (hope) it will be (also wisely) managed by impartial hands, therefore I thought to make a free gift, and accordingly (I do make a gift) of a small lot of land for the use of it, situate between Germantown and Philadelphia. And I do send hereby, to my beloved friend the deed of it. The managers of the Hospital may make (a deed out) of it for the Hospital of Philadelphia and send it to me, and I and my wife will set Hands and seals to it, before lawful witnesses, and if I should live some years longer in the flesh, I may not be expected to come to Philadelphia every year for the election of the twelve managers of the Hospital since that can be done without me, and I prefer to stay at home rather than ride on horseback, drive or walk.

I am the old

MATTHIAS KOPLIN.

P. S.—I pray you will not take it amiss that I made known my experience in the debauchery of alms as I have had no ill thoughts nor have any as yet.

The above letter appears in full on the minutes, in German script, and is followed by the English translation.

The Managers duly acknowledged this donation in the following letter, the original of which is in Franklin's handwriting :

PHILADA., Oct. 3, 1751.

Acknowledgment of
Donation.

Respected Friend Matthias Koplin.

Thy Friend Christopher Saur hath communicated to the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital thy letter to him, expressing thy Intention of making a free Gift to the said Hospital of a valuable Lot of Ground situate between Germantown & Philadelphia; for which the Managers, in Behalf of the Poor, return thee sincere Thanks; and hope thy charitable and generous Donation, and those made by other well-dispos'd People to this Hospital, will never be misapplied in the Manner mention'd in thy Letter, as hath been usual in some Hospitals in Germany. As a Caution to future Managers against such Misapplications, they have order'd thy Letter to be copied in their Book of Minutes or Records of their Proceedings, that it may be preserved to Posterity as a Testimony of the original Intention of the Founders of this pious Institution.

The Managers salute thee respectfully, by
Thy Friend,

J. CROSBY, *President.*

On October 3, 1751, £1,000 was received by the Treasurer. The first borrowers were James Pemberton and Israel Pemberton, Jr., who took the money merely as an accommodation and as a means to further contribute to the Hospital's interests. They also engaged to the Board to repay any part of it sooner than the allotted time, should it be wanted to make provision for the Building.

Money from
Assembly
Invested.

At the same meeting, two hundred of the Subscription Papers were directed to be printed and dispersed in the country to collect subscriptions. Fearing lest some charitable persons might not have had the opportunity of seeing one of the papers, the Treasurer was ordered "to Advertise in the Newspapers that such as are inclined to subscribe may apply to him and such as have already subscribed may pay."

It being mentioned by the Treasurer, that he was willing to give security in One Thousand Pounds for the faithful Performance of his office, the same was agreed to, and that hereafter it should be a rule for the future that all Treasurers give security in such sums, as the Managers should require.

Treasurer to
give security.

The idea of preparing for building early in the following spring was mentioned in the letter to Hyam and Bevan, agents of Thomas and Richard Penn, and it shows how desirous the Managers were to build the Hospital on land owned by the contributors; but at that time, owing to the want of funds, this was not possible. Realizing that the money then at command was not sufficient to warrant them in beginning to build, and knowing so well the number in the community of sick poor needing immediate attention, it was agreed to begin operations in a private house without waiting until a lot could be secured and the Hospital erected. For this purpose, at a meeting on September 5, again held at Widow Pratt's Royal Standard Tavern, "the President, and Dr. Thomas Bond are requested to

A Temporary
Hospital
Considered.

consider of some method to begin the Hospital in a Private House, so as to accommodate a few patients in order that at least some good might be doing, in the mean time till the Hospital is built."

On October 12, 1751, this committee reported :

Judge Kinsey's Mansion
Hired as a
Hospital.

That the house late of John Kinsey, Esq., deceased, with gardens, pasture, stable, etc., was very suitable and could be obtained for the purpose ; whereupon it was agreed that the Managers should meet there on second day morning next, at ten o'clock to view the same and consider what repairs it would require and what Proposals to make to the administrators of that estate.¹

After meeting on the appointed day, it was agreed—

To take the said house and apurtenances at Forty pounds per annum and to lay out in Repairs the sum of Twenty-Five pounds, or if less be laid out, the deficiency to be paid in money ; the Rent to commence as soon as the House is fitted ; and the Term to be Eighteen Months certain, and if the Managers should desire to continue longer the Administrators agree to use their interest that it may be at the same rent.

While repairs progressed, no time was lost in preparing and providing everything which would be required for prospective patients, " Israel Pemberton and Dr. Thomas Bond were desired to look out for a suitable matron to take care of the house and of the Sick that shall be placed there."

Physicians'
Services
Secured.

The next important matter was to select the best physicians from among those that could be had who were willing to serve on the Hospital staff without compensation. Three had already tendered their services, for we have already seen that on October 23, 1751, "Dr. Lloyd Zachary and Drs. Thomas Bond and Phineas Bond signified their willingness ; to give their attendance Gratis in taking care of the sick as Physicians and Surgeons for the First three years." The President, by resolution, was desired to "give them the thanks of the Board for their generous offer and to request Drs. Graeme, Cadwalader, Moore, and Redman to assist in consultations on extraordinary cases."

A curious resolution was adopted at this meeting, which shows the characteristic prudence of the Managers, but which was probably never carried into effect :

Physicians to
give proof of
skill, etc.

Resolved, that the Physicians of the Hospital, or such Practitioners as are to perform Operations shall first give demonstration of their Skill and Abilities in Anatomy, Operations, Dressings, and Bandaging before the Managers and such others as the Managers may think fit to join with themselves to assist in judging of the performance of such Practitioners. That this resolve be recommended to the first General Meeting of the Contributors to be passed into a law as a matter of the highest consequence for the safety of the Poor Patients and the Reputation of the Hospital.

¹Judge John Kinsey's Mansion was on the south side of Market Street below Seventh (High Street, No. 172, in 1811).

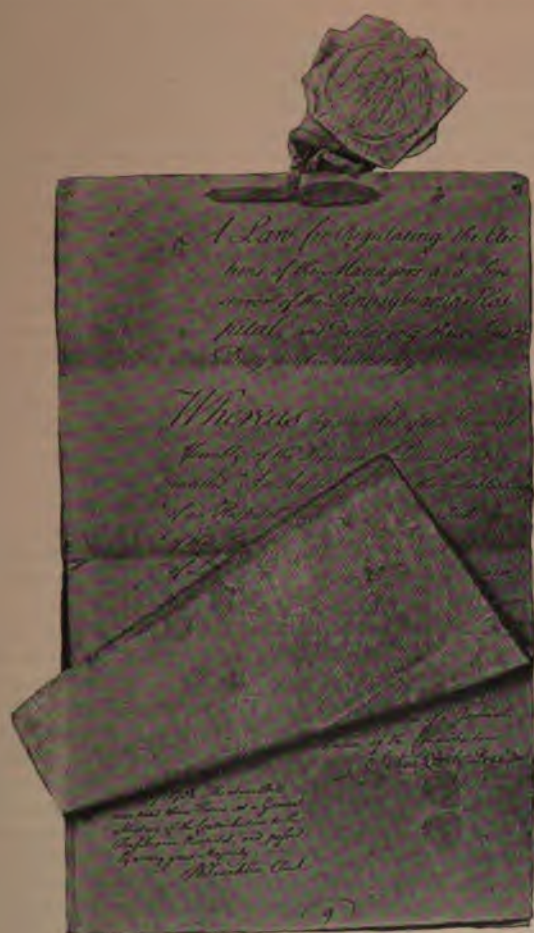
On January 2, 1752, the Committee entrusted with the preparation of a draft of a Law to appoint and limit the power and duty of the Managers, etc., presented the same. This was agreed to, by the Contributors, at a special meeting, as will be seen from the following resolution :—

The Contributors, having been duly notified, assembled on the 13th of January at the Court House and adopted the following :

A LAW FOR REGULATING THE ELECTIONS OF THE MANAGERS AND TREASURER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, AND DECLARING THEIR TRUST, DUTY, AND AUTHORITY.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, entitled "an Act to encourage the Establishing of an Hospital for the

Law regulating Election of Managers, etc.



Relief of the Sick Poor of this Province, and for the Reception & Cure of Lunatics," the Contributors to the said Hospital are made a Body corporate, and empowered to meet, and to make such Laws, Rules, & Orders, as shall appear to them the said Contributors met, or the major Part of them, to be good, useful and necessary, for the well governing and regulating of the said Hospital, and for the Regulation of the Elections of Managers, a Treasurer and other necessary officers and Ministers thereof, and for Limiting and Appointing their Number, Trust and Authority.

AND WHEREAS in pursuance of the said Law, the Contributors have met, and have chosen Twelve Managers and a Treasurer, which Treasurer hath received considerable Sums of Money for the Use of the said Hospital, and it is now become necessary for the more orderly Disposition and Application of the said Monies, and of such Sums as may hereafter be received, and for the more sure Direction of the Managers and Treasurer therein, to declare and Appoint their Trust, Authority and Duty :

THEREFORE IT IS ENACTED by the Contributors to the *Pennsylvania Hospital*, in General Meeting duly Assembled, That the Managers of the said Hospital for the time being, shall have the Power of Disposing of all Monies paid to the Treasurer for the Building, Furnishing, Support, Use and Service of the Hospital, and for the hiring and Furnishing a House or Houses for the Reception of Patients until the said Hospital shall be built, under the Limitations and Restrictions of the before-mentioned Act of Assembly. And the said Managers shall likewise have the Power to direct the Manner and Terms of Receiving and Discharging of Patients. And all Officers and Servants belonging to the Hospital, other than the Treasurer, shall be in the Choice, and under the Direction of the Managers, who shall allow and order their respective Salaries and may displace them and appoint others as often as they shall think fit. And the said Managers shall have the Power of calling General Meetings of the Contributors, as often as they judge it necessary for the Service and Advantage of the Hospital and shall cause due and publick Notice to be given of the Time, Place, and Design or Purpose of such occasional Meeting, at least Ten Days before the same is to be held, and shall nominate some discreet Member to preside therein and regulate the Debates thereof. And the said Managers shall have the Keeping, and Power of Affixing the Seal of the Corporation, which Seal shall be made nearly agreeable to the Form or Draft hereunto annexed. And they shall settle the Accounts with the Treasurer from Time to Time ; and take Care that all Laws, Rules and Orders made by the Contributors and legally approved, be duly and faithfully executed : For all which, or any other Services relating to the Hospital, they shall not claim, receive or retain any Fee, Gratuity or Reward whatsoever.

AND for the more orderly Execution of their Duty and Trust, the Managers are hereby required to meet at least once a Month at the Hospital, or some other fit Place in the City of Philadelphia, to confer and conclude concerning the Matters hereby committed to them : And shall cause fair Minutes of their Proceedings to be kept by their Clerk in a Book to be provided for that purpose. In every of which Meetings of the Managers aforesaid, Eight of their Number met shall be a Quorum, capable to consult, confer and conclude of and upon all Matters appertaining to their Trust, according to the aforesaid Act of Assembly, and the Laws of this Corporation : And whatsoever Seven of the Number so met shall so conclude, shall be deemed and taken for and as the Resolution of the Managers for the Time, and accordingly entered in their Minutes. To which Minutes, and also to the Treasurer's Accounts, all Persons concerned shall have free Recourse at all seasonable Times.

AND IT IS FURTHER ENACTED by the Contributors aforesaid, that every Treasurer hereafter chosen, shall, before he take upon himself the Execution of his Office, enter into an Obligation with one sufficient Surety, in double the Value that doth or probably may come to his Hands during the Continuance of his Office, as near as can be estimated by the Managers, unto the Contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Conditioned, that he will once in Three Months, or oftener if required, render his Accounts to the Managers of the said Hospital, and well and truly account, adjust and settle with them when required, for and concerning all Monies that are or shall come into his Hands belonging to the said Contributors, and pay the Ballance that shall appear on such settlement to be in his Hands, unto such Person, or for such Service as a Board of Managers for the time being shall order & appoint, and not otherwise; and that he will at the Expiration of his Office well and truly deliver up and pay the Ballance of the Monies then remaining in his Hands, together with the Books of Accounts concerning the same, and other the Papers and Writings in his Keeping belonging to the Contributors, unto his Successor in the said Office, and that he will do & Execute all other Things as Treasurer to the Contributors aforesaid, according to the true Sense and Meaning of this Law. And he is hereby authorized immediately upon entering into his Office, to demand and receive of the Preceding Treasurer, his Heirs, Executors or Administrators, the Cash, Books of Accounts, Writings & other Effects belonging to the Corporation, giving his Receipt for the same.

AND for the more regular and satisfactory Conducting of future Elections, and the Preventing of Disputes and Misunderstandings among the Contributors concerning the same, IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ENACTED, That the Place and Hour of the Elections shall be appointed by the Managers of the Current Year, and notified by their Clerk at least Twenty Days before the Election, by printed Advertisement. And the said Managers shall and are hereby required and empowered to nominate three discreet Members of this Corporation to inspect and judge of the said Election, and declare who are the Persons elected, and the Managers shall cause their Clerk to enter in their Book of Minutes the Names of the Persons elected, according to the Tickets.

AND if any Person elected Manager shall refuse or neglect to act, or shall be absent from three successive Monthly Meetings of the Managers, in any of the first Ten months of the year for which he shall be elected Manager; or if within the same Year or Term of his Office he shall be Confined by Sickness, or otherwise rendered incapable of executing the Office of a Manager according to the true Meaning of this Law, or shall die, the rest of the Managers as often as Occasion shall require in any of the Cases aforesaid, shall proceed in their Duty and Office without him, or, if they think fit, they shall nominate another of the Contributors to supply his Place as Manager, until the then next ensuing Election

AND if any Person so elected Treasurer shall absent himself from his said Office for the Space of Thirty Days, or shall be otherwise rendered incapable, or neglect his Office or Duty of Treasurer; it shall and may be lawful for the Managers for the time being to displace him from the said Office. And the Managers causing their Clerk to make a Minute for the purpose, containing their Reasons for Displacing him, he shall thereupon, and from thenceforth, cease to be the Treasurer aforesaid, and shall upon Notice thereof, adjust and settle with the Managers, and pay and deliver the Money, Books, Writings, Accounts, and all other Effects whatsoever in his Hands, belonging to this Corporation, to such Person or Persons as the Managers shall order and appoint. And in that Case,

and so often, and also if the Treasurer shall depart this Life, the Managers shall nominate another of the Members of this Corporation, but not of their own number, to be Treasurer until the next Meeting for the annual Election, or other General Meeting of the Contributors.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, That before the Managers for the time being, proceed to erect any Building for the said Hospital, a Plan of such proposed Building, with an Estimation of the Expense, shall be prepared and laid before a General Meeting of the Contributors, for their Consideration; and their approbation shall be obtained before the same is carried into Execution.

Signed by Order of a General Meeting of the Contributors.

JOSHUA CROSBY, *President.*

The following endorsement appears on the above instrument :

Jan'y 17, 1752, The above Bill was read three Times at a General Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and passed by a very great majority.

B. FRANKLIN, *Clerk.*

WE approve this Law.

WILL: ALLEN *Chief Justice.*

ISAAC NORRIS *Speaker of the Assembly.*

TENCH FRANCIS *Att. Gen'l.*

Rules for
Admission
of Patients.

February 6, 1752, the Laws and Rules regulating the admission of Patients having received the approbation of the Chief Justice were also ordered to be recorded in the minutes of the Board. (See section entitled Patients.)

Temporary
Hospital
Opened.

On the same date, the wards being deemed sufficiently furnished, an advertisement was inserted in the "Gazette" stating that the Hospital was now ready to receive patients.

On February 10, a special meeting was called to consider the applications of patients for admission into the wards for treatment. The consultants, Doctors Graeme, Cadwalader, Moore, and Redman, were invited to meet the Managers and attending physicians of the Hospital to assist in determining the most deserving. The Overseers of the Poor were also present and offered a number of sick poor for admission. After an examination, the physicians reported that Margaret Sherlock's disorder was relievabale and her case suitable; she was the first patient received and also the first one cured. Other cases thought relievabale were postponed to a more favorable season of the year. Josiah Barnet's case was judged relievabale, but queried "whether within the Rules of the Hospital." Hannah Shines, the first lunatic patient, was admitted on the poor list. Several other cases were referred to a committee appointed to meet the attending physicians weekly, whose duty it was to be present at the Hospital on Mondays and Thursdays of every week at ten o'clock in the morning. Alice Courtnet was engaged as a maid or nurse at the rate of Ten pounds per annum, "she was to be considered on trial for one month, in

order that in case her services were not suitable she was to be discharged, otherwise kept the year."

The first lunatic pay-patient, a woman, was admitted on March 5, 1752 :—her son-in-law agreeing to pay Twenty Pounds per annum, in quarterly payments, for her board and care.

The fitting up of the (Market Street) Hospital, cost more than had been anticipated and necessitated a debt of one hundred and fifty pounds, over and above the available funds accruing from interest on capital. It was agreed that the deficit should be borrowed from the one thousand pounds given by the Assembly, and that the same be replaced as soon as it can be spared out of the interest of the remainder of the capital stock.

Debt incurred in furnishing the Hospital.

August 20, 1752, the second instalment of £1000, voted by the Assembly, was paid, and it was decided to loan this amount, also, at interest with real estate security.

Remainder of appropriation received and invested.

As an example of economy, this item is worth recording: On November the 2d "the roof of the south side of the Hospital being much out of repair," it was agreed that "it be covered with cedar boards, reserving the right and privilege of removing them upon giving up the house."

On September 29, 1753, James Kinsey agreed to let the house now used for the Hospital and Land thereunto belonging, for the term of Three Years at 38 pounds, 10 shillings per annum.

Kinsey Mansion again leased.

In the early Hospital days, after patients had been cured and discharged, it appears that sometimes they returned to express their thanks; no mention of the custom is found in the later records. On November 17, 1753, a patient returned and gave thanks for the benefit he had received and offered his promissory Note for Three Pounds, Ten Shillings, as a substantial token of his gratitude, which was duly acknowledged.

Patients return thanks, and make contributions.

The Managers, probably at the suggestion of Franklin, realized that the inmates of the Hospital who were able to perform some light manual labor, should be employed, if only to keep them out of mischief; so they were provided with large and small spinning wheels, and two pair of cards, with some wool and flax, "to employ such Persons as may be capable of using the same."

Patients to be employed.

Thomas Bond and Benjamin Franklin, at a meeting held July 12, 1751, had been appointed a Committee to prepare a seal for the corporation. In order to secure a creditable work of art, Franklin wrote to Boston to have designs for a seal prepared. Subsequently he submitted, for the inspection of the Managers, four different draughts of the Good Samaritan, proper for a Seal, which had been sent by the

Official Seal.

Engraver. After some slight alterations made by the Board, one was selected and approved.

Design
for Seal.

The seal, made of silver, was not received until February, 1754. It was circular and two inches in diameter. The device was the Good Samaritan taking charge of the sick man, and delivering him to the inn-keeper, with the inscription beneath :—TAKE CARE OF HIM, AND I WILL REPAV THEE. The name of the artist or engraver does not appear on the records of the Hospital. This seal was destroyed (being worn out) in June, 1833, and the one at present in use, of exactly the same design and proportions, but made of steel, was substituted. The



Seal of Pennsylvania Hospital.

second one was engraved by Christian Gobrecht of Philadelphia; a native of Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania.

Believing that benefit would accrue from the circulation of a brief account of the Hospital, Franklin was requested to prepare such a history.

On May 28, 1754, Franklin presented his manuscript, "Some Account of the Pennsylvania Hospital from its First Beginning to the Fifth Month, called May, 1754." It was ordered that the Clerk, John Smith, get Fifteen hundred copies printed, in Quarto, and, on July 27, he reported that he had had the account of the Hospital printed. The Board previously (May 28) had desired the President with two other Managers to "wait upon the Governor, James Hamilton, and acquaint

Franklin
writes a
History of
the Hospital.

him with our design of publishing the account together with a list of subscribers, and with our desire of having his name added to said list." The result of this interview with the Governor is briefly recorded. The gentlemen appointed to call upon the Governor reported, June 29, 1754, that they had waited upon him and delivered the message of the Board to him, but without the desired success.

February 23, 1754, the accounts were presented to the Assembly, by Franklin. Soon afterwards, Mahlon Kirkbride with others who were appointed a committee, visited the Hospital; they declared themselves "well satisfied and pleased with what they had seen," and reported to that effect to the Assembly.

Accounts submitted to Assembly.

At a meeting held August 14, 1754, a report was made by several Managers who had been endeavoring to raise money, showing the advantage of systematic effort. It was stated that several subscriptions had been obtained since the last meeting, which, with those previously received, was the result of the adoption of "A method of soliciting sundry inhabitants of the City and County for subscriptions;" it was agreed to be very careful in asking others. This method provided against an unpleasant coincidence in solicitation. Many subscriptions were now secured which formerly might have been lost; as persons were likely to be annoyed or angered by repeated requests for donations, especially when coming from more than one person.

A Method for soliciting subscriptions.

Sufficient funds having at length been accumulated to warrant the Managers taking up the project of building a Hospital, an effort was again made to secure a suitable lot of ground, but this time the Managers appealed to the public instead of to the Proprietaries and with much better success. Franklin gives the following interesting account of the early efforts of the Managers to secure the means to buy the ground for the erection "of a proper building to accommodate the sick and injured and the lunaticks," under their care.

Pine Street Hospital—East Wing Constructed.

In his "Brief Account" (page 42) appears the following:

When the Nature of this charitable Design became known to the generous Pennsylvanians, considerable Sums were soon added to the Stock, particularly by the Citizens of Philadelphia, where few of the Wealthy, or those of a middling Rank, failed of contributing according to their Circumstances: Some Benefactions were also obtained from London, and some Parts of the West Indies, which encouraged the Managers to attempt the important Task of Building; a Task the more difficult, as they were not authorized (for good Reasons) to apply any Part of the Capital Stock to that Purpose; the Sum of Money given by the Assembly not being half sufficient, and the certain Prospect of a War in America, while it was like to increase the Occasion, lessened the Expectation of any further Assistance from them. Nevertheless, confiding in the same Divine Providence, which had hitherto blessed their pious Endeavours beyond their most sanguine Hopes, for

Franklin's "Brief Account."

Assistance to perform that Work, which was now found necessary, not only from the Increase of the Number of Patients, but the Want of Conveniences, which no private House in the City could furnish them with, they again sought for a suitable Spot of Ground to erect an Hospital on ; and, after various Enquiries and Consultations, had the Satisfaction to purchase, on moderate Terms, the Lot which of all in or near the City, was judged the most proper for such a Design : It is bounded on three Streets, the south front 396 Feet, and contains between three and four Acres of Ground. (Our Proprietaries are Owners of near one Acre on the North, which, if obtained, will compleat the Square, and the Prospects of four Fronts open to so many Streets, encompassing the whole Piece of Land, would then be secure.)

Ground purchased. On September 11, 1754, the owners, who had demanded £600, made a reduction of £100, and the Managers accordingly purchased the desired lot of ground. The Penns, later, (by a patent dated November 10, 1767), donated the adjoining strip of ground on Spruce Street, which gave the Hospital the entire square between Spruce and Pine and Eighth and Ninth Streets, the area of the square included being about four and three-tenths acres.



Plan of Hospital presented. This purchase being made, a complete plan of the buildings was directed to be so prepared, that a part might be erected, which could be occupied the ensuing season. Samuel Rhodes, one of the Managers, was very zealous in the work and, after consulting the physicians in regard to the situation of the cells and other conveniences, he presented a design of the whole building, in such form, that one-third

might first alone be erected with tolerable symmetry ; and containing, independently of the other parts, all accommodations requisite and suitable for the present purposes and needs.

At the meeting held January 25, 1755, this plan of the entire building was presented and discussed, and a fair draught of the Eastern Wing and Ward, with an estimation of its cost, was directed to be made, "in order that we may advertise the Contributors of the design, and obtain their assent to proceed in building early the ensuing spring."

The Contributors were summoned to meet January 10, 1755, at the Court House, at three o'clock in the afternoon, "to consider the plan of the proposed building for the Hospital and an Estimation of the Expense then to be laid before them."

On March 10th, at a meeting of the Contributors, at the Court House, a working plan of the new building was presented, the estimate submitted for completing one wing being about Three thousand Pounds. After due consideration, this plan and estimate were unanimously approved and the Managers "were desired to proceed in getting the said eastern part built with what expedition they conveniently can."

Plan for
East Wing
approved.

Manager Rhoads was appointed to supervise the work, provide materials, and make agreements with workmen, etc. A building committee was appointed to advise and assist therein, as occasion might require. The Committee carefully husbanded its resources and conscientiously adopted the most economical methods of carrying on the work, and it was also quite successful in collecting funds for the building. By soliciting contributions from all persons engaged in the work, they secured from most of those from whom materials were purchased, either a large proportion of what they furnished, or a substantial reduction in their accounts. Their purchases were also distributed among the dealers so as to interest as many as possible and in order to obtain contributions from a larger number. So diligent were they in their applications, that scarcely a tradesman was patronized, or even a workman employed, without his first pledging a donation or a discount, or inducing him to become a contributor. By systematically pursuing methods such as these the Managers were successful in engaging the sympathy and support of almost the entire community for this charitable enterprise.

Efficient
Business
Management.

The approved plan of the new building is seen in the accompanying illustration on the preceding page.

In the complete design as exhibited, the ground plan was that of a centre structure of sixty-two feet front, its roof elevated above

Plan of
Hospital.

the two lateral buildings, (the east and west wings), and projecting beyond them a sufficient distance to accommodate a balcony intended to be placed on the south front of each of the wards. The buildings fronted south, the principal entrance with a flight of marble steps, leading to a double door, being in the centre of the administration building facing Pine Street. The interior arrangement was briefly as follows: The apartments for the steward, matron, apothecary, the offices, parlor, library, drugshop, and a hall with a large stair-case leading to the upper wards, and many other conveniences, were provided in the first floor of the three storied central building. In the basement was a large kitchen, steward's dining-room, and matron's room. Directly adjoining this, on the east and west, were two wings, each of which was eighty feet front, twenty-seven feet deep. These also had three stories, but with lower ceilings, so that they were less high than the administration building, which was made still more conspicuous by being surmounted by a tower for observation.

Centre
Building.

Lateral, or
East and
West, Wings.

In the first story or ground floor of each lateral wing were the cells for lunatics. A gallery ran the whole length of eighty feet down the centre, for such patients as could be trusted to walk about. There was also a place for bathing, latrines, etc. The second story was the men's ward; it had four open fireplaces, and was also supplied with ventilators to carry off the foul air. The third story was like the second but intended to be devoted to the care of the women patients only. The upper floor or garret was intended for servants. It was also to be utilized for cases needing isolation and was for the use of either sex.

Terminal
Wings.

The plan also provided two terminal wings, each twenty-seven feet wide, and extending in length, north and south, 110 feet, built at a right angle to each of the lateral wards, and connected with them, as will be seen in the plan.

In the middle of each terminal north and south wing, opposite the wards, there was a hall on each floor twenty-eight feet square (including a stair-case). The roofs projected beyond the other wings sufficiently to cover their cornices. They also were to be raised one story above the lateral wards, and were surmounted with a balustrade around the top, and a cupola. This was not intended merely as ornament, but to afford a secure and convenient way out in case of fire.

The whole extent of the building from east to west was 276 feet. The north and south fronts were to be nearly alike. By having the terminal wings run lengthwise across the wards, both convenience and looks were consulted, and it was hoped that "the east and west fronts will make an agreeable appearance."

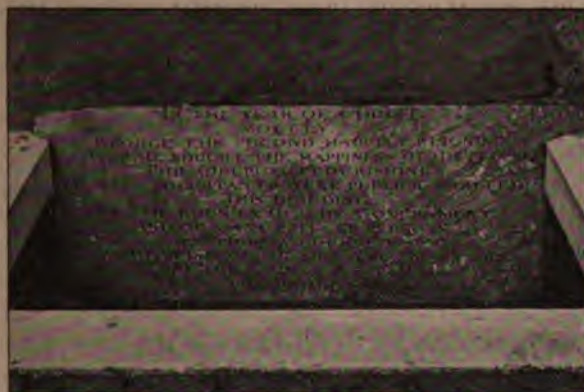
The object of building the cross wings at the ends of the lateral wings was stated as follows :

Besides the additional rooms for cells, private apartments for such patients as may be improper to be received into the great wards, these wings will also afford many conveniences for the family, as cellars, store-rooms for provisions, kitchens, laundry, lodgings for servants, etc.

The building usually known and herein described as the East Wing was completed at a total expense of £2,927, 14s. 3/4d.

The part of the Hospital buildings first erected was the east wing, exactly as now standing, about midway between Spruce and Pine Streets, facing Eighth Street. On the 28th of May, 1755, the President, Joshua Crosby, attended by all the Managers, the physicians, and many contributors, by previous appointment, marched in a body from the Hospital on Market Street, accompanied by a select concourse of citizens, to the grounds, where a large crowd had assembled,

East Wing completed.

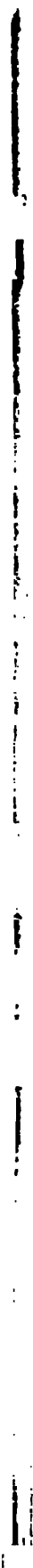


The Corner Stone in 1894.

The public schools of the city had been dismissed, and all the children of an age suitable to recollect the fact had been invited to attend to witness the ceremony. An invitation was also sent to John Key, the first individual born in the Colony in 1682, after the arrival of William Penn, to be present on this occasion. He accepted the invitation and assisted in the ceremonies.

The corner-stone was a large piece of white marble, which was deposited with due formality and with Masonic rites, in the southeast corner of the foundation. It contains the following inscription, which had been written by Franklin :

Corner Stone.



"that it may be expedient to address our new Governor on his arrival;" and it was agreed, that the President of the Board, Benjamin

Agreed by a Board of Managers 9th of May 1755 that each Member for a total absence shall pay a fine of 2/6 if not present at the hour appointed if 1/6 for every hour absence after 6- on each of our Monthly Meetings or special meetings duly appointed. It is also agreed that the striking of the Watchhouse clock shall be the Rule for the hour of meeting, but if not heard by any member present then the watch of the President or in his absence the watch of the Deput manager in the Company shall be the Rule. No. 1000 First Cont. 1755

Franklin, and others, should prepare a formal address. A record made on the book of minutes, September 1, 1756, states that :

William Denny, Esq., having lately arrived from London, to succeed Robert Hunter Morris, Esq., in the Government of this Province, the Managers and Treasurer waited upon him, on the First of Ninth Month with the following Congratulatory Address :

TO THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM DENNY, ESQ., LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ETC.

The Address of the Managers and Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

May it please the Governor,

The Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital beg leave to testify the Share they take in the general Joy, on his Accession to the Government of this Province. Through the Favour of the Government, the Contributors to our Hospital were incorporated by Law, and vested with the Powers and Privileges necessary for the well ordering as well as increasing this extensive Charity. The institution has ever since flourished, and we have the great Satisfaction to find, that our Care and diligent Endeavors to relieve the Miseries, and heal the Diseases of the Poor, have been blessed with much Success; and that our Power of doing Good is by the Benefactions of well-disposed Persons daily increasing. While this right Use continues to be made of the Privileges granted us, we hope our Corporation will be favoured with the Governor's Countenance and Protection; and we request he would accept of our sincere Wishes for his Health, Happiness and successful Administration.

(Signed) BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *President.*

To which the Governor replied :

Gentlemen, The Satisfaction you are pleased to express on my Arrival, lays me under particular Obligations; and your good Wishes deserve my hearty Thanks. I am glad I find so generous and humane an Institution as yours is, managed with so much Prudence, supported by Laws and encouraged by Public and private Benefactions. It will give me a sincere Pleasure, to contribute all the Means in my Power to carry on this Charity in the most extensive Manner.

Greeting of
Managers to
Gov. Denny.

Removal of Patients. The Hospital now being sufficiently advanced, it was considered desirable to have patients moved to their new quarters as soon as practicable, although the building was still far from finished. This was the more necessary, since the Market Street house had by this time so outgrown its capacity that the demand for more commodious quarters had become imperative. The Managers also decided to have the accounts of the Hospital put in proper shape for publication and printed and circulated, in the hope of gaining new contributors. It was deemed advantageous to include in this publication an abstract of the cases, with the names of the patients, and also the names of several contributors added since the last publication had been laid before the Assembly. This work was directed to be done by the Monthly Committee, aided by Benjamin Franklin and Daniel Roberdeau. Samuel Rhoads was instructed to get in all the tradesmen's bills relating to the new Hospital, in order that the Board at its next meeting might audit them and formulate a general account of the cost.

On December 17, 1756, all the patients were removed from the Temporary Hospital on Market Street to the new building at Pine Street, and the first new patient admitted into the Hospital was on the following day.

Franklin,
Attorney for
Hospital in
England.

At the meeting held March 28, 1757, the following minute was made:

The President of the Board, Benjamin Franklin, being appointed Provincial Agent to England and is about to sail in a short time, he is requested after his arrival there, to use his interest in Soliciting Donations to the Hospital whenever he may have a Prospect of Success therein, and Israel Pemberton and Evan Morgan are desired to prepare a letter to Thomas Hyam and Sylvanus Bevan, desiring their Friendship in Assisting our President in any occasion he may have of Promoting the Interest of the Hospital.

The object of making this request of Franklin was evidently to invest him with official authority so that he might legally solicit subscriptions and transact any other financial business which might be presented for consideration: this letter to Hyam and Bevan serving as credentials and as a power of attorney in any emergency requiring such official sanction and authorization.

When Franklin sailed on his first mission to England, in 1757, his circle of correspondents, both business and scientific, had already become widely extended. Among his European friends and correspondents were William Strahan, Lord Kames, David Hume, Baskerville the printer, Galloway, Bartram, Dubourg, Benezet, Joseph Priestly, and many others. This gave him a large field of acquaintance in which to work in advancing the interests of the Hospital.

On December 29, 1760, a letter was written to Franklin for some necessary drugs and medicines, and he was also asked "to join with some others of our fellow citizens, now in London, in soliciting contributions on behalf of the Hospital from several merchants who, we apprehend, may be induced to encourage the progress thereof."

Instructions were also written to Franklin, while in London, to procure a specimen iron bedstead such as are commonly used in the hospitals in England.

Franklin's agency and mission in England detained him for five years, but it finally came to a successful conclusion and he returned to Philadelphia November 1, 1762.

In October, 1757, a Committee of the Assembly visited the Hospital and made examination into the condition of the patients, and the general state of its finances, and "they were pleased to express themselves to be well satisfied with the order and management thereof."

Visit of Committee of Assembly.

The following advertisement appeared in the "Pennsylvania Gazette" December 27, 1759 :

For THE BENEFIT of the
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL
On Friday, the 28th, of this instant, December, at
the Theatre on SOCIETY HILL will be presented
the celebrated TRAGEDY of
HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.
Tickets will be sold by William Dunlap, William
Bradford, Thomas Gordon and Evan Morgan.

As the money originated from what was considered such an objectionable source, the matter gave rise to some discussion as to the proper course to be pursued, the Managers feeling in doubt as to the propriety of receiving it under the circumstances; yet unwilling to deprive the Hospital of it. The difficulty was finally happily adjusted, the Managers escaping from their dilemma in quite an original and ingenious manner, without sacrificing the interests of the Hospital, as the following minute will show :

The Board being informed that a sum of Money hath been lately raised for the Benefit of the Hospital, by a Stage Play acted near this City, which has been paid into the Hands of the Treasurer, the Matter being consider'd & most of the Managers being dissatisfied therewith, think it necessary that the following information should be published in the next "Pennsylvania Gazette," of January 10th, viz. :

Theatrical Benefit.

"THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL

Was founded in the Year 1751, by an Act of the Assembly of this Province, by which 'every Person contributing Ten Pounds, or upwards, towards founding the said Hospital, is qualified annually to Choose by Ballot twelve Persons of their own Number to be the Managers of the said Contributors, & one other Person to

Explanatory
Statement by
Managers.

be the Treasurer of the same, who are enjoined to apply the annual Income or Interest of the said Contribution towards the Entertainment and Cure of such Sick and distempered Poor, as shall, from time to time, be brought or placed in the said Hospital; and have no Authority given them to refuse any Sums of Money, which may be lawfully contributed thereto.'

This account of the founding the said Hospital and of the Power of the Managers, is published for the Information of such Persons, who being unacquainted with the said Law, may apprehend the Power of the Managers to be more extensive than it is, and to satisfy such that they are not authorized to direct the Treasurer to refuse the Money lately raised by exhibiting a Stage Play near the City, which was done without the Consent of the said Managers, in Consequence of the Injunction of the late Governor Denny, at the Time he granted Liberty to the Stage Players to erect the Theatre near this City.

"Published by Desire of the Managers of the said Hospital."

The Hallam Theatrical Company, of London, which gave the benefit, relieved the conscientious scruples of the Managers in a delicate and graceful manner, by placing the amount realized at the benefit, £47, 2s 6d, in the hands of Governor Denny, "by whose order through Evan Morgan it was paid to ye hospital."

It is not surprising that the Managers were loath to receive money obtained in this manner; since the condition of the public mind, at the time, was greatly excited against all of the kinds of public amusements then in vogue, and especially against theatrical performances. Moreover, the Managers, who were nearly all members of the Society of Friends, had themselves joined with other citizens, not long before, in a petition for an injunction against the erection of the theatre on Society Hill.

Overcrowded
condition of
Hospital.

Notwithstanding the increased accommodations which had been provided in the new hospital, it was soon found that the overcrowded condition again caused serious embarrassment. It was quite difficult to reject many worthy applicants, who were daily presenting themselves for admission. Precautions were taken to admit only those requiring immediate and urgent attention, but in spite of everything the wards were usually crowded to their utmost capacity. The Managers were also obliged to give serious consideration to the problem as to the best means to pursue to meet the increased expense and the expected deficiency, as it seemed impossible to lessen the number of patients. They accordingly in their emergency, decided to make another attempt to increase the capital. This, however, they knew to be no easy matter. Their predicament is clearly indicated in the minutes of the meeting held Jan. 29, 1759:

On consideration of the present state of the funds of the Hospital, it is resolved that there is urgent necessity of lessening the expense, unless we can succeed better than we have lately in our endeavors to increase the capital stock

It was agreed to have a conference with the Treasurer and Physicians to devise some means to overcome this difficulty. This meeting was to have taken place on the twelfth of second month (February), but it seems that the subject was of so grave and important a nature that it could not be summarily settled; for on the 2d of February, 1759, it was noted:

Having conferred on the subject matter and no definite means decided upon, the Doctors agreed to examine and consider the methods of providing for several hospitals in England, &c., and when prepared to lay a plan before us at a future meeting.

The Managers in their extremity decided to make another appeal to the Assembly for aid in this emergency. An address was accordingly prepared, and a committee was appointed to present it to the Speaker. It read as follows:

Assembly
petitioned.

*To the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen
of the province of Pennsylvania,
in general Assembly met.*

The Address of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital,—sheweth

That the said Hospital, founded about eight years since, with the approbation, and by the Assistance of the Assembly, hath been hitherto supported by the Contributions of private Persons and by divine blessing on the endeavours of the Physicians, upwards of three hundred distressed Persons have been cur'd of various Disorders of body and Mind, under which they had languished; and many other have been considerably relieved, and thereby restor'd to a capacity of being serviceable to themselves and the publick.

That the two thousand Pounds contributed by the Assembly, towards the building, being long since expended, we have been under the necessity of applying most of the contributions obtained from private Persons the last three years towards compleating the Work, and of course are prevented from increasing the Capital Stock; the annual interest of which is the only fund we have yet received for the support of the institution.

That the number of patients, who from all parts of the province apply for admittance, is lately much increased, so that upwards of one thousand pounds is expended more than our Capital Stock; and as the benefits received by our distress'd Fellow Subjects are daily more known and considered, the prospect of our increasing Expences exceeds any rational expectations we can indulge, of being able to support the House, according to the original design, without some further Assistance from the publick.

We therefore recommend the present State of the Hospital to your serious Consideration, and hope the same benevolent disposition on which it was founded, will still be manifested by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, to promote so laudable an Institution, gradually becoming of the most extensive Service to this part of the King's Dominions.

The Committee having duly transmitted the paper and accounts to the Speaker of the Assembly reported, April 30, 1759, that they had performed the service assigned and that he had promised to bring the same before the House of Assembly.

Committee
reported.

Hospital
Accounts
before the
Assembly.

The Managers waited for several months for some notice of their appeal, but without success. No action having been taken by the Assembly, it was decided to politely remind this body of the pressing needs of the hospital by adding to the documents the accounts of the last year past (1758-59), for submission.

Before the House of Assembly now sitting, and to notify them that we should be ready to attend such Committee as they may appoint to visit the Hospital, inspect the Management and State thereof, also to remind them of the present Necessities to which we are subject for supporting the Institution which we hope they will take under Consideration and grant that Assistance and Relief requested in our Address presented at their last Sitting, in Order to promote the progress of a Work which hath been found to be of so great Benefit to the Distressed and Indigent.

The address and other papers were finally laid before the Assembly on June 25, 1759.

The needs of the Hospital were now very pressing, money was scarce and commanded a high rate of interest, and as yet no sign of relief appeared from the Assembly. The legislative machinery, at all times ponderous and slow, was at that time engrossed with novel and complex political problems; which with other matters, entirely overshadowed the appeal from the Hospital, which was accordingly temporarily set aside. Franklin's influence and prestige were sadly missed; his experience and energy were no longer available in behalf of the Hospital's interests in the Assembly, which he had so often wielded to great advantage—the philosopher, statesman and wise counsellor was now in London. No one seemed to possess the necessary ability or interest to press the measure to a successful issue. The requirements of the Hospital were urgent, every-day wants were to be met, bills to be settled, borrowing afforded but temporary relief, and only involved future expense in the payment of interest charges.

In order to emphasize the urgency of their predicament to the people and Assembly, adopting Franklin's tactics, the Managers had recourse to the public prints, as appears from the following communication in "The Pennsylvania Gazette," of July 12, 1759,¹ with an Abstract of Records and Accounts and the following remarks:

Appeal to
the Public
through the
"Gazette."

From this View of the State of the Accounts, and by comparing the Abstract of the Cases with those formerly published, the Publick may observe the great annual increase of the Number of Patients, and consequently of the Benefits of the Institution; which Consideration, together with that of the Additional Conveniences for their Reception and Accommodation, which have been attended with considerable Labour, and unavoidable Expence must undoubtedly afford an equal Degree of Satisfaction to those who are already Benefactors to this Charity; and we hope, will render an Apology unnecessary to others, who have hitherto

¹ Vide Franklin's "Some Account," etc.

neglected or deferred entering the List of Subscribers, for a Repetition of our Request for their Assistance in so commendable a Work ; and it being impracticable to make a personal Application to all such, especially to those who live at a Distance, it is to be hoped no Offence will be taken, to the Prejudice of the Charity; but that all who are disposed to contribute, will pay their Subscriptions (or enter their intended Benefactions) to the Treasurer, or either of the Managers, as heretofore notified. If notwithstanding what has been frequently urged in Favour of this Institution, such who are sensible of the undeniable Advantages of an Hospital, do yet withhold their Bounty, on a Supposition of the small Benefit which their Neighbourhood is to receive from it, they will please to consider, That they can never hope to do any Service for their own Poor, till they have made it more practicable to do so, by the Assistance they lend those who are already engaged in it; which is the only probable Means of bringing the Charity nearer to themselves, and therefore it is much to be wished, that if they have it not in their Power to begin this Charity at home, they would begin it in a Place where it can be well attended by Physicians and Surgeons, and where it is necessarily formed on so large a Bottom, as to require more Help than can be had from those only who are at Hand, many of whom have not more interested Reasons for their Bounty, than if they lived in a distant Country; their Motives being to promote a Spirit of Goodness and Humanity, which may extend itself on every Side, by administering the most effectual Relief to all deserving Objects, without considering from whence they come.—They are encouraged to do it, by the great success which hath attended this good Work in every other Place; the moral, religious, and civil Benefits of which, being visible, certain, and lasting, do immediately tend to the Honour of the Christian Religion, and the Happiness of Mankind.

Hospital
Work.

The Contributions which have been generously made this Year, have enabled the Managers to proceed in compleating some necessary Conveniences, which were Immediately wanted, and to receive and entertain a much larger Number of Patients in the House, than their Stock would permit before; and if the Spirit of Charity towards this Institution continues, with equal Warmth hereafter, it will soon become more extensively useful. To give it its proper Weight with the Publick, let it be considered, that in a City of large Trade, many poor People must be employed in carrying on a Commerce, which subjects them to frequent terrible Accidents. That in a Country, where great Numbers of indigent Foreigners have been but lately imported, and where the common Distresses of Poverty have been much increased, by a most savage and bloody War, there must be many Poor, Sick, and Maimed. That poor People are maintained by their Labour, and, if they cannot labour, they cannot live, without the Help of the more Fortunate. We all know, many Mouths are fed, many Bodies cloathed, by one poor Man's Industry and Diligence; should any Distemper seize and afflict this Person; should any sudden Hurt happen to him, which should render him incapable to follow the Business of his calling, unfit him to work, disable him to labour but for a little time; or should his Duty to his aged and diseased Parents, or his fatherly Tenderness or an afflicted Child, engross his Attention and Care, How great must be the Calamity of such a Family! How pressing their Wants! How moving their Distresses! And how much does it behoove the Community to take them immediately under their Guardianship, and have the Causes of their Misfortunes as speedily remedied as possible! Experience shews, this will be more effectually and frugally done in a publick Hospital, than by any other method whatever.

Benefits of
Hospital
Treatment.

Can anything in this checkered World, afford more real and lasting Satisfaction to humane Minds, than the Reflection of having made such a social Use of

the Favours of Providence, as renders them, in some Measure, Instruments which open a Door of Ease and Comfort to such as are bowed down with Poverty and Sickness; and which may be a Means of increasing the Number of People, and preserving many useful Members to the Publick from Ruin and Distress?

That this is a Satisfaction which the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital have a just claim to, all may be assured, by visiting the House, examining the Patients, and considering the extraordinary Cases which are there received, and happily treated; among which, it is hoped, they will find sufficient Instances to convince them, that every Individual, in this and the adjacent Provinces, are interested in the Prosperity of this charitable Institution; and induce them to consider, that "Riches make themselves Wings, and flee away; but blessed is he that considereth the Weak, Sick, and needy, the Lord will deliver him in Time of trouble." And that it is better to give Alms, than lay up Gold.

Notwithstanding the efforts made to advance the cause of the Hospital before the Assembly and in the minds of the public, the appeal remained without apparent result.

These means proving fruitless, the Managers' hopes turned again to the public, and they determined to develop their own resources, in which they were more successful. They issued prints or pictures of the Hospital, and also a second "small quarto" edition, similar to the one published in 1754. It was called a "Continuation of the Account of the Pennsylvania Hospital; from the first of May, 1754, to the fifth of May, 1761." This literary task was performed satisfactorily by a Committee on Publication, of which Samuel Rhoads was chairman.

The essay which was presented to the Managers and approved by them, contains the following appeal:

Formal
Appeal to
the Public for
Contributions

The Experience of above Nine Years, has given undeniable Proofs of the necessity and Usefulness of this laudable Institution; and, it is hoped, the Perusal of the foregoing Account, with what has been heretofore published, will afford pleasing Reflections to the beneficent Contributors, by whose generous Assistance and Encouragement, it has gradually arrived to its present Situation, capable of extending Relief to the Distresses of many miserable Objects, depressed by Poverty and Disease, and the Managers have the Satisfaction to observe its Reputation daily to increase, by the frequent Applications for the Admission of Patients from various Parts of this and the Neighbouring Provinces, which they flatter themselves they shall still be enabled to continue and enlarge, by the future Benefactions of many charitable Persons from distant Places, as well as those of our own Country, who have yet delayed contributing, the affluent Circumstances of many of whom will easily admit of their Imparting a Share of the Blessings they enjoy, for the Benefit of such, whose Indigence and Miseries claim the Attention of every compassionate Heart.

It would be a Neglect of that Justice which is due to the Physicians and Surgeons of this Hospital, not to acknowledge, that their Care and Skill, and their punctual and regular Attendance, under the Divine Blessing, had been a principal Means of advancing his Charity to the flourishing State in which we have now the Pleasure to view it.

In 1765, Signers of the Bills of Credit donated fees amounting to £601, 2s, 6d; this sum was afterwards increased.

Donation of
Fees for
signing Bills
of Credit.

The House of Representatives of this Province, having for divers Years past voted considerable Sums of Money for the services of the Government, which have been issued in Paper Bills of Credit, several of the Inhabitants of Philadelphia, already Contributors, and some others, concurring in a Desire for the Prosperity of this Hospital, voluntarily offered to be nominated Signers of the same, and generously bestowed the Wages, usually allowed for such Service, for promoting the good Purposes thereof, whereby the total Sum of One Thousand Eight Hundred Thirty Eight Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence has been added to the Contributions, and proved a very seasonable Assistance.¹

Efforts to
obtain Appro-
priation.

Great hopes centered in the accounts of the work of the Hospital which were now to go forth and eloquently plead its cause. The principal objective point was the Assembly, which had so long neglected and overlooked the important work which was done by the Hospital for the poor, lunatics, and the destitute suffering sick of the Province. The Managers again approached the Speaker, armed with their pathetic appeal, with the request that he read it and then leave the matter with his conscience to dictate the course to pursue. Their trust, very happily, was not misplaced.

One of the Books lately published containing a Narrative of the Management of the Hospital for the last Seven Years including the Account of the last Year an Abstract of the Patients and a List of the Contributors having been delivered to the Speaker and by him on Sept. 9th, 1761, communicated to the House of Representatives, William Allen, the Chief Justice and most of the Members of the Assembly visited this Hospital and after viewing the Patients and inspecting the Institution were pleased to express themselves much satisfied to observe the Decency and Economy of the House and that the good Purposes of the Charity were so carefully attended to.

The results of this visit were favorable, inasmuch as on May 17, 1762, the Board was notified that:

The Provincial Assembly had granted the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds to the Corporation of Contributors to be applied towards paying off the Balance due to the Capital Stock and for such other Purposes as the Managers may direct.

Accordingly on June 2, 1762, an order was drawn on the Trustees of the Loan Office of the Province for £3,000, payable to the Treasurer, being the sum above mentioned, which was to be applied by the Managers in replacing the several sums borrowed from the Capital Stock. It is seen that no time was lost by the Managers after

Grant by the
Assembly.

¹A bill for remitting and continuing the currency of the bills of credit of the province and for striking a further sum, was laid before the House on February 11th, 1754, by twenty-seven citizens and three Members of the House, who offered to sign the said money, upon the same terms as had been previously made for this service, and their names were accordingly inserted in the bill, with the expressed intention of donating the money thus earned to the Pennsylvania Hospital, but nothing was then obtained by this proposal for the Hospital, for this bill failed to become a law.

they were apprized of the money having been appropriated by the Assembly, in obtaining possession of the much needed assistance, and replacing the sums they had been forced to borrow from the Capital. The yearly accounts, which it was necessary to present to the Assembly, had to show that the original capital remained intact, otherwise the very existence of the Hospital might be jeopardized, and its future usefulness certainly curtailed.

Fire Insurance.

On January 25, 1762, the Directors of the Philadelphia Contributionship for Insurance of houses from loss by fire notified the Managers that they had agreed to sign a policy of insurance in three parts to the amount of £1500 on the building, and that a return of survey had been made. This liberal and considerate offer was gratefully accepted by the Managers, and the insurance,¹ although changed on two occasions, in 1822 and 1850, still remains in force, though increased in amount.

Meeting at "Coffee House."

A meeting of the Managers was held August 2, 1762, at the "Coffee House" to execute a power of attorney to James Tilghman, to enable him to collect James Brown's legacy. These outside meetings seem to have been held at various places; another one is found mentioned, November 8, 1762, as being held in the Warden's room at the Court House, where they were informed by Dr. William Shippen, Jr., lately arrived from London, that several cases containing anatomical drawings, etc., sent by Dr. John Fothergill, had reached this port. This was the nucleus of the future Museum.

Address to John Penn, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor.

At a meeting held November 8, 1763, it was agreed to address John Penn, Esq. (one of the proprietors, and the son of Richard, and grandson of William Penn), lately arrived (October 30, 1763), from London, who had lately come to preside as Governor of this Province.

The following is the text of the address as delivered :

TO THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQR., LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE TERRITORIES OF NEW CASTLE, KENT & SUSSEX UPON DELAWARE.

The Address of the Managers & Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

May it please the Governor :

The Managers & Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital Chearfully embrace this opportunity of expressing the Pleasure they receive on his safe Arrival & Accession to the Government of this Province. This Hospital established for relieving the Diseases & restoring the Health of the Indigent & Miserable under Divine Providence through the Patronage of the Legislature & the Benevolence

¹ These policies were dated January 25, 1762, insuring £500 on North part of East wing, premium, £6 17s 6d; £500 on South part of East wing, premium, £6 17s 6d; £500 on Western division, premium, £6 17s 6d—£30 12s 6d.

of the Inhabitants of this Province & Divers charitable Persons in Great Britain & other places from a small beginning hath gradually become of extensive utility and it is with great Satisfaction we find has obtained the Approbation & Favour of our honorable Proprietaries confirmed by their generous Benefactions which Merits our thankful Acknowledgment. The Harmony & Concord with which it has been hitherto Conducted and the Success attending the united endeavours of the Physicians and Managers yield the pleasing Hope it will still flourish & increase in Benefit to Mankind. The Powers & Privileges granted by Law to the Corporation of Contributors being found useful & necessary & having received the Countenance & encouragement of the Governor's Predecessors we confide that prudent and proper Exercise thereof will recommend this laudable Institution to his Protection & Favour. Our sincere Wishes attend the Governor that his Administration may be Conducted to his own Satisfaction and the Happiness of the Province.

Managers' Compliments to Gov. Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9th, 1763.

On November 29, it is recorded that:

The Treasurer & all the Managers attended at the Coffee House on the 15th Inst. and from thence proceeded to the Governor's, & after reading the Address Delivered it & received from him the following Answer:

Gentlemen: I heartily thank you for your Address it gives me a particular Pleasure to find that the Charitable & well founded Hospital in this Province has Received such General Encouragement and that by the Prudent Care of its Physicians & Managers it has become so very extensive a Charity and be Assured that the Duties of Humanity will ever incline me to give all the Countenance in my Power to so good an Institution.

His Acknowledgment.

No "benefaction" followed this exchange of courtesies, until 1788, when the name of John Penn, Jr., appears on the list of contributors.

Gov. Penn was received by the citizens of Philadelphia with great demonstrations of respect, and many entertainments were given in his honor.

An address was prepared and sent to the proprietors acknowledging the grant of forty pounds per annum and gift of the lot next adjoining the Hospital property on the north, of which they had been informed by the Receiver General, the year before. This document was signed at a meeting held December 29, 1763; and at the same time a letter was written to William Allen, then in London, requesting him "to present our Address to the Proprietaries." The person to whom these letters were confided instead of going to London, it was afterwards discovered, had sailed for the West Indies, and not until August 27, 1764, did the Managers learn of the miscarriage of their communications; these having been sent to William Allen, who was then in Philadelphia, together with an explanatory note stating the cause of the delay. At the last mentioned date, the package was returned, "very much defaced," which necessitated the re-copying of both documents.

Donation of ground from the Penns.

TO THE HONOURABLE THOMAS PENN & RICHD. PENN, ESQS., PROPRIETARIES
OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, &C.

The Address of the Managers & Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

May it please the Proprietaries:

Address in With much Satisfaction & pleasure We take this Opportunity of acknowl-
Acknowledg- edging your generous Donations to the Hospital under our Care.
ment of Your receiver General last year informed us of your Benevolent Resolution to
Benefactions Contribute Annually the sum of Forty pounds & to grant us the Lott of Ground,

which Compleats the Square on which the Hospital is erected & pursuant to
your directions He hath since paid us the Sum you Order'd for two years past.

Immediately after receiving this agreeable intelligence We determined to
make our Acknowledgments of your Bounty in thus encouraging this Institution,
the Benefits of which, by the blessing of Divine Providence, are become very evi-
dent & extensive both to the People of your province & of the Neighboring Colonies.

With the number of People in these Provinces, the Patients in this Hospital
have constantly increased so that the Expences of Providing for them & of Com-
pleating that part of the Building which is erected, have Annually greatly
Exceeded the Income of our Capital Stock altho' the same good Disposition
continues in the People of this City in particular & of some in other parts of the
Province which enabled us to begin the Work, & Considerable sums have been
Yearly added to the Stock by their private Benefactions. Some generous
Donations have also been made from Great Britain & from some of the Adjacent
Provinces and the West India Islands. Yet the whole being insufficient the sum
of Three thousand pounds was by the favour of the Governor & Assembly of
your Province last year Added to their former Grant, part of which hath been
applied to Discharge the Deficiency of our former Funds & the Remainder to
the Increase of our Capital, which is still too small to Answer the Pressing Cries
we hear, of many who stand in need of such an Institution.

There have been constantly upwards of One hundred patients, in the House
for some time past & the present Circumstances of the Province evince to us, who
are Acquainted with the Numbers of distressed Objects who daily apply for help,
that both Charity & Good Policy demand the exertion of our Endeavours, to
Restore them to a Capacity of becoming usefull Members of Society. This Con-
sideration will engage us, as soon as we dare Attempt it, to Enlarge the Buildings,
& other Conveniences for the reception of such, & we shall the sooner Adventure
on the undertaking as, from the Diligent Attention of the Physicians & all others
Concern'd in the Care of this Charity and the Harmony & Concord which hath
subsisted among us, we have the pleasing prospect of the Continuance of that
good success, we have hitherto had and our Hope is Excited that as this Infirmary
is the first, it will be the most Extensive in Benefits to the King's subjects in his
American Dominions.

The information given us of your Intentions of soon ordering a Patent to be
granted us for the Lott, Occasioned our deferring this acknowledgement of your
Benevolence being desirous with it of Informing you that this part of your kind
purpose was Completed. We begg your favourable excuse of this Delay & assure
you we are with much respect and Gratitude

YOUR REAL FRIENDS.

PENNSYLVIA. HOSPITAL, 29th 12 mo 1763.

Proprietaries
issue Patent.

On April 29th, 1765, a letter was received from Thomas and
Richard Penn, directing that a patent should be issued by the Governor
to the Contributors for the lot lying immediately north of the Society

lot on which the Hospital was erected. The warrant for a survey from Gov. Penn, dated Sept. 12th, 1765, was read at a meeting held the 28th of the same month. The Patent for the lot was eventually delivered in the latter part of 1767, some three years after receiving notice of its having been contributed ; acknowledgment of which is made in the following letter :

TO THE HONOURABLE THOMAS PENN AND RICHARD PENN, ESQRS., PROPRIETORS
AND GOVERNORS IN CHIEF OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Address to
Proprietors.

The Managers and Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital, with much Respect and Gratitude, acknowledge your Benevolence, in your generous Donations for the Support and Advancement of the Institution under our Care.

Your annual Contribution of Forty Pounds, was in the year 1762, and hath ever since been, regularly paid by your Receiver General.

The Patent was deliv'd us at our Meet'g last month for the Lot you were pleased to grant ; by which the Hospital is agreeably accommodated, and its Situation now secured from future Interruptions of the Room and Air from any part of that Square on which it is built.

The approbation of our Conduct, you have manifested by those valuable Donations will incite us to pursue every measure in our Power to render the Pennsylvania Hospital the Object of your continued Favor and Regard ; and confiding therein, we beg leave to lay before you the State of the Hospital and of its Funds, in the three last annual Settlements of the Accounts, and of the Returns of the number of Patients admitted and discharged. On comparing these with our small beginning, a few years since, we have just Cause, with reverent Thankfulness, to acknowledge, that, the Divine Blessing hath been conferred on the Endeavours of those concerned in its Foundation, Establishment and Support.

The Physicians continue to attend gratis with great Care and Diligence, and besides the Service immediately afforded to the annual increasing number of Patients, there's a Prospect of contributing towards the Establishing a Medical School for the Instruction of the Youth of this and the adjacent Provinces ; and thereby rendering the regular Study and Practice of Physic and Surgery attainable by many whose Circumstances will not permit them to pursue it at the great Expence of a Foreign Education.

The annual Expences of the Hospital have hitherto exceeded the Income of our Funds with the additional Contributions we have received ; but from the Useful Foundation lately provided by the Legislature for the Employment of the Poor we hope to receive some Relief, as, by a mutual friendly Concurrence of the Trustees of both Institutions, many of the Poor who are in want of Medicines and Assistance from the Hospital may during their Continuance under our Care, be exercised in some Employment to Lessen the Expence ; and render them afterwards more useful, both to themselves and the Public.

Whatever we can do for the advancement of these good Purposes, and in the Discharge of the Trust committed to us, for the general Interest of your Province, and thereby manifesting our Desire of the continued Patronage of our Proprietaries, shall be cheerfully attended to by us.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

(Signed by all the Managers.)

December 28, 1767.

On January 9th, 1766, a Committee of the Assembly visited the Hospital, inspected the several wards and reported that they were

pleased with the good order in which they found them and the care which is taken of the patients, and reported :

May it please the Speaker,

Visit of
Committee
of Assembly.

The Committee appointed to examine the State of the Pennsylvania Hospital beg leave to Report. That agreeable to the Order of the House they have visited the several Apartments of the sick and other unhappy Persons in the said Hospital and had the Satisfaction to find them all in the greatest good order that through the unwearied attendance and Constant care of the Managers the Economy of the Hospital is conducted much to the comfort and ease of the many afflicted objects residing therein and that they are of opinion that the generous Services performed by the several able Physicians who by Rotation attend the said Hospital have greatly contributed under the Favour of Divine Providence to the Relief and often to the perfect cure of many poor Persons who without the benefits of their assistance in this Charitable institution must have languish'd in great Distress and Pain.

Precautions
against Fire.

Wood being the only fuel then in use, chimney fires were not uncommon. The Managers were fully aware of this source of danger and such a fire, which fortunately caused but little damage, happening at this time, it is recorded, Oct. 27, 1766, that :

The sitting Managers are desired to inspect the several fire places in the respective wards and chambers and take the necessary care that they be so secured as to prevent any risk or danger from the use of fires.

Gratuities
from Visitors.

It was the custom in those days, especially on Sunday, for curious and idle persons to walk out to the Hospital "to see the crazy people." The crowds finally caused so much annoyance to the patients that on April 27th, 1767, orders were renewed :

That the Hatch door be kept carefully shut and that no person be admitted without paying the gratuity of Four Pence formerly agreed upon and that care be taken to prevent the throng of People who are led by Curiosity to frequent the House on the first day of the Week to the great disturbance of the Patients.

Committee
of Assembly
Visit.

The Committee of the Assembly again visited the Hospital in 1767 and made the report, which is found in the minutes of Oct. 5.

In Obedience to the Order of the House your Committee pray leave to report that they have visited the Pennsylvania Hospital and the several apartments therein provided for the Reception of the Sick and Diseased and find them clean, wholesome, and in the best order greatly owing to the remarkable Care, Assiduity and close attention of the Managers in the punctual Discharge of the important Trust in them reposed, And your Committee are firmly persuaded that the utmost care and Skill has been and is daily afforded for the Relief and the Recovery of the Various Sick and Diseased there Remaining by the worthy Physicians of this City, who, without Reward, charitably attend this important Service.

Patent from
the Penns for
another lot.

In 1769, another patent was received from the Penns for a lot of ground on the south side of Spruce Street, extending westward from Ninth Street, 198 feet, and southwardly 107 feet, which was a valuable Acquisition, as will be understood by referring to the article on "Real Estate."

At a meeting held at the "Conestoga Waggon," October 28, 1771, the Managers decided to congratulate Richard Penn, Esq., on his arrival and accession to the government of the province, as they had his predecessors: Address to the Governor.

TO THE HONORABLE, RICHARD PENN, ESQR., LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND COUNTIES OF NEW CASTLE, KENT AND SUSSEX ON DELAWARE.

The Address of the Managers and Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

May it please the Governor,

To accept our sincere and hearty Congratulations on his safe return and Accession to the Government of this Province. The Blessing of Divine Providence, the Bounty of the Hon. Proprietaries, with the countenance and Aid of the Legislature of this Province and the Generous Contributions of our Fellow Citizens and others, have rendered our Endeavours, assisted by the benevolent Care of the Physicians of this Hospital more extensively successful than in the first Founding of it, we had reason to expect. A faithful discharge of the Trust committed to us in order to continue and still to extend the benefits of this Laudable Institution for the relief of the Sick and distressed Poor will we hope recommend it to the Patronage and Favor of the Governor who we confide will protect our Corporation in those necessary and useful Powers and Privileges granted by Charter and the Laws of the Province. We wish the Governor all the Satisfaction and Pleasure which result from a Wise and Equal Administration, and from a benevolent Inclination to promote every Charitable design for the present and future Happiness of the People.

To which Governor Penn very graciously responded:

Gentlemen, I accept with pleasure your Congratulations upon my accession to the Government of this Province, and I heartily thank you for your kind wishes. I am happy to find that the Bounty of the Proprietaries has concurr'd with other favourable Circumstances to render the Charitable and benevolent Institution at present under your prudent Management of such extensive Utility. An Institution founded upon the first principles of Humanity, cannot but recommend itself to Favor and Protection. And the Managers and Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital may rest assured that the privileges which this Charity derives from its Charter and the Laws of the Province shall want no support which I am able to give. His reply.

On October 26, 1772, there not being a sufficient number present to hold a meeting, it was decided to meet the 28th inst., at 6 o'clock, at the "Committee Room adjoining Friends' Meeting House in Fourth Street." Another meeting, for the purpose of preparing a letter to the correspondents in Europe, was held at the house of Thomas Mifflin. Committee meet at Friends' Meeting-House.

About this time, the Managers began drawing bills of exchange on their agents in London, for money which was then becoming due from the Pennsylvania Land Company's unclaimed shares voted by Parliament. On November 4th, after enumerating some eleven bills drawn, amounting in the aggregate to £2,450 sterling, the Managers say: Bills of Exchange.

And we intend in a few days to draw for £550, more, having the opportunity of selling the bills at 60 per cent. with Land Security. We hope you will have the money in your hands before the bills appear and become due, but that you may not be subjected to any inconvenience, or our fund to any disadvantage in the sale of the stock, we have by the tenor of the bills contracted that they shall not be liable to any further damage than the payment of our lawful interest after they become due, until it suits you to discharge them.

The Hospital
in the Revolutionary
Period.

The Proprietary Government of Pennsylvania definitely terminated September 26, 1776, with the final adjournment of the Provincial Assembly, although the latter had practically ceased to exist at least six months before this time. The authority of the King of Great Britain was publicly and formally cast off by the official announcement of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence which was celebrated in Pennsylvania on July 8th. By the same act, the Royal Charter, and all the powers conferred by it, as well as the former laws of the Province, became of no effect. As these laws were for the most part adapted to the circumstances of the people, the new Assembly subsequently (January 28, 1777) passed an act to revive and put them again in force. The Act reads as follows:

Act of
Assembly.

"Each and every one of the laws, or acts of General Assembly, that were in force and binding on the inhabitants of the said Province on the fourteenth day of May last, shall be in force and binding on the inhabitants of this state from and after the tenth day of February next as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the said laws, and each of them, had been made or enacted by this General Assembly; and all and every person and persons whomsoever are hereby enjoined and required to yield obedience to the said laws, as the case may require until the said laws or acts of General Assembly respectively shall be repealed or altered, or until they expire by their own limitation, and the common law and such of the statute laws of England, as have heretofore been in force in the said province, except as is hereafter excepted."

Hospital
in difficulties.

During the intervening period, although the situation was beset with unusual difficulties, the Managers continued to carry on their humane work under the original charter. The funds of the Hospital at this period might have been sufficient to meet its ordinary current expenses, but "certain contingencies and unfortunate circumstances," arising out of the disturbances incident to the impending war, reduced at once both the capital of the Hospital and its revenue. The expenses were also increased, so that, notwithstanding careful management, the institution became more and more involved in debt. The Managers were compelled to dispose of securities, and loans were returned depreciated in value, or paid in paper money which could not be redeemed.¹

¹ *Continental Money.* The first issue of Continental currency was made on May 10, 1775. In 1781, the General Assembly passed "An Act directing the mode of adjusting and settling the payment of debts and contracts entered into and made between January 1, 1777, and March 1, 1781, and for other purposes therein mentioned." On May 31, 1781, Continental money ceased to be receivable for taxes and was no longer legal tender.

Their distress culminated when the British army entered Philadelphia, September 26, 1777. The English military authorities forcibly took possession of the Hospital, filled it with their sick and wounded soldiers and sailors, overturned the usual orderly management, and on their departure appropriated to their own use the blankets, bedding, and instruments, for which the Hospital received no compensation, either at the time, or afterwards.

British
Army in
Philadelphia.

After the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, June 17, 1778, the Managers were confronted by a serious financial problem. A law was passed compelling the acceptance in payment of debts of the Continental currency and this was taken advantage of by some debtors of the Hospital to discharge their mortgages and other obligations in depreciated money. The Managers were willing to compromise by accepting the interest in Continental money, but insisted that the principal or Capital Stock should not be impaired by payment in depreciated currency. However, twenty-seven of the borrowers insisted on the acceptance of the Continental paper issue, which destroyed over one-half of the Capital Stock of the institution—so depreciated had become this currency that on May 4, 1781, State money was by proclamation declared to be 175 Continental for 1 State, and State being only 4 for 1 in Gold, made Continental 700 for 1.

Financial
Difficulties.

The loss¹ of capital and interest by the Hospital from April, 1774, to April, 1784, is partially shown in the following Exhibit:

In 1774 the productive capital stock (money at interest), was	£18,607	8s	4d
In 1784 the productive capital stock (money at interest), was	9,516	18s	11d
Reduction of principal or capital stock	9,090	9s	5d
Loss by receiving interest in Continental currency,	2,349	8s	2d
Total loss in principal (or capital stock), and interest by Continental money	£11,439	17s	7d

The loss by receiving paper money for board of patients, students' privileges, etc., is not included in the above calculation, but was without doubt very considerable.

During this trying period it was impossible without gold and silver to maintain the Hospital, the Managers therefore were obliged to borrow hard money on their private credit, giving their individual

¹ The estimated loss was based on Richard Wells' scale of depreciation of Continental money, called the equitable scale.

security. A successful appeal was made in 1780 to the State Legislature to aid the funds by a grant of £10,000 in Continental money, but so great was the depreciation that the value of the grant was estimated to be, in gold coin, only £163 18s 8d. It was however sufficient to tide over the emergency, and with the return of peace, new life and vigor was infused into the management, and once more appeals to the public were made, which were generously responded to, and the Hospital again restored to its former state of prosperity.

Assembly makes another Grant.
Tender of Depreciated Currency for Mortgage.
A transaction illustrating the difficulty under which the Managers labored, on account of this depreciated condition of the currency, occurred towards the close of 1776. The authorities of the College of Philadelphia having purchased a property, desired to have it made free from an incumbrance, of a mortgage held by the Hospital, amounting to some three thousand pounds sterling. The Managers objected strongly to receiving the proceeds in Continental money on account of the injustice to the trust under their charge, by the greatly impaired value of the currency at that time. A special meeting was called, which was attended by the representatives of the College, Rev. William Smith and Rev. William White, the former being the Provost and the latter the Treasurer of this rising educational institution. The matter was finally amicably arranged by the Managers accepting substitute bonds for a part of the amount and receiving the balance, amounting to over eight hundred pounds in currency.

Continental and British Soldiers.
The first mention of the Revolutionary War, made on the records of the Hospital, occurs on December 5, 1776, when a large number of wounded soldiers, sent by the Committee of Safety, were admitted. Again, on January 8, 1777, we find that many wounded soldiers, seamen and Hessians were received, and subsequently others were admitted.

Quaker Managers opposed to the War.
The members of the Society of Friends were, by their religious principles, non-combatants. At the period just preceding the Revolutionary War, the leading Friends were not only among the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the Province, but they had always taken an active part in promoting all measures pertaining to the welfare of the Province, as is well shown in the interest which they manifested in the Pennsylvania Hospital. When the Colonies resorted to arms, however, acting in accordance with their religious principles, many Quakers refused to take up arms or actively assist, either directly or indirectly, the American cause. Their neutral attitude and consistent conservatism gave rise to the popular belief that their personal

influence would be exerted against the Colonies, hence, during the excesses of party feeling they became the objects of general suspicion by the remainder of the community.

Congress, in 1777, formally recommended that the Executive Council of Pennsylvania apprehend and secure a number of the most prominent and representative members of this sect living in Philadelphia; and by order of Council, in August of that year, a number, including several Managers of the Hospital, were arrested and without a trial were exiled to Staunton, Virginia, where they were compelled to remain for about eight months.

Managers
Banished to
Virginia.

On September 29, 1777, the following appears on the Hospital record :

The present Commotions, and arbitrary Measures of our late Rulers in Banishing four Members to Virginia, to wit, Israel Pemberton, James Pemberton, Thomas Wharton, and Edward Pennington prevent the Meeting of a Board.

These contributors and Managers were among the most active and efficient members of the Board.

Again upon the minutes of September 29th it is stated that :

Part of the British Army, under the Command of Sir William Howe, arriving in the City on the 26th of last month; on the next day a great number of sick and wounded Soldiers (without previous notice given, or application to the Managers) were brought into the Hospital, who crowded the Wards, incommoding our Patients, and rendering it impracticable to pursue the former good Order of the House.

Soldier
Patients
summarily
introduced.

Also that :

Samuel Rhoads, Joseph Swift, and Robert Strettell Jones are appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to the Comr. in Chief, representing the present distress'd Situation of the hospital & requesting relief in the premises.

At the period of the occupancy of the Hospital by the British troops, the Managers were again confronted with the financial trouble arising from the suspension of the continental currency, and the scarcity and high prices of provisions and other necessities, so that they were obliged to borrow gold, or "hard money," for the support and care of the lunatics and provide medicines for the sick. On December 29, 1777, it is recorded :

"Hard
money"
times.

In the present Situation of Affairs it being impossible to carry on the Charitable design of this Institution without gold or silver Coin, it is agreed to borrow the sum of one hundred Pounds in Specie upon Interest from Jacob Shoemaker.

On May 25, 1778 :

A Committee consisting of Samuel Rhoads, Robert Strettell Jones, James Pemberton and Thomas Wharton, was appointed to wait upon Dr. Morris, the Inspector General of the British Hospitals, to represent to him the Loss in Blankets, Medicines and Hay that the Institution had sustained by the admission of the sick and wounded Soldiers of their Army, and the detention of the Instruments and to request an immediate restoration of them.

Military
Spoilation of
Hospital
Property.

It does not appear on the records that the Inspector General of the British Hospitals offered to make any restitution or even acknowledged the claim.

A further illustration of the inconvenience and injury sustained during the period of occupation is found in the message sent to the Auditing Committee of Assembly, who, upon enquiring for the accounts of 1777, were informed October 11, 1779:

Annual Accounts delayed. That several citizens, four of whom were Managers of the Hospital having been sent to a distant part of the Continent, the papers necessary for making out that account had been mislaid and that the British Army having in the latter part of the Year possessed themselves of the Hospital, the affairs of the Managers were thrown into confusion, that the Managers however did not despair of completing the Accounts of that Year, which should be laid before the house as soon as they could be completed.



East Wing of the Hospital with Elaboratory on the right, the latter built in 1768.

Continental
Army use of
Hospital.

On July 22, 1778, an agreement was entered into with Jonathan Potts, D. D. G., and Thomas Bond, Jr., A. D. G., representing the Medical Department of the Continental Army, for the use by the latter of the pharmaceutical "Elaboratory"¹ of the Hospital for the purpose of preparing and compounding medicines for the use of the Military Hospitals.

¹ The building, known for the past half century, as the "North House," was formerly called "the Elaboratory." It is first mentioned in the minutes of the 29th of eighth month, 1768, when it is recorded, that "Samuel Rhoads, Jacob Lewis and Isaac Greenleaf, are appointed to purchase Materials & employ Tradesmen to Erect a Building adjoining the Kitchen Convenient for an

On September 8, 1778:

Doctor Bond, Jr., of the Continental Hospitals applied to the board for the admission of a large number of convalescent Soldiers, under the direction and management of their Physicians and Surgeons, to which mode the Managers objecting, and upon a free conference, it was proposed to admit from time to time such of them as having passed the usual Examination of the attending Physicians and sitting Managers, may be deemed proper Objects; so far as they can be accommodated without prejudice to our own Patients, and they being subject to the rules and management established in the house—the Soldiers, if admitted, are to be supplied with bedding and Provisions, which are to be delivered to our Steward by their Commissaries, their Nursing &c. to be paid for as shall hereafter be agreed upon.

Convalescent
Soldiers.

The following letter received by Samuel Rhoads was communicated to the Board at a meeting held third month 30, 1779:

Sir.—I am called upon by the Medical Director General of the U. S. Army Hospitals to accommodate a number of convalescents who are to be removed from the general Hospital without delay.

Correspon-
dence with
Military
Authorities.

We shall therefore be much obliged for such part of your Hospital as can be spared, for which a reasonable rent will allowed.

I am Sir, Yours, etc.,
(Signed) I. MELCHER.

Monday, 29th March.

Which being considered,

Samuel Rhoads, Edward Penington, Jos. Swift and Robt. Strettell Jones were appointed to inform him, that there is no part of this house can be conveniently spared for the purpose he requires, and that we had reason given us to expect,

Elaboratory." This structure is shown on an old print to the North of the east wing, or first part of the Hospital, which was built in 1755-56.

Although originally intended to be but one story high, and as a "Elaboratory" to prepare the drugs for the Hospital, it was subsequently devoted to various other uses. Lectures were delivered there, and at one time it was used for patients, especially for sailors from U. S. Customs, and subsequently negroes were for many years treated in this building. Of late years no distinction of color, race or condition is made in assigning or treating patients in the wards.

On November 24, 1783, Dr. John Foulke applied for the liberty to use one of the upper rooms of the "Elaboratory" for the purpose of exhibiting Lectures on Chirurgical and Physical Subjects during the season, which was granted, and this was the only occasion where the "Elaboratory" is mentioned as being the place selected and designated by the lecturer.

This venerable building, built with the same kind of brick as the Hospital, was put to many uses besides the lectures delivered in it. It was seized and occupied as a military Laboratory by the British while in Philadelphia, and was afterwards used by Dr. Bond.

On the 25th of the second month, 1782, the committee for collecting the debts was authorized to receive from Robert Morris, Esqr., the Financier General, a Certificate bearing Interest for Rent due from the United States for the use of the Elaboratory before Robert Morris undertook the office of Financier General. There had occurred some misunderstanding with the Financier General which was eventually adjusted. On the 29th of the ninth month, 1783, there is an entry of "£81 5s, in Robert Morris's Notes, for balance of Rent, to the 1st of the 8th Month last, for the Elaboratory," reported paid to the treasurer, by the committee. Again in 1785, "Received for rent of the Elaboratory and tenements £76 14s." As late as 1790, there was received a certificate of a debt due for rent of the Elaboratory from the United States with interest from January 16, 1783.

Subsequently, (1829), the Managers directed a stair-case to be erected for the accommodation of female colored patients, with liberty to enclose part of the garden for a yard for their use.

The building, in 1881, was put in complete order, and has since been used as a general Reception room for recent accidents. The second story has been converted into a general Surgical Ward.

when we accommodated the Doctors of the Continental Army, with our Elaboratory, that they would secure us against being farther incommoded; and to use such other arguments as may occur to them, to convince him of the inexpediency and impropriety of his request, which if he does not decline, they are to apply to the General, and such others in power as may be proper to prevent the soldiers being sent there.

At a meeting of the Board held April 1, 1779, Dr. Bond attended and made the following proposal in writing :

Soldier
Patients. Doctor Thomas Bond, Jr., requests the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital would receive "a number of convalescent Patients from the general Hospitals into theirs, as the Bettering House is exceeding crowded, and the prescribing Surgeons of the Military Hospitals has pointed their house as the most proper for their purpose; they and Dr. Bond agree that they shall be under the care of Dr. Story as Steward, but that a military Surgeon will prescribe to them: that Dr. Bond will be in town, and hereby engages to do everything in his power to restrain the Soldiery, and prevent their committing Damages, and behaving Irregularly, and the said Bond further promises to do all in his power to remove them totally from thence in six weeks—the lower Ward and garret only will suffice."

Which the Managers taking into Consideration, agree to receive such convalescents as having passed the usual examination of the attending Physicians and sitting Managers, may be deemed proper Objects, so far as they can be accommodated in the lower Ward and long Garret, under the care of their own Physicians and Surgeons, but subject to the rules and Government established in the Hospital. The Soldiers upon admission are to be supplied free of any expence to the Institution, with bedding, provisions, Firewood and all other necessaries—their victuals to be cooked by some person appointed by Dr. Bond or his agents for that service, in the wash house, and that a reasonable compensation be allowed for the use of the house. The Managers duly considering the trust reposed in them, apprehend they cannot receive patients upon other terms, no persons afflicted with any infectious distemper, can on any account be admitted, and they are rather induced to acquiesce in this proposal from Dr. Bond's engaging "to do all in his power to remove them in six weeks."

June 16, 1779 :

Dr. Bond, Jr., waited upon the Board and returned thanks for the use of the house for the Convalescents of the military Hospitals & expressed his desire of paying for the same. The Managers leave it to the Drs.' generosity to make such compensation for the benefit, as he may deem adequate.

Proposition
to receive
Sick
Prisoners. Dr. Bond, Jr., in a subsequent communication, dated July 22, 1781, to the Board, proposed :

That all the British Prisoners now sick in the Gaol of this City should be admitted as pay Patients into the Hospital, the number he supposed to be about Ninety and that in future the Sick belonging to the Army, or Sick Prisoners, should at all times be admitted on the same footing; he judged the average number to be cared for would be from forty to sixty. He also stated that he had conversed with Robert Morris, Financier General, who gave him expectations that some Money would be available to enable the Managers to provide Bedding, &c. Upon being informed by the Board that no persons afflicted with malignant or infectious disorders could be admitted consistent with the Rules established in this Institution, he insisted that all the sick must be admitted or none.

Pennsylvania Hospital July 25. 1778

Applications having been made to the Managers of this Institution by Dr Thomas Bond M.D. & D.D. of the military Hospital & Dr Jonathan Bown D.D. of the same military Hospital, requesting the use of the Laboratory for the purpose of preparing & compounding Medicines for the use of the military Hospital, the Managers having taken the same into their Consideration, are ready & willing to accommodate them with the use of the said Laboratory upon the following conditions viz

That they will cause at their own Expence a proper Fence to be made upon the North East Side of the said Laboratory to the West ^{including the present Entrance} ~~including the present Entrance~~ so as to cut off all Communication between the said Laboratory & the Pennsylvania Hospital, having the same Entrance for the use of the said Hospital.

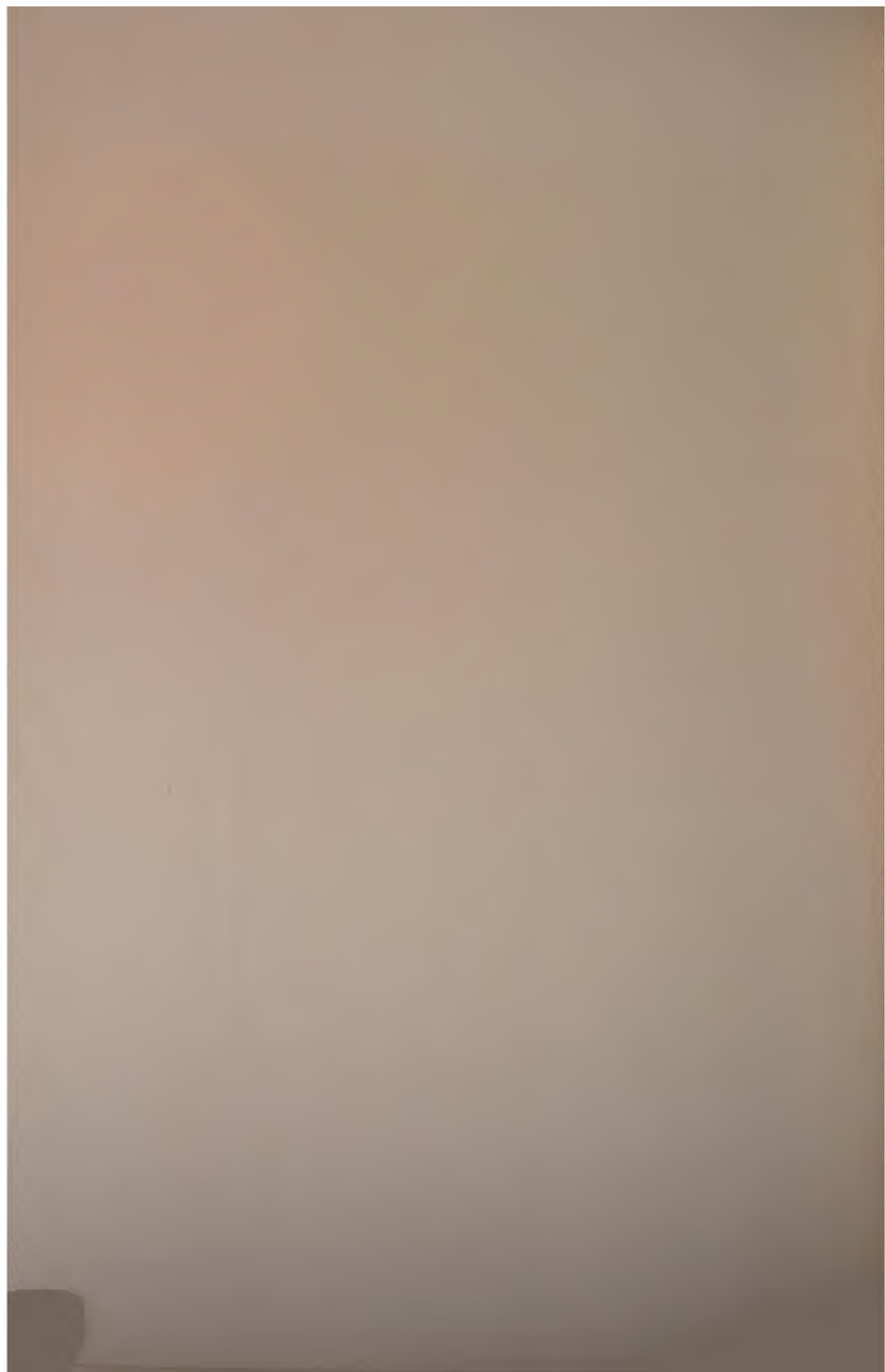
That all Materials & Implements belonging to the said Laboratory shall be returned on the same good Order and without they are delivered up again to an Inventory to be taken.

That neither the Persons employed in the said Laboratory nor any of the military be permitted to interfere with the Managers of the said Hospital nor have any Communication with the Surgeons or Patients there or with the Patients.

Agreed by
Jas. Potts
D.D.
Thos. Bond
J.D.

J. M. Combs
Jas. Rhoads
W. T. M. M.
Edw. Pennington
Jas. M. Combs
Samuel Powell
John Reynolds
J. M. M.

CONTRACT WITH CONTINENTAL ARMY FOR USE OF ELABORATORY.



The Board having maturely considered Dr. Bond's proposals are of opinion they are totally inadmissible being in direct repugnance to the Rules of the Institution. The Proposition rejected.

Two letters were received from Robert Morris, Esqr., the Financier General, at a meeting held on December 3, 1783, relating to the above application made by Dr. Bond, Jr., for the admission of a number of Sick Continental Soldiers. A Committee at the same meeting reported upon a conference they had with the Financier. Mr. Morris having acceded to the rules established in the Hospital, the Managers decided to receive such of the diseased Soldiers at fifteen shillings Per Week, provided bedding & cloathing be furnished for them and that they shall in all Instances be subject to and governed by the same Rules & Regulations as other Pay Patients. Continental Soldiers admitted.

Some years later, during the war with England of 1812-15, the Hospital was again called upon by the Military authorities for aid. The minutes of the Meeting of April 25, 1814, refer to a letter from Alexander Walker, Jr., Agent for British Prisoners, in which he stated that Soldier Patients of 1812.

he had paid for the Board of Wounded Prisoners Sent to the Hospital "certain Sums which Col. Barclay Com'g. General declines to refund" was received & read. The President is requested to return an answer to the said Letter and to inform Alexander Walker that this Institution is chiefly supported by private Contribution & the U. States do not contribute at all to its support. That the United States having no Marine Hospital in this district send their diseased Sailors to the Pennsylvania Hospital and pay for their Board regularly as a Matter of course & that although individuals who are strangers and destitute of Money and friends are frequently received maintained and relieved at the expence of the Hospital yet that in all Cases where there are private friends or Public Agents the Managers take Security from them and receive the price agreed for the support of the Patients.

On January 5, 1780, upon making up the account for 1777, it was found that the Hospital had become indebted to a number of the Managers and other private citizens, for various sums of money loaned during the term of British occupation. These sums aggregated £1104 12s. 3d. To cancel this indebtedness, the Managers were compelled, by assigning several bonds and mortgages, to cripple the finances, which were already in a state of great depletion, on account of the depreciation of paper money and unsettled condition of the currency. Hospital again in Debt.

On January 20, 1780, the Assembly was memorialized for further assistance in the financial emergency. In this document the recent military experience was referred to, as follows: Appeal to the Assembly.

Certain Contingencies and unfortunate Circumstances, in the present War concurred in reducing the Capital, augmenting the common Expenses and involving the Institution in Debt. First—The Laws compelling the Managers to give up their Securities for Monies lent and receiving in lieu thereof depreciated paper Currency. Secondly—The British Army, invading the City possessing themselves of the Hospital, occasioning the suspension of Paper Currency within their

Lines, raising the price of Provisions and necessitating the Managers to borrow Gold to support the Lunatics and to supply the Apothecary Shop and several of the Wards with those Articles, which by their means were lost or destroyed. Thirdly—By the continued depreciation of the Currency which the Treasurer is from time to time obliged to receive for Interest of the Capital Stock or for Rents and the consequent exorbitant charges of Housekeeping.

Managers' Fines.

The rule relative to fines to be imposed on the Managers for non-attendance, or for lateness, it seems, had not recently been enforced, and a minute on August 8, 1782, states :

The necessity increasing of the Managers punctually attending to the Duties of their appointed Meetings—it is determined that every Member who shall be absent longer than fifteen minutes after the stated hour of the Board's Monthly, or adjourned, Meetings shall pay to John Morton, who is appointed to collect the same, a fine of one shilling. And for total absence during such Meetings 2/6, unless prevented by Sickness.

The book of fines was kept by the clerk and is shown in the following exhibit of the accounts of two prominent members :

Thomas Crosby		Benjamin Franklin	
1785		1785	
May 19	Total absence	May 19	Total absence
19 th 29	at House	June 20	absent 8 th hour & 2 nd hour after
	2.6	July 21	absent 8 th hour & 1 st hour after
July 24	absent at House	Sept 24	Total
Nov 24	ditto	Oct 27	Total
Oct 1	Total	Nov 24	Total
	2.6	Dec 24	Total
Nov 24	at House	Jan 24	Total
	8	Feb 23	Total
1786		Mar 24	Total
Jan 24	Absent at House	Apr 27	Total
Apr 30	Total	May 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	1786	
Apr 2	Total	June 24	Total Absence
Apr 2	Total	July 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Aug 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	Sept 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	Oct 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	Nov 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Dec 24	Total
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Apr 2	Total	Mar 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Apr 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	May 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	June 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	July 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Aug 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	Sept 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	Oct 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	Nov 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Dec 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Jan 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Feb 23	Total
Apr 2	Total	Mar 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Apr 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	May 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	June 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	July 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Aug 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	Sept 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	Oct 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	Nov 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Dec 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Jan 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Feb 23	Total
Apr 2	Total	Mar 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Apr 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	May 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	June 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	July 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Aug 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	Sept 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	Oct 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	Nov 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Dec 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Jan 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Feb 23	Total
Apr 2	Total	Mar 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Apr 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	May 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	June 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	July 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Aug 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	Sept 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	Oct 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	Nov 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Dec 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Jan 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Feb 23	Total
Apr 2	Total	Mar 24	Total
Apr 2	Total	Apr 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	May 27	Total
Apr 2	Total	June 24	Total

This grant of the Assembly was received by the Managers in 1782, and amounted to £2. 12s. 6d. State money and £31. 16s. 4d. specie, as stated in the Hospital financial report for year ending April 26, 1782.

On March 3, 1783, the minutes state :

Nathaniel Falconer represents, that in Compliance with the desire of the last Board, he applied to the Comptroller's Office, to know whether the account exhibited by the Hospital for Money due from the supreme executive Council was examined, and he was informed by the Comptroller that the Sum of ten thousand Pounds continental Money received by this Institution in the months of March, April & May, 1780, stood charged against the Hospital, as so much lent by the Assembly—which being contrary to what he conceived, was understood by the Managers, it was deemed necessary to call this Meeting.

Grant of
Assembly
alleged to be
a Loan.

Whereupon the following action was taken :

The Board taking the same into their serious Consideration, and finding on perusing the Memorial presented on the 20th of the first month, 1780, to the honorable house of Assembly that it prayed for a pecuniary aid to the distressed situation of the Hospital ; and the said £10,000 was by the Treasurer credited in his Accounts as a grant, from this State, not as a loan, it's judged expedient to address the Assembly thereon, requesting the honorable House will be pleased to consider it as a Donation.

A memorial was accordingly prepared and sent

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met.

Petition of
Managers to
Assembly.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Respectfully Sheweth,

That their predecessors in Office were under the necessity of applying in the Year 1780 to your honourable House for such " Aids as might extricate them from their Difficulties by discharging the Hospital debts, restoring the Capital Stock, and enabling the Managers to prosecute the laudable purposes of the Institution."

That in consequence of this application the Assembly were pleased to direct an order to issue bearing date the 27th of March, 1780, in favor of the Hospital for ten thousand Pounds continental Money, which was received and considered by the Managers as a gift, entered as such in their Books, and soon disposed of in the necessary Expenses of the House.

That your Memorialists unexpectedly, and with great concern find, that the above Sum stands recorded on your minutes as a Loan ; and that they are liable to be called on for the repayment of the same.

Your Memorialists therefore are obliged to solicit the Indulgent Attention of your Honourable House on this occasion, confidently hoping you will be pleased to order the above Claim to be relinquished. They beg leave at the same time to observe, that the same cause, which produced the former Memorial still exists with equal force—and that the Pennsylvania Hospital now stands in the greatest need of support, public as well as private.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, 3d mo, 6th, 1783.

The Committee also prepared the following "brief view," for the Assembly, which proved successful and the claim was remitted.

Brief View
to be
presented.

Statement
and Appeal
to Assembly.

The Members who are so obliging as to deliver the Memorial of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital to the Assembly, will please to be informed—that the Intention of the Memorialists in the Year 1780 was to obtain a gift from the Assembly to enable them to pay the Debts of the Hospital, which then amounted to upwards of eleven hundred Pounds in Specie, & in some degree to restore the Capital Stock which had suffered a loss of about eight thousand Pounds like Money by the receipt of depreciated Currency.¹ That the Sum received in consequence of that application was Ten thousand Pounds continental Currency which at sixty-one, for one, the Exchange established by Government amounted to no more than One hundred & sixty-three Pounds eighteen shillings & eight pence.

That the Managers of the Hospital remained strangers to its being considered as a Loan, until on their Steward lately exhibiting an Account against the State for the board, &c., of some Soldiers amounting to £69 12s 0d, it was ordered by the Council to be carried to the Credit of the Money lent to the Hospital.

That the reduced Funds of the Institution makes it necessary for them to be very assiduous in collecting every farthing, that is due thereto on any Account and even then what they receive is insufficient to pay the hire of necessary attendants, purchase Wood, and provide bedding, and other conveniences, and puts it out of their Power to take few, but Pay Patients, which is far from being within the original View of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

These Considerations, the Managers are persuaded will be sufficient to induce the Assembly to comply with the present Request, and they flatter themselves would produce some immediate relief if the state of the Public Finances would possibly admit of it.

To this was added subsequently this suggestion, May 6, 1783 :

Exemption
from Military
Duty.

There is however one Circumstance which the Managers beg leave to mention, and which they hope the Gentlemen to whose Care the present Memorial is committed will not think improper—they could wish their Steward was excused from Militia Fines and Duties as in the first place, it is out of his Power to leave his Trust for the Time that is necessary for the purpose ; and the cost of non-compliance falls ultimately upon the Hospital.

On November 2, 1786, the Managers again petitioned the Assembly to exempt the Steward, Apothecary and Cell Keeper from Military Service, in consideration of the injury to which the patients would be liable when these employees would be absent from their post duties.

In accordance with this request these officers of the Hospital were exempted by statute from military service.

Unclaimed
prize money
voted.

The Memorial to the Assembly, on Second month 25, 1782, resulted in the appropriation of all unclaimed shares from prizes taken by the American privateers and letters of marque, by a special Act. While the amounts ultimately received appeared large, the great depreciation of Continental currency made the donation of compara-

¹ Exact sum, £8259 17s 1d. The expenses of the Hospital, though greatly reduced, were double its fixed income. In 1788-89 it was in such straits that only seventy-seven patients were admitted during the year, of which number only twenty-eight were free or charity patients—the average number under treatment being forty-seven, mostly incurable lunatics.

tively little value for the purpose of defraying current expenses. These unclaimed shares were those of seamen and others killed in naval engagements or lost at sea, who had no surviving relatives to claim the amounts belonging to them.

It was deemed advisable by the Board at a Meeting held March 2, 1786, to appoint a Committee on Economy with powers not very clearly defined, but which proved to be very extensive. Committee on Economy.

While great service was undoubtedly rendered by this Committee, the fact remained that, probably on account of its activity and efficiency, it became very unpopular with some of the Managers, subsequently, who thought it too officious and unduly interfering. This finally led to a spirited dispute in 1828, which proved to be the only serious disagreement recorded during the existence of the Hospital. (Page 85.)

The American Philosophical Society sent an invitation to the Hospital officials to meet with this Society at the German Lutheran Church on Fourth above Arch Street, on March 1st, 1791, to hear an Eulogium on the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, by the Rev. William Smith. This invitation was accepted by the Managers. Among the distinguished guests present were President and Mrs. Washington, the Vice-President and Mrs. Adams, the Congress of the United States, the Governor, and State Legislature, and a large number of prominent citizens. Eulogium on Franklin.

In the spring of 1798, when the Managers were using every endeavor to increase the funds of the Hospital, a rumor became current in the city that Franklin had left a considerable legacy to the Hospital of which no public acknowledgment had ever been made. The following letter, signed by eighteen contributors was received by the Managers: Franklin's Legacy.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, 30 Ap. 1798.

Gentlemen: There having been published in the News Papers a piece intimating that the plan of the Pennsylvania Hospital has not been approved by the Contributors; also that the late Doctor Franklin left a considerable Legacy which has added to the funds of the Institution of which no account has been given to the Public, We request you in order to remove any improper impressions that may have been made on the minds of the people to the prejudice of the Hospital in respect to the said Plan & Legacy to publish in one of the news papers of the City, the Extract of Doc. Franklin's Will with the Minute made by the Managers on the 31st of 5th mo. and the 28th of 6th mo., 1790; also the minutes of the Contributors on the said Will dated the 13th of 7th mo., 1790, together with the minutes of the Contributors made at their especial Meeting the 1st of the 2d month, 1794, respecting the plan of the new building, etc.

The Managers agreed to publish the extracts from the will of Doctor Franklin and also the minutes as requested in one of the papers as follows:

Extract of Dr. Benjamin Franklin's Will, dated the 17th July, 1788 :

Extract from Franklin's Will. " During the number of years I was in the business as a Stationer, Printer and Post Master a great many small sums became due to me for books, advertisements, postage of letters and other matters which were not collected when in 1757 I was sent to England by the Assembly as their Agent and by subsequent appointments continued there until 1775 when on my return I was immediately engaged in the Affairs of Congress and sent to France in 1776 where I remained Nine Years not returning till 1785; and the said debts not being demanded in such a length of time are become in a manner obsolete yet are nevertheless justly due. These as they stated in my great folio " Ledger E." I bequeath to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, hoping that those debtors and the descendants of such as are deceased who now as I find make some difficulties of satisfying such antiquated demands as just debts may however be induced to pay or give them as Charity to that excellent Institution. I am sensible that much must inevitably be lost but I hope something considerable may be recovered. It is possible too that some of the Parties charged may have existing old unsettled Accounts against me in which case the Managers of the said Hospital will allow and deduct the Amount or pay the balance if they find it against me."

The circumstances under which this legacy is left to the Contributors being considered, it is agreed that it will be improper to conclude either to accept or resign it without further consideration; for the present the Board appoint Elliston Perot and Cornelius Barnes to take off from Benjamin Franklin's " Ledger E," the several balances due thereon, which Committee are requested to obtain what Information they can respecting the debts and to call a special Meeting when they are ready to report.

Report of Committee upon Franklin's Accounts. The Committee appointed to examine the Ledger of the late Doctor Franklin and to report thereon, now produced a State of several Accounts arranged in Alphabetical Order on the whole of which there appears a balance due to his Estate of Five thousand five hundred and eight Pounds 14-1.

They also report they find divers blanks debits and credits, the amounts of which they are not able to ascertain; the Committee further report they called on several Persons who appear to be in Debt, some of whom say they have Accounts against the Doctor exceeding considerably his demands against them; Others say the Estates of their Predecessors have been settled many Years since and Division made, so that they cannot consent to admit of any such antiquated claims: Upon the whole the Committee conceive there is no probability of the legacy being productive because the Act of Limitations applies against all the demands on the Authority of this Ledger and it being a Condition annexed to the bequest that the balance should be paid by the Contributors if any should be due from the testator's Estate, the Managers cannot therefore accept of this Gift at the risk of paying the debts of the decedent unless the Contributors require them to do it and therefore in Order to know their Opinion and to be enabled to pursue their directions, it is agreed that the Clerk shall advertise a General Meeting of the Contributors to be held at the Hospital on Tuesday, the 13th of July next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to lay before them an extract of the Will for them to proceed thereon as they apprehend the Occasion requires.

Contributors discuss Franklin's Legacy. The Clerk advertised the Contributors to meet and consider Dr. Franklin's Legacy, who accordingly met, and made the following minutes on the subject:

At a general Meeting of the Contributors held seventh month, July 13, 1790, at the Hospital pursuant to Law public Notice thereof being given in two of the

News Papers of this City of Philadelphia, advertising them to meet for the Especial purpose of considering of a Legacy left to the Contributors for the Use of the Institution by Dr. Benjamin Franklin deceased and to determine what is proper to be done on the Occasion. * * * * *

An extract from the last will and Testament of Dr. Benjamin Franklyn deceased was read, which has already been inserted under the Minutes of 5 mo. 31, 1790.

The Minutes of the Managers respecting the Case were then read likewise the Report of the Committee appointed by them to adjust the balances of the said Ledger and the answers they received from a number of Persons to whom they have applied and who appear to be in debt; An alphabetical List of the debts taken by the same Committee was also inspected and a general view of the Ledger taken by the Contributors, from which it appears that many of the debts are small, numbers of them due from Persons unknown, and all of them from thirty to sixty years old, which precludes every hope of recovering as much as will answer the demands exhibited against the decedent; it is therefore the UNANIMOUS OPINION OF ALL THE CONTRIBUTORS PRESENT THAT THIS LEGACY CANNOT WITH SAFETY BE ACCEPTED.

The Contributors Decline the Conditional Bequest.

NEVERTHELESS being gratefully sensible of the active part which Doctor Franklyn took in promoting the Institution and having experienced the benefits of his benevolent Exertions for the Interests thereof on various occasions, they lament the Necessity they are under of declining to accept of a legacy from which the Doctor expresses a hope that something considerable might be recovered but which the Contributors have great reason to believe will never be the Case; Under these Impressions it is agreed that the Managers should return the Ledger to Dr. Franklyn's executors with a Copy of this Minute.

Signed in behalf and by desire of the Contributors.

JAMES PENBERTON President.

Witness: SAMUEL COATES Clerk.

On April 30, 1792, however, the minutes state that:

A curious Bedstead is presented for the use of ye Patients, by the Executors of Dr. B. Franklin, at his request in his life time, which the Steward is to put in the long Room against ye next Meeting.

A special meeting was held, at the house of Samuel Coates, 8 mo, 28, 1793, for the purpose of looking into a violation of the rules of the Hospital on account of patients having been admitted, said to be suffering from "yellow fever."

Yellow Fever Patients.

It having been learned that

Two men had lately been admitted who were infected with a putrid malignant fever, which now prevails in the city; one of whom (a negro) died the morning after he came in; and the other supposed to be in the last stage of Yellow Fever, for which there is great reason to fear the spreading thereof, to the danger of the other patients in the House; as well as communicating therewith,

Dr. Foulke, under whose authority the patients had been admitted, was requested

To visit the patients and investigate the matter, and do everything in his power to prevent the increase of this disorder in the family.

Being thoroughly aroused to the impending danger from the epidemic, it was agreed that every physician should exercise extra

caution in his examination of patients, especially those with fevers, before admitting them to the wards of the Hospital.

Yellow Fever
Hospital.

A refuge had been provided by the authorities at "Bush Hill," in a house and property of William Hamilton, which had been taken by the city physicians as a Hospital to accommodate yellow fever patients and other victims of epidemic disease. The Managers, therefore, were confirmed in their position that it was not their duty to receive such patients, for fear of spreading the disease in the more thickly settled part of the city.

The condition of affairs in Philadelphia at this time was appalling ; the minutes of September 30, 1793, state :

The Yellow Fever raging in the city with great violence, a Board of Managers cannot be expected to meet until it abates, many of them being out of town or sick, and Cornelius Barnes dead. It is agreed by the Managers present that each of them will attend and do the duty of the sitting Managers, the ensuing month, (if their health permits) as often as they can.

Regular Meetings of Managers suspended. An attempt to hold a meeting to consider the cases of two patients in the house requiring immediate consideration of the Physicians, and Dr. Hutchinson being dead, and Doctors Shippen, Kuhn and Foulke in the country, the Drs. Rush and Park, who are the only two Physicians of the house who have remained in the City, are requested to give their attendance as soon as possible, to hold a Consultation thereon ; in which Dr. Wistar is requested as a favour, to assist them.

There being no quorum, it was decided that

Special Meeting called. As business of importance requires the Early attendance of the Managers, and as the Yellow Fever is much abated, and the house is clear of it, that this Meeting be adjourned to the 6th day of the 11th month, at 11 o'clock in the Morning, being ye fourth day of the week and that the Clerk notify the Managers to meet there at the time appointed.

The attending Managers borrowed one hundred and fifty pounds from the Treasurer, for the use of the house, as it was not considered safe for the Steward to go into the town to collect money. It is recorded that Dr. Foulke

Hath only appeared three times in the course of the month ; the last time he was here he excused himself by saying, it was improper for him to attend the hospital when he was continually amongst the infected cases.

On November 25, 1793, the Managers considered it their duty to record their reasons for not meeting for three months and apparent neglect of duty :

Reasons
assigned for
not meeting.

A very malignant disorder, commonly called the Yellow Fever, hath raged with great Violence from the early part of the 8th month last, to the 9th day of the 11th month inclusive ; in that short period of 99 days upwards of four thousand Persons have died in the City and Liberties.

This number we compute to be nearly equal to the one fifteenth part of all the Inhabitants including strangers. A calamity so great involving various other

duties to ourselves, our families and friends hath prevented many of the members of this board, from attending the Services of the house. We have reason, however, to be thankful, that during the awful visitation, not more than two Persons in the fever were admitted into the hospital, who died therein, without spreading the disease. This was owing through divine blessing to the care that was taken to prevent the least Communication with infected Persons for whose Accommodation the Citizens took and supported a separate Building. But the loss we lament to this institution in particular, is the death of Cornelius Barnes, a very upright and faithful Manager; and of Dr. James Hutchinson, a very able and eminent Physician who spent many of his Youthful days as a resident Apothecary of the house, and cheerfully devoted the last 14 Years of his valuable time in performing successfully the most difficult and disagreeable duties of Surgery, by which he was made through the blessing of Providence the Instrument of saving many lives. He was, moreover, known with other friends of this Institution, effectually to advocate its Interest with the Assembly and People on every Occasion; whereby many additional grants and Donations were secured to the house, for all of which the Managers and sick poor of the Institution, will hold him in grateful Remembrance. But whilst we lament the Loss of our valuable fellow Citizens and friends, let us remember that resignation to the Sovereign will of the Almighty Disposer of human Events, is our indispensable duty; and being thankful individually, for his merciful Preservation of us, we proceed under a due sense of Sympathy for all the afflicted and distressed to the other business of the Meeting.

Death of a
Manager
and a
Physician.

In 1798, the signs of the approaching epidemic were again recognized. Past experiences had so thoroughly terrorized the inhabitants that large numbers took the precaution to escape danger by fleeing from the city.

Yellow Fever
again
Epidemic.

At the monthly meeting, August 27, 1798, yellow fever then raging in the city, there were only three Managers present, whose minds were not reassured when it was ascertained that a patient had died recently in the house of the fever.

Deeming it too dangerous to hold meetings at the Hospital, the Managers decided to temporarily meet and transact all business relating to the Hospital, at Middle Ferry (Market Street) on the Schuylkill, until the epidemic should have subsided. At the meeting held September 24, 1798, at "the Ferry," there were only four Managers present, Samuel Coates, Robert Waln, Israel Pleasants, and Robert Smith, with Mordecai Lewis, the Treasurer. An assistant female nurse of the men's ward was reported

Meetings at
Middle Ferry

Sick with yellow fever, she is supposed to have caught it by going for clothes in an infected house in the city.

Other cases of the same disease soon developing in the Hospital, measures were taken to have them removed to the City Hospital.

The following note explains the failure to meet July 13, 1805 :

Five of the Managers being out of town, one of them sick and the Appearance of a heavy Gust rising about the time of this meeting, a Board could not be obtained, wherefore adjourned to the next stated meeting.

The Epidemic
prevents
Meeting.

At this time also another alarming disease in the community was causing grave apprehensions. On September 30th, the minutes state that

Another Epidemic. A malignant fever prevailing in Southwark, and a few instances have occurred in some parts of the City is supposed to have occasioned the absence of several members for which reason a Board cannot be made.

The following contemporary notes by Samuel Coates, one of the most active of the Managers, are sufficiently curious to be put upon record. They are taken from a diary which he habitually carried with him, and in which were found many interesting observations relative to the hospital, some of which appear upon other pages of this history :

Interesting Account of Yellow Fever times. " This year (1798) the yellow fever made more terrible ravages than it had ever before done in Philada. in proportion to the no. of people who remained in the City ; it is conjectured that $\frac{2}{3}$ rds at least of all the Inhabitants had abandoned it ; I cautioned very strictly the family of one Lightbody, who fled to Derby for safety, not to return before the Committee of Health invited the Citizens to return home, but he was too bold, & returned, notwithstanding my earnest remonstrance against it in one or 2 days after I saw him, with all his family of 6 Persons thinking that a slight frost which had only checked the fever had stopt it ; the consequence was that himself & his Partner in business with 3 out of their four children, all died & were buried in 7 or 8 Days—Only one daughter surviving of the whole family of 6 Persons.

" During the continuance of the fever my family left the City & I took up my abode in the Penns'a Hospital from which I came almost daily to the City to assist the Committee of Health in their arduous duty ; while I was at the Hospital I had the following remarkable Dream which was soon realized.

A Manager's Realistic Dream. " One night I dreamed the Prisoners would make a violent attempt to rush out of Gaol and it made me very unhappy, as I felt a confident assurance it would come to pass ; accordingly I left the Hospital immediately after Breakfast and waited on Robert Wharton, the Mayor, who turned Prison Keeper for the time being on account of the sickness, and told him of my dream & how unhappy I felt—and that I thought he required more assistance than he had—I mentioned that if he would accept my offer I would send Francis Higgins to his aid who was Steward of the Hospital, & had formerly been a prison keeper & used to their schemes & knew how to counteract them ; if that wo'd not answer his purpose if he desired it I would go to the Governor & request a further Guard to protect

him—he told me he was much obliged to me, but it was unnecessary—that they well knew he was well provided with Arms & pointing to several Musquets in the room he took up one with the bayonet fixed & presented it towards the Wall of his room sang ‘I am ready for them, but there is no Danger’—I told him keep a good lookout for I was confident they would try to escape, & left him; but in parting he asked me if I would go in the yard & see the Prisoners at their work. I excused myself for that time, & said goodbye, perhaps I may come another time—from the Gaol I proceeded immediately towards my own house to enquire how matters were at home, having received a hint that some thieves had entered my next Neighbour’s house in the Night,—In my way home, in less than 5 minutes as I believe after I left Robert & when I had just reached Friends’ Almshouse, I heard the sound of a Drum; It startled me very much for Drum was never but then sounded in the City in the fever of 1798—I instantly turned round, knowing there must be trouble in the Gaol—I now hurried to it, & found Edw’d before the Gaol with a box of cartridges made up, & a number of People running to it from the State house which at that time was the rendezvous of the Committee of Health with all their attendants—and just before we got to the Gaol steps a Musquet was fired.

Samuel
Coates’s
Dream.

“On entering the house Robert Wharton accosted me thus: ‘O Samuel what you said has happened already.’”

The warning which Mr. Coates gave to Robert Wharton prepared him to arm himself and run to the rescue of a keeper named Evans, just in time, as it appeared, to save his life. It was certainly an odd coincidence that Mr. Coates should have stopped at the prison to warn his friend Wharton of the threatened outbreak, as a result of a vivid dream, and that the rising of the prisoners should have taken place almost immediately afterward.¹

¹ In Scharf and Westcott’s History of Philadelphia this incident of the epidemic is referred to more in detail.

“The fever made its appearance in the Walnut Street prison on the 13th or 14th of September, and its mortality was severe. There were then three hundred persons in confinement, including debtors. This disaster rendered it necessary to remove as many as could be safely taken away. . . . Some of those who remained became desperate and on the 18th made a bold attempt to escape. This was not a general movement on the part of the prisoners. Some of the convicts confined in the East wing took advantage of the visit of Dr. Duffield to seize the key and make an effort to escape. They knocked down Mr. Evans, a constable, who was acting as deputy keeper, and then called to the other convicts in the yard to aid them. Robert Wharton, then an alderman of the city, who was in another part of the jail, ran to the assistance of the keeper. When he arrived, Miller, the ringleader, had an axe raised to kill Evans. Wharton and G. Gass, an assistant keeper, seeing this, both fired their muskets at the same time. One of the balls (supposed to be from the musket of Gass) broke the right arm of Miller and entered his body. Vaughan, another convict, struck Evans with a bar of iron, and retreated into his apartment. Evans pursued him, and fired at him, sending a ball into his lungs. Another convict was wounded by a bayonet in the hands of a prisoner, a negro, who sided with the keepers. The majority of the convicts had nothing to do with this attempt. It commenced and ended with its projectors. Seven prisoners broke out afterwards by undermining the prison walls, and escaped.” Vol. I., page 495.

Yellow Fever Ravages. In Philadelphia, during the summers of 1794, 1795 and 1796, Yellow Fever was epidemic, with an average mortality of about 800 per year. In 1797 the deaths were 1,292. In 1798 no less than 3,645 persons succumbed to the pestilence. This epidemic continued for several years. In 1799 there were 1,015, in 1802, 307; in 1803, 199; in 1805, 400; in 1819, 20; in 1820, 93 deaths. Then followed a period of immunity for thirty-three years, in 1853 there were 128 deaths; but other epidemics prevailed. Smallpox claimed 485 victims during the season of 1823-24; 427 deaths in 1852; 758 in 1861; 524 in 1865, and 4,464 in 1871-72. Asiatic cholera carried off 935 of the citizens in 1832, and 1,012 in 1849. Scarlet fever made ravages during the years 1861, 1865 and 1870, for each of these years respectively, the deaths numbering: 1,190, 624, 799 and 956. These figures are here referred to in order to explain the state of panic which prevailed at times, when several of the managers and physicians temporarily left the city.

The operations of the Hospital were subsequently interrupted only once by an epidemic, and this was of less severity than those which occurred about the beginning of the century.

The minutes of July 9, 1832, state that

Cholera Epidemic. The Board was assembled in consequence of the apprehension of the occurrence of pestilential disease of the character which has made its appearance in New York, and wishing to be informed what measures shall be adopted to provide for surgical and other cases after it may be deemed improper to receive them into the apartments of the Hospital.

The fear of the epidemic was not without foundation, although the general exodus which characterized that of yellow fever did not obtain this year. The first case of cholera occurred on July 5th, the next on the 9th; these were followed on the 13th and 14th by three deaths. After the 14th the epidemic lingered. There were only three or four cases a day until about the 27th or 28th of July, when the epidemic fairly set in. The cholera lasted until the fourth of October. Altogether there were two thousand three hundred and fourteen cases reported in the city with nine hundred and thirty-five deaths.

Meeting of Managers outside of the Hospital. The first meeting of the Contributors was held on July 1, 1751, at the State House on Chestnut Street, when, in pursuance of the Act of Assembly, they organized and elected twelve Managers and a Treasurer.¹

¹ The Legislative body first occupied the State House in October, 1735. A room in the State House was appropriated to the public library of the city of Philadelphia in 1739. On March 17, 1802, the Legislature granted permission to Charles Wilson Peale to use the upper story and the eastern end of the lower story of the State House for his Museum, which was, in February, 1821, incorporated by act of Legislature into the Philadelphia Museum Company. Originally Mr. Peale had opened the museum at his residence, corner of Third and Lombard Streets.

The Royal Standard Tavern, a famous house, was located on Market Street near Second, and was kept by Henry Pratt. After his decease his widow, Rebecca Pratt, succeeded to the proprietorship and the house then became known as "Widow Pratt's Standard Tavern." The first meeting of the recently elected Managers was held at this place on July 2, 1751. There were no meetings of the Managers from June 20th until September 5, 1751, when Dr. Thomas Bond, the President, Joshua Crosby, and John Smith, met here to consider the "beginning of the Hospital in a private house to accommodate a few patients, until the Hospital is built, also the rules for the admission of patients." Another meeting was held here on October 27, 1751.

Places where
Meetings
were held
outside of the
Hospital.

The election of Managers had been held at the State House or Court House for several years, until April 1, 1756, when the new Hospital being sufficiently completed to afford the accommodations for the purpose, the Managers decided to hold all future meetings there. This was not strictly adhered to, as meetings were appointed to be held elsewhere, at taverns and citizens' houses. On November 8, 1762, a meeting of the Managers and Treasurer was held in the Warden's Room at the Court-House, when "they were informed by Dr. Shippen, Jr., lately arrived from London, that seven cases containing anatomical drawings, etc., sent by Dr. John Fothergill, had reached this port." The first session of Congress in the Court House building commenced March 4, 1770; and the last session ended May 14, 1800.

The Old London Coffee House was more generally known simply as the "Coffee House." The more important public demonstrations in Philadelphia in connection with political and other events for many years occurred at this popular hostelry, which was located at the southwest corner of Front and Market Streets. It had a large shed extending over the entire sidewalk to the curbstone. Watson's Annals represents the old building with the addition in the foreground of a group of negro slaves being sold at auction and standing on a platform made of boards resting on two barrels. May 27, 1762, a meeting of Managers held here to consider the sale of the John Jones house, which property had been bequeathed by Jones, a cordwainer, to the Hospital. Another meeting was held on August 2, 1762, to execute a power of attorney to James Tilghman to enable him to collect the Christopher Brown legacy in Maryland, and still another on May 27, 1765, when the Managers met to approve a letter to Dr. John Fothergill.

There was another "London Coffee House," said to have been located at Carpenter's Wharf, on Front Street below Black Horse Alley.

Davenport's Tavern, or "The Bunch of Grapes," was formerly called the "Bull's Head;" it was situated on Third below Mulberry (now Arch) Street. August 28, 1769, the Managers "adjourned to meet at Davenport's Tavern, to consider the matter of employing an Apothecary and Steward." A committee was also appointed at this Meeting to purchase material and employ tradesmen to erect the famous building afterwards known as the "Elaboratory," which figures conspicuously several times in the annals of the Hospital.

A tavern located in Bank Street had for its sign a portrait of Burns.

A meeting was held May 14-15, 1770, at "Burns' Tavern" to discuss the preceding measures, and "the result submitted to the Physicians who agreed to meet together to consider the same and give us their sentiments thereon." One important matter brought up was the excessive rates charged by the apothecaries of the town for the drugs furnished to the Hospital. All further supply was by resolution agreed to be ordered from London, except such as should be wanted in cases of extreme emergency.

At the same meeting the Managers and Physicians considered "the attendance of the Students who have not paid six Pistoles and their improper conduct while dissecting, also the indiscriminate purchasing of drugs."

There were several taverns with the name of "Fleece," the one on Second Street opposite Taylor's Alley was the "Golden Fleece;" here the Managers on April 15, 1771, met to consider some important matters relating to the Pennsylvania Land Company.

"The Conestoga Waggon" was located on Market Street above Fourth. It was popular with the Military and Western men. October 29, 1771, the Managers met here to prepare an address to Governor Richard Penn, congratulating him on his arrival and accession to the Government of this Province.

Adjoining Friends' Meeting House on Fourth Street was a Committee Room convenient for small meetings. October, 28, 1772, the Managers met here "to consider the offer of Thomas Forrest of the undivided fourth part of a lot, in right of his wife, to sell for £300, out of which he agrees to contribute £25, said lot being situated in the square between Seventh, Eighth, Spruce and Pine Streets."

Public taverns and Ordinaries were not the only places where the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital held meetings. Several are

recorded as having taken place also at the houses of the members of the Board and other citizens.

Various
Special
Meeting
Places.

Among these, the most interesting is the meeting of the Managers and physicians at the house of Dr. Thomas Bond, November 26, 1766, to hear him read his Introductory Lecture to a Course of Clinical Observations in the Pennsylvania Hospital, which was afterwards delivered to the students at the Hospital December 3, 1766. This appears in full in the section on Medical Lectures.

A special meeting was held at the house of Samuel Coates, on November 2d, 1786, for the purpose of requesting Reynold Keen to deliver a petition (asking for the exemption from militia duty of the Steward, Apothecary and cell keeper) to one of the city members to lay before the Assembly. Another special meeting was held here August 28, 1793, in regard to the Yellow Fever, and again September 7, 1795. During the epidemic of Yellow Fever in 1798, the Managers held meetings for the transaction of business at the Middle Ferry, Market Street Schuylkill, until the epidemic subsided.

By Act of Assembly of April 11, 1793, the sum of Twenty-six thousand six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty-seven cents were granted the Contributors out of the Arrears due to the Commonwealth under the Loan Office Act of February 26, 1773. The Managers were directed to apply the money granted to erect, finish, and furnish for the accommodation of the diseased in body and mind, one building (the west wing) and also one other building (centre building), the first floor being for the accommodation of the managers, physicians, apothecary, steward, matron and other officers and servants of the house, the upper floors to be used for patients. By the same Act, unclaimed dividends of bankrupts' estates were to be paid to them by the Commissioners of Bankrupts, the Contributors to be liable therefor, when claimed, etc. (which yielded in the end, nineteen thousand dollars for maintenance of the Hospital).

Further
Grants by
Assembly.

In the proceedings of December 10, 1795, is recorded the copy of a memorial, which was sent to the Legislature, reciting the foregoing facts, and requesting an additional grant in order to complete the centre and west wing of the Hospital. It concludes with this powerful appeal to the members of the Assembly :

That unless your Memorialists receive an additional grant it will be impossible for them to proceed in the arduous Duties of their appointment ; of course they will be under the necessity of leaving the buildings in their present unfinished and useless State ; an event which the friends of humanity cannot fail to deplore, who feel for the miseries of their Poor and distressed fellow beings, lingering with sore and afflicting Diseases of body and mind and ready to perish for want of the comforts which such an Institution would afford them.

Early in 1804, Lectures were given and Operations performed therein, which were so continued until 1868, when the new amphitheatre was finished and when the circular room was converted into a ward dining-room and an annex to the library.

Centre
Building.

The Managers having considered the advanced price of every necessary article of life, found themselves, on May 30, 1796, under



Hall of the Centre Building, looking north.

the necessity of increasing the Board of pay patients and limiting the number of admissions of the poor, in order to keep within their resources. They therefore resolved :

Pay Patients'
Board
Increased.

That until further order is taken in this business, not more than thirty poor shall be admitted at one time unless an accident or some very particular case should require it.

The French Hospital had been established in Philadelphia some years previously, but had not been very prosperous. The Managers received a communication, dated July 2, 1796, stating that Dr. Colomb, the Inspector General, was desirous of dissolving that organization, and proposed to transfer all the patients to the Pennsylvania

Proposal
from French
Hospital
Declined.

Hospital. On July 4th, the Managers assembled at the house of Josiah Hewes at 9 o'clock A.M., when Dr. Colomb's proposal was considered and declined. This action was directed to be conveyed to the French Minister.

Rules for
Admission.

On February 26, 1798, the Managers having observed that

Domiciliary
Visits by
Medical Staff.

Several Persons had been admitted into the House last Year, and some lately, who at the time of their admission appeared to be near their end and who have died shortly after they were taken in, and having also observed that some sick Persons have not been visited previously to their said admission by any one of the Hospital Physicians, it is agreed to recommend to all the said Physicians to pay strict attention to those rules of the House which provide that no incurable case except Lunatics shall be admitted, nor any others, without such previous Visitation and, as the rules further require that two Physicians should always attend on every Managing Day, it is requested that they may in that respect be strictly complied with and if by sickness or Casualty a Physician cannot attend at the time appointed, it is recommended that he procure some one of the other Physicians of the house to attend for him.

At a meeting held September 1st, 1800, a letter was read and directed to be sent to Benjamin West, who was then President of the Royal Academy of Arts in London, soliciting on behalf of the Contributors a painting, ending with the complimentary conclusion "The works of an artist which ornament the palace of his King cannot fail to honor him in his native land." The request was favorably entertained by West, who some years later presented the Hospital with the picture of "Christ Healing the Sick."¹ A building was erected from designs furnished in consultation with West. The picture arrived on the 13th of October, 1817. It was exhibited for several years and proved a source of considerable revenue to the Hospital, amounting to thousands of dollars.

Pupils of
Physicians.

On November 15, 1802, the following communication was sent by the Physicians, to the Board of Managers :

Whereas delays inconvenient and sometimes dangerous to life have sometimes occurred or may occur from the inability of the Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital to Visit the Patients previously to their Admission into the Hospital agreeably to a rule of the Managers, on Account of Numerous and prior Engagements of said Physicians, they do hereby request the Managers of the Hospital to permit them to employ One of their Pupils for the purpose of visiting & examining the Sick Applicants (when it is not practicable to do it themselves) they engaging to be responsible for the fidelity and Judgment of their said Pupils.

BENJAMIN RUSH,
PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK,
JOHN REDMAN COXE,
BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON,
CASPAR WISTAR, Junior.

The following reply was made :

The Managers are all of opinion that they cannot dispense with any part of the present form of admission. On this occasion, the Board sincerely regret that the Physicians have made a request which the Managers cannot grant without infringing upon the duties they owe the institution.

¹ See Works of Art and Memorial Furniture.

At a meeting held Oct. 29, 1804 :

Samuel Coates presents to the Hospital a German Servant Girl, aged about — years old, named —, to remain three years, which the Board accept and request that he will get her Indentures executed. He also offers —, who is now in the house, for Eighty dollars, for the same time, which the Managers agree to pay she consenting thereto ; He likewise offers Francis — for Eighty dollars for three years, which the Board agree to give, Francis Consenting to Serve, and to perform every duty required of him by the Steward ; but the principal Object the Managers have in view, in buying him, is to employ him in the Apothecary Shop, to keep it in good order, and to go of such Errands as may be thought necessary in the Medical Department.¹

Domestic
Servants
purchased.

It was ascertained, December 28, 1805, that in virtue of the ten shares owned by the Hospital, the use of Schuylkill water should be gratis for three years, thereafter at the rate of fifty dollars per annum.

Schuylkill
water.

The committee on building the stable and wash-house were instructed to have a cistern dug to contain forty hogsheads for the purpose of washing. Schuylkill water was also to be introduced into the stable and wash-house, July 27, 1807. On May 11th, a permit was obtained for the introduction of a pipe

Cistern
water.

From Spruce street under the wall to the green house, the watering committee having consented to grant one.

August 21, 1807, the Steward is directed to read in every Ward the Rules to be observed by the Patients once in every Month & to inform them particularly that

Rules as to
Patients to
be read
monthly.

If anyone of them persist in smoking of Pipes or Segars after being cautioned by him to desist, such Patients on complaint to the Sitting Managers will be discharged for irregular behaviour.

The custom of leaving the city during the summer months which began when epidemics threatened or prevailed, subsequently became the fashion. August 25, 1806, there were reported as absentees :

Peter Brown, on account of his sickness, Thomas Morris at Long Branch for his health, and Joseph Saunders Lewis, Treasurer, gone to Boston. Pattison Hartshorne and Lawrence Seckel were granted leave of absence.

May 27, 1809, it was agreed :

Free
Vaccination.

To Advertize the Poor from the City or County to come to the Hospital where they will be vaccinated Gratis.

On May 13, 1811, the Managers' fines were increased to fifty cents for total absence and to twenty-five cents for being late at any meeting and no excuse to be admitted for total or partial absence.

Fines
Increased.

¹ It was the custom in the early part of last century for immigrants to pay for their passage by personal service, and, under such agreement, many were sold for a term of years, by vessel owners to work out their indebtedness, and, hence, were known as "Redemption Servants." Some of them afterwards acquired wealth and became influential citizens. (See article on Redemption Servants, in "Watson's Annals of Philadelphia," p 266.)

Model of a Bedstead. A Model of a Bedstead for diseased Persons invented by John Rhea Barton, apprentice of the House, and which has met the Approbation of the Physicians was presented (Sept. 26, 1814). It appears that the Sitting Managers have Ordered seven Bedsteads on this plan some of which are in Use and have been found to answer better than any heretofore introduced into the Hospital. The Board applaud the ingenuity of the Inventor and return him their thanks for the Model.

Apprentices of Hospital. On May 29, 1815, it having been made known to the Board that the Managers of the Almshouse had invited the Apprentices of this House to attend an Operation in that institution :

It is Resolved to permit the Medical Apprentices of the Almshouse to attend the Surgical Operations, which may hereafter be performed in the Pennsylv-Hospital.

The following resolution, dated June 26, 1815, from the Almshouse and House of Employment, was directed, July 31, 1815, to be put on the Minutes :

Resolved, That the Medical Students of the Pennsylvania Hospital be permitted to attend the Surgical Operations which may hereafter be performed in this House.

Apprentices attend Lectures. November 27, 1815, on motion it was agreed :

That the Apprentices of this House have the Liberty of attending the Lectures of Physicians belonging to the University other than those connected with the Institution and the expenses thereof be defrayed out of the general fund.

Proposed Clinic for the University of Pennsylvania Correspondence between the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania (regarding teaching in the Hospital) and the Managers of the Hospital failed to lead to any mutual agreement.

November 22, 1817.

Gentlemen.—The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, being desirous to secure to the Pupils of the Medical Department the advantages of a clinical Establishment in which the Treatment of the various diseases to which the human Frame is liable may be illustrated under the direction of one of the Professors of the University, have appointed a Committee with power to make the arrangements requisite for the Accomplishment of that Object.

Persuaded that your Board will be well inclined to coöperate with the Trustees in a matter so highly important to the improvement and dissemination of medical Science, we offer to your consideration the following proposals :

1. That there be two Wards of the Hospital, one of the Males the other of Females, appropriated exclusively to the Clinical Teacher, each Ward of sufficient dimensions to accommodate with convenience at least Fifteen Patients—two apartments are of course required in order that the Males and Females may be separated.

2. Besides the miscellaneous Cases in these Wards, the Managers will allot a certain number or portion of the maniacal and Venereal patients to be under the Care of the Teacher.

The Hospital will as usual provide competent Nurses, one of whom to be entitled Matron who shall exercise a Controul over the whole. The Matron and Nurses to act under the direction of the Teacher in their care of the Sick subject to the regulations of the Hospital.

4. The Prescriptions of the Teacher to be furnished by the Hospital.
5. The Teacher to have the use of the Lecture Room for the accommodation of the Class—the necessary Fuel and Attendants to be supplied by the Hospital.
6. Each Student in the Clinical Establishment shall pay to the Hospital the Sum of Ten dollars for every course of Clinical Lectures he may attend ; and no Candidate shall be admitted to a Degree in the University who does not produce a Certificate of having attended a Course of such Lectures and of having paid the Fee to the Institution.
7. The Clinical Teacher to be responsible for the Observance of such Rules as may be agreed upon with your Board, as to the Conduct of the Pupils.

We beg to be favor'd with an answer to these Proposals as soon as may suit your convenience, and should a Conference be deemed advisable, we shall be ready to meet your Board for the furtherance of the wished-for Object.

With much Respect We Remain, Gentlemen, Your Obed. Servts.,

BENJAMIN CHEW,
W. MEREDITH,
MOS. CADWALADER.

After this proposition had been discussed, it was referred to a Committee which reported as follows :

Proposition
Declined.

The Committee to whom was referred the communication from the University of Pennsylvania have given to that subject all the attention & deliberation to which, from its interesting complexion, it seemed to be so justly entitled.

The interests of medical science are so intimately interwoven not only with the original design but present economy of the Pennsylvania Hospital, that your Committee would cheerfully advocate any plan, having for its object the more effectual cultivation and diffusion of that important branch of knowledge, but which should not, at the same time, essentially interfere with the long established practice and wholesome regulations of the Hospital.

Deeply impressed with these considerations, your Committee convened your Physicians & Surgeons, the Physicians of the Lying-in Departments excepted, on whose duties it was supposed the proposals of the University could have no material bearing—They all attended—The communication from the Trustees was placed in their hands—They have since returned it, with their written opinion, which for your information is herewith submitted.

Your Committee have endeavoured to discover whether in any & in what manner the views of the University could be rendered in accordance with your rules, but they have been unsuccessful in the attempt—& report it as the result of their judgment, that the proposals of the University cannot be carried into effect in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

SAMUEL COATES,
THOMAS STEWARDSON,
THOMAS P. COPE.

PHILADA., 12th mo. 6th—1817.

The following formal opinion was received from the Medical Staff in relation to the subject :

The Subscribers are of opinion that the proposals of the Trustees of the University cannot be acceded to without infringing the rights of your physicians. All the patients of the Hospital have heretofore been attended exclusively by

the physicians and Surgeons whom the Managers have chosen—and we believe that this regulation should still be observed.

THOMAS PARKE,
JOSEPH HARTSHORNE,
JOHN C. OTTO,
S. CALHOUN,
JOS. PARRISH.

PENNSA. HOSPITAL, Dec. 1, 1817.

Female
Board of
Assistants
Established.

At a meeting of the Managers, held September 14, 1824, the following minute was made :

Believing that it may tend to the encouragement of the Officers and servants of this Institution in the diligent and faithful discharge of their duty & to the comfort and improvement of the patients were we assisted in the internal management of the House by some of our discreet and experienced female friends and it having been proposed to Amy Coates, Mary Cope, Catharine W. Morris and Beulah Sansom to join us in this interesting work & they having kindly signified their Assent ; the Board, September 14, 1824, thankfully Accept their Services and Authorize & empower them either jointly or separately as they shall see fit at all times convenient to themselves to visit and inspect the several Wards & apartments of the Hospital to afford such counsel and aid to all who are in our employment & to the patients as they may find occasion for and deem meet and report from time to time to the Managers individually or Collectively such alterations and improvements in the internal economy of the House as they may judge salutary, useful or needful.

Report from
Board of
Female
Assistants.

To the Managers :

Agreeably to your Minute of Appointment dated 9 mo. last, we have frequently visited the Hospital, and during the course of our attention to the Affairs of the Household in its various departments, we are encouraged to believe our exertions altogether useless ; and it is in the pleasing hope that similar appointments in succession will continue to be advantageous to the Institution, that we are free to propose the enlargement of our number.

Pursuant to these views of the subject, we take the liberty of naming for your consideration the election of Hannah Lewis, and Mary Hornor, as our coadjutors.

As descriptive of the nature of our engagement, and for the sake of convenience, we have adopted the title of " The Board of Assistants for the internal management of the Pennsylvania Hospital."

With sentiments of respect we remain your friends,

AMY COATES, MARY COPE, CATHARINE W. MORRIS AND BEULAH SANSON.
4 mo. 14, 1825.

Board of
Female
Assistants
Increased.

This Board, 4 mo. 30, 1825, being well satisfied that Considerable benefit has resulted to the Institution from the disinterested services of these Friends appoint Hannah Lewis and Mary Hornor to be Members of the said Board of Assistants. Who are hereafter to be designated, " The Board of Assistants for the Internal Management of the Hospital."

At the annual election, held May 9, 1825, the Board of Assistants for the Internal Management of the Hospital were re-elected.

The following year, Catharine W. Morris, Hannah Lewis and Mary Cope resigned, and their places were filled by the election of Hannah Paul, Martha Johnson and Elizabeth Archer.

On December 31, 1827, a communication was received from the "Board of Female Assistants," expressing their disapprobation of retaining "a certain employee in the Hospital, in any capacity whatever." The Managers, after due consideration, refused to comply with the request. The ladies thereupon tendered their resignations, and the Managers, by motion, declared the organization of the Board of Female Assistants abolished.

Board
of Female
Assistants
Abolished.

At the same meeting the Managers gave consideration to the complaints concerning the Committee on Economy, which had been in operation since March 1786, (see page 67), and the following resolution was offered :

End
of Committee
on Economy.

Resolved, That so much of any rule of this Board as constitutes a Committee of Economy be and the same is hereby repealed.

It is recorded that

The votes being equally divided, the motion did not prevail. Whereupon Joseph R. Jenks, resigned his seat as Member of the Committee of Economy, "but not as Manager."

Resignation
of Managers.

Charles Roberts then offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Steward, with the advice of the attending Managers shall have power to employ and discharge the servants and nurses as they may judge proper and the first Rule respecting Nurses and Servants is repealed.

The object, evidently, was to abolish the Committee on Economy, which had, according to some of the Managers, overstepped the bounds of their powers in deciding questions which had come before them. The communication from the Female Assistants brought forward the matter, which had been smouldering for some time, to a crisis. The Committee of Economy had been invested with great powers in the control of the internal administration of the affairs, which may have engendered some want of harmony among the other members of the Board. It may be said, however, to the credit of the management that it appears to be the only instance of a disagreement of any importance, which has occurred in the history of the institution.

On February 25, 1828, the following communication was presented :

Resignations.

Sensible that under existing circumstances, we can render you no acceptable or efficient aid, we have concluded to retire and you are therefore no longer to consider us as Members of your Board.

THOMAS P. COPE,
JOSEPH R. JENKS,
JOSEPH JOHNSON,
ISRAEL COPE,
MATTHEW L. BEVAN.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25th, 1828.
To the Managers.

Roberts Vaux was requested to act as Secretary. The Board being unable to transact business, there being no quorum :

It is agreed that Thomas Stewardson, the President, with Thomas Morris, be requested to take legal advice of Charles Chauncey Esquire, and report thereon.

Opinion of Charles Chauncey, Esq. At a meeting held March 1, 1828, the following opinion was presented :

On the 25th of the present month, five of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital communicated their resignation, in writing, to the Board and retired. The number of the Managers remaining is seven and they have requested legal advice as to their powers and as to the Measures proper to be pursued by them.

On the whole my advice is that the remaining Managers proceed without delay to fill the vacancies which have occurred in the Board, by the nomination of other Contributors, which Measure, I think is to be preferred to their undertaking to act without a full Board, because neither the labor nor the responsibility of this Trust, ought to rest upon so small a number of Managers.

CHARLES CHAUNCEY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 29th, 1828.

Acting on Advice of Counsel. The following resolution was then unanimously adopted :

Whereas by the resignation of Thomas P. Cope, Joseph Johnson, Joseph R. Jenks, Israel Cope and Matthew L. Bevan which was made to this Board on the 25th instant, the said persons having refused to act as Managers and retired from the office and five vacancies thereby exist, the rest of the Managers think fit to nominate others of the Contributors to supply the place of said persons ; and will therefore proceed to such nomination and appointment.

Joseph Price, Alexander W. Johnston, Mordecai Lewis, John J. Smith and Bartholomew Wistar were appointed in the place of the persons resigned.

Centennial Celebration of the Birth of Washington. The first official recognition and celebration of the birthday of Gen. Washington, occurred during his lifetime, in 1788, when the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania ordered salutes of artillery to be fired in his honor, but his friends and admirers had, previously to this, met and informally established a custom, which was so well sustained by public opinion that it subsequently received the sanction of the City authorities. After his death, the celebration was distinguished by special enactment of Congress, then holding its closing session in Philadelphia. It was recommended by appropriate resolutions, that the 22d of February, 1800, should be observed throughout the United States as a day set apart for exercises manifesting the popular esteem for the character of Washington. In Philadelphia, there was a public procession under the direction of the Society of the Cincinnati and also a parade of the Masonic fraternity and of the Military, and appropriate addresses were delivered.

In the year 1832, occurred the centennial anniversary of Washington's birthday, and it was celebrated with special distinction. A

large civic parade was a prominent part of the proceedings. In the ceremonies the Firemen's and Odd Fellows' organizations appeared for the first time in public procession. Every interest in the city was sought to be enlisted in this immense display, and the peace-loving Managers of the Hospital were even invited to participate, as will be seen in the following formal invitation which was inserted in the minutes, but the action taken by the Board upon the matter is not recorded.

Centennial
Anniversary,
Washington's
Birthday.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

SIR,—The Committee of Arrangement, appointed by the Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, beg leave to address you as Chief Officer of *The Pennsylvania Hospital*. They respectfully request, that upon this occasion, in the appropriate celebration of which, the honor of Philadelphia is concerned, the body over which you preside, will heartily unite in forming a part of the Civic Procession on the 22d of February. An early Report to this Committee is peculiarly desirable.

By order and on behalf of the Committee,

H. D. Gelpie
Ch^r

To,

The Pres^t of the Penn^a Hospital

The Committee some time ago appointed on the subject of the Mortgage unacknowledged against the Estate of the Hospital reported having conferred with Charles Chauncey thereon and he having prepared an essay of a memorial to the Legislature asking relief in the premises, it was read February 25, 1833, and approved, as follows:

Opinion of
Mr. Chauncey
on State
Claim.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
The petition of the Managers of the Pennsylvania
Hospital respectfully sheweth.*

That by an Act of Assembly passed the eleventh day of April one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three entitled "An Act for extending the benefits experienced from the institution of the Pennsylvania Hospital" there was granted

Petition for
Relief.

to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital the sum of Twenty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven Cents out of the principal and interest due to the Commonwealth in pursuance of an Act passed the 26th of February, 1773. And by the said Act it was provided that such sufficient security as should be approved of by the Governor should be given by the Managers on behalf of the institution with condition that they and their successors should use their utmost endeavours to collect the Monies due on the securities and should within three years pay to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth such surplus as might remain in their hands, beyond the said sum of twenty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents, together with interest thereon from the time of their receiving the same.

Mortgage on
the Hospital.

That in conformity with the provision in said act Security was given with the approbation of the governor by a Mortgage of the Corporate estates to Thomas Mifflin, esquire, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania dated May 7th, 1793.

That the Managers entered upon the performance of their duties under the said Act of Assembly and recovered and received the sum so granted by the Legislature and applied the same agreeably to the directions of the said Act ; and thereafter applied to the Legislature to be discharged from the other duties assigned to them by the said Act ; and on the 4th day of April one thousand eight hundred and five an Act of Assembly entitled " A supplement to the Act entitled an Act for extending the benefits experienced from the institution of the Pennsylvania Hospital was passed by which it was enacted That whenever the said Managers should transfer and deliver to the State Treasurer all the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities assigned to them in pursuance of the Act before mentioned and give him all the information they possessed, all the Trusts and duties assigned by the said Act should cease and determine—

Satisfaction
of Mortgage
not Recorded.

That the said Managers did agreeably to the provisions of said Act transfer, assign and deliver to the State Treasurer all the said bonds, mortgages and securities and give him all the information they possessed and were thus by virtue of the said Act discharged from the said trusts & duties.

That the said Mortgage hereinbefore mentioned of the Corporate estates still remains on record to the inconvenience of said Institution, satisfaction thereof having never been acknowledged ; as the same of right should have been when the Managers were in conformity with the last mentioned Act of Assembly discharged from the duties and trusts aforesaid.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully ask that authority may be given by law to the Recorder of deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia or to some other officer of the State to acknowledge satisfaction on the record of said Mortgages.

Two copies of the above memorial were ordered to be made signed by the President and Secretary on behalf of the Managers and forwarded to the Senate and House of Representatives at Harrisburg.

The Committee appointed for the purpose reported that :

Hospital
Released.

An Act to provide for entering satisfaction on a certain Mortgage against the Pennsylvania Hospital has passed the Legislature and become a law.

The following is an Extract from this law relating to the Mortgage :

An Act Supplementary to act entitled, " An act to enlarge the buildings of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District, and for other purposes," passed the twenty-eighth day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and for other purposes.

Section 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the recorder of deeds for the city and county of Philadelphia be, and is hereby authorized and required to acknowledge satisfaction of record of a Mortgage executed by the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital to Thomas Mifflin, Esquire, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania bearing date the seventh day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., in and for the city and county of Philadelphia in Mortgage book Number nine, page three hundred and thirty-five, &c.

Approved the ninth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

GEORGE WOLF, *Governor.*

During the years from 1833 to 1840, the Managers performed their duties regularly, the physicians were recorded as being attentive to the patients, and the routine work of the Hospital continued without special incident and without interruption. It was found, however, that the reputation of the institution was attracting to it a constantly increasing number of patients, making it necessary to provide greater accommodations, especially for the insane. Accordingly the Contributors authorized the Managers to sell some of the lots in the city, and buy ground in West Philadelphia, and to erect thereon the Department for the Insane, which was opened in 1840. As the records of the two departments thenceforward became distinct and independent, the account of the Insane will be taken up for consideration later on.

Continued
Growth of
Hospital.

On May 26, 1794, the Building Committee proposed the erection of an Ice House which was approved and they were instructed to build one of such dimensions as they deem proper. On December 30, 1811, "\$100 was paid towards building a New Ice House, offered by Robt. Field." December 17, 1819, "The Steward is directed to fill the old Ice House, when suitable Ice can be had, but to omit filling the New One. It is understood that ice is not to be as heretofore supplied from this Institution to the citizens." The winter of 1838, however, was of such unusual mildness that very few ice houses were filled, and the Pennsylvania Hospital again sold ice to its neighbors.

Ice Houses.

On the removal of the Insane patients to West Philadelphia, in 1841, the western wing of the buildings, and two-thirds of the grounds which had been formerly occupied by them in the Hospital at Eighth and Pine Streets, were at once made available for the needs of the sick and injured, but quite extensive repairs were necessary in order to adapt the building for the purposes of a General Hospital.

Extensive
Repairs.

From the Minutes it is learned that this work now engaged the attention of the Managers.

On May 10, 1841, the best manner of improving the Hospital came up for consideration, but it was not until December, 1844, that action was taken as follows :

Plans for
Improvement
considered.

Whereas, since the Pennsylvania Hospital was erected experience has pointed out many improvements in the construction of hospitals whereby the comfort of patients is increased and their more certain and speedy recovery promoted ; and whereas it is proper that such improvements should be introduced into the Hospitals so far as circumstances will permit and a prudent and economical administration of the funds of the Institution will warrant it, and whereas the present Building will soon require extensive repairs which may be more economically and conveniently effected in conjunction with the desired improvements than if both should be carried on separately from each other ; and whereas it is presumed that



Library, looking East.

the Physicians and surgeons of the house can give the Managers important and valued advice on the subject, therefore,

Resolved, that they be respectfully requested to furnish the Board as soon as they can conveniently do so, with a detailed plan of such alterations in the Hospital Buildings as in their opinion will best promote the object in view together with their reasons therefore.

The Medical Staff having been duly consulted, the work was commenced early in 1845. In March, 1847, the Committee reported completion of improvements which cost \$15,500, in addition an expense of \$5,000 for warming the house. Among the many changes made, the report stated that there had been a change in location of the Medical Library.

The large room in the second story of the Centre Building,¹ formerly used as a female medical ward, has been handsomely fitted up for the reception of the Library; the expense has been defrayed out of the "Medical Fund."

With regard to the alterations, the Building Committee reported: Hospital Remodelled.

Little more than the old walls of the transverse sections and the belfry on the Tower remain to remind us of the past.

April 24, 1848, the following appears upon the minutes:

Several gentlemen having contributed the sum of \$510 for the purpose of having trees planted around the outside of the Hospital Square, the Treasurer is instructed to take account thereof and to give to such of the donors as were not heretofore contributors and have in this case made the legal contribution, certificates of Contributionship. He is also requested to pay the money over to the Steward of the Pennsylvania Hospital in the City, who is instructed to see to the application of the fund in company with the attending Managers. Trees Planted.

The exterior of the Centre Building remains to-day very much as it was originally in 1796, but the interior arrangements have been altered materially. On the third floor there is now one large ward, extending along the entire south front. An improvement was also made in the amphitheatre, Centre Building.

"By means of which there is a gain of about fifty seats, making accommodations for about three hundred students." "In the Hall the old wooden floors were replaced by handsome tiles."

February 25, 1850, the Managers

Change of Entrance.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the entrance on Pine Street shall be permanently closed for the admission and discharge of patients within eighteen months from the present time.

January 27, 1851, the Managers voted:

That the principal entrance to the Hospital be removed to Eighth Street.

The building at the Eighth Street entrance, which was built for the gatekeeper's Lodge, has a front of seventy feet on Eighth Street. In the centre is an arched gateway, which is the principal carriage entrance to the enclosure. There are also waiting-rooms for patients.

The Contributors, at a meeting held May 14, 1855, requested the Managers to take energetic measures to obtain such an amount of subscriptions as would enable them to put up a separate building to accommodate the male patients of the insane department in West Philadelphia. The following Contributors were appointed to assist the Managers: Isaac Collins, Frederick Fraley, William Bettie, William Welsh, Wistar Morris, Samuel Mason, Thomas Tasker, Horatio C. Wood.

At the annual meeting, May, 1856, the Managers state that:

It has not been customary to report to the Contributors the state of the Hospital in the city, but merely to submit at their annual meetings a condensed

¹ This apartment has been used, since that time, also as the Managers' Meeting Room.

statement of the accounts, a few copies of which have been subsequently printed and circulated. The Board deem it advisable, as well as due to those who are interested in this Charity, to make them more fully acquainted with its peculiar situation at this time.

Annual
Reports
Issued.

From that time to the present, the reports of all the departments, compiled by the Managers and Stewards, have been submitted to the Contributors at the annual meeting, the first Monday in May of each year, and afterwards published in pamphlet form for distribution to the friends of the Hospital. The last annual reports of the several departments have been durably bound in black cloth, making a handsome volume.

Picture
House leased
to the
College of
Physicians.

On July 26, 1854, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia leased the building on Spruce Street for holding its meetings and library and it was so occupied until 1870, when the College moved into its own commodious, fireproof building at the corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets.

Humane
Society
Funds.

An unexpected source of assistance was found in the dissolution of the Humane Society of Philadelphia. The object of this organization was the recovery of drowned persons, the giving of medals for saving human life, also to offer aid to those suffering from casualties. A considerable fund having accumulated in the course of years, which the Society found difficult to expend for the purposes specified, the Contributors to the Humane Society concluded to petition the Legislature for the privilege of transferring its funds, then amounting to \$22,478.50, to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

On September 29, 1856, when the subject of the transfer of the funds of this Society to the Hospital was submitted to the Board, the following communication was sent in reply :

PHILADELPHIA, 9th mo. 10th, 1856.

To the President and Managers of the Humane Society:

I hereby certify that no objection has been made to me by any of the Contributors to the funds of this Society, or by any of their legal representatives, to the transfer of the said funds to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

(Signed) ALEX. J. DERRYSHIRE, Sec.

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Humane Society, and a copy transmitted to the Board of Managers :

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania approved on the 17th day of March, 1856, (a copy of which the Secretary is hereby requested to enter on the Minute Book after the record of the present meeting), the Managers of the Humane Society are authorized, on complying with the directions therein contained, to transfer, convey, and deliver to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, all the funds, stocks, money and property of the said Humane Society. And whereas the notice prescribed in

Section I of said Act has been published in the "North American and United States Gazette" and the "Daily News," two of the daily newspapers of the City of Philadelphia, twice a week from the 19th day of Fourth Month to the 19th day of Seventh Month, 1856. And whereas the Secretary has this day certified that no objection has been made to him by any of the Contributors to the funds of the Humane Society or by any of their legal representatives to the transfer of the said funds to the Pennsylvania Hospital:

Now therefore be it *Resolved*, That the President and Secretary be and they hereby are, authorized and instructed to transfer, convey and hand over to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital as soon as they conveniently can, all the funds, stocks, money and property of this Society, and receive from the said Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital an acknowledgement thereof. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be and he hereby is, directed to surrender and pay over to the said Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, whenever the President and Secretary shall direct him so to do, all the cash, stocks, loans and other securities belonging to this Society that may be remaining in his hands, after the payment of the orders authorized to be drawn upon him.¹

(SIGNED BY OFFICERS OF HUMANE SOCIETY.)

The money was accordingly conveyed to the treasury of the Hospital to be used for charitable purposes in caring for the sick and injured, and the Humane Society, which was established in 1780, dissolved its organization and passed out of existence after an honorable and useful career of seventy-six years.

On January 28, 1856, the following memorial to the Legislature applying for an amendment to the Charter to enable the Hospital to receive and hold contributions, bequests, etc., to an increased amount the sum of which shall not exceed \$50,000 annually, was read and directed to be forwarded to Harrisburg:

Limitation of
Estate held
by Hospital
Extended.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
The memorial of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania
Hospital respectfully represents*

That in the year 1751 a number of the benevolent Citizens of the Commonwealth associated together to establish in the City of Philadelphia a Hospital for the relief of the sick poor and insane of the Province, that a Charter was soon after granted to "The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital" and that since that period it has been dispensing its benefits, as far as its means would permit through every section of the State. Your memorialists would further represent that with the exception of some assistance granted by the Provincial Assembly and an early Legislature towards the erection of the original Structure, it has always depended for its support upon the Contributions of the benevolent and the income from its vested funds derived from the same source, and that from its

¹ The following is a list of securities received by the Pennsylvania Hospital from the Humane Society: Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Certificates, \$6,000; City Sixes, five Certificates, \$5,500; Insurance Co., North America, 110 shares; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 112 shares; Philadelphia Bank, seven shares; Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Co., three shares; Mortgage, (Christopher W. Wesselmann), \$1,500; Mortgage, (Jesse Williams), \$1,000; Check on Philadelphia Bank, \$166. Acknowledged by Treasurer John T. Lewis.

opening in 1752, to the close of the last official year no less than 58,749 patients were received and treated in its wards, and of these 34,018 were poor persons who received all the advantages of the Institution without charge of any kind : With the increased demands upon the two branches of this great Charity, your memorialists have steadily endeavored to enlarge their accommodations and are now engaged in securing the means of putting up a large building for the insane, which with their present Hospital in the City, will enable them to add largely to their means of usefulness should their income be sufficient to support the additional number who can then be received.

Your memorialists would therefore pray your honorable bodies that "the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital" may receive and hold any bequests or contributions made them for the purpose of extending the accommodations of the indigent sick and insane of Pennsylvania, and that they may hold vested funds devoted to this object, the annual income of which does not exceed Fifty thousand dollars.

The appeal proved successful and the following was enacted :

Limiting the
Income of
certain
Charitable
Institutions.

Whereas, The contributors to the Pennsylvania hospital have existed as a Corporation for upwards of a century to the great benefit and relief of many thousands of sick, wounded and insane persons admitted therein for treatment, and has been wholly sustained by private charity and without any charge upon the public treasury : *And whereas*, The said corporation has now two large buildings, and the inmates thereof to sustain by the income of its invested capital and are about to erect another that the sexes of the insane department may be separately accommodated, which will require an increase of revenue to sustain it ; be it, therefore, further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said contributors to the Pennsylvania hospital may acquire and hold for the maintenance and support of the several departments, and the inmates thereof, ground rents, bonds and mortgages, public and corporate loans and Stocks, to produce an annual income, together with such investments now held, not exceeding in the whole fifty thousand dollars per annum.

Approved, The Twenty-first day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

(Signed) JAMES POLLOCK, *Governor*.

Sick and
Wounded
Soldiers and
Sailors.

The Managers in their annual report at a Contributors' Meeting held May, 1861, made mention of the special needs of the Institution, particularly mentioning the prospective demands likely to be made by the Civil War, which had just begun and which is referred to in the following terms :

At the present time, when our country is threatened with the terrible scourge, war, it behooves us to endeavor to be prepared by every means in our power, to relieve those who may be sufferers from the inseparable ills which must follow in its train, and that not one applicant should be allowed to leave our gate while there is room to accommodate, because the funds adequate to relieve are wanted.

The following communication was received on October 27, 1861 :

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

MR. WM. G. MALIN, STEWARD.

Dear Sir.—I have been requested on behalf of the United States to ask how many patients the Pennsylvania Hospital will offer to take and the rate of board.

I have suggested \$3 per week, and said I had been informed that the Board had offered at least 100 beds. Will you promptly reply as I have promised an answer by 9.30 to-morrow? Of course you can obtain the desired information either to-night or to-morrow morning as it is an emergency and I think the acting Managers will and can promptly respond. Until the arrangement is completed let this application be confidential. Send word by bearer what you can do to aid me in the matter and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

HENRY H. SMITH.

It was found that the Hospital could at once receive sixty patients and be prepared very promptly to admit eighty additional. A committee was appointed to confer with Surgeon General Smith and to prepare at once for the reception of the Soldiers and also to offer to the Government ground for the erection of temporary hospital accommodation. Accommodation for Sick and Wounded Soldiers offered.

At a special meeting held June 3, 1862, to consider the further accommodation of sick and wounded soldiers, it was :

Resolved, That all the accommodations in the Institution in the Medical and Surgical wards are again offered for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers of our army who may be brought to the Hospital.

On June 23d, an agreement was made with reference to the admission of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, and a contract was signed with R. H. Coolidge, Medical Inspector U. S. Army.

The first reception of wounded soldiers was on July 7th and all were removed by October 13th, the Government having, in the meantime, erected hospitals in and around Philadelphia. The whole number admitted and treated in the Hospital was 124. Subsequently many sick or wounded Soldiers and Sailors applied for treatment as individuals and were received into the wards.

In 1754, Franklin wrote that :

The kind visits and conversation of some serious persons, and the pious books that have been left in the Hospital, recommended to the perusal of the patients, have been attended with a blessing in these respects. Ministration to the Sick by Visitors.

It would therefore seem likely that ministrations to patients were regularly conducted, but no further mention is made of such work for many years.

In 1764, a number of Bibles, Testaments and some Sermons were presented to the Hospital by the Society for the Promotion of Religious Knowledge.

One of the most attentive and interested visitors to the sick was Mr. Edmund J. Yard, affectionately known as Father Yard. He was born in Trenton, N. J., January 19, 1792, and died in Philadelphia, December 5, 1876, aged nearly eighty-five years. He had been a Visitor.

regular worker in the wards of the Hospital from his twentieth year of age, in 1812, until his death, in 1875, administering for sixty-three years to their spiritual wants and giving aid and comfort to the patients.

Religious
Work among
the Patients.

Soon after his settlement in Philadelphia it became his habit to spend Sunday afternoons at the Hospital, where his labors were crowned with success. His manner was so kind and tender that it seemed like soothing balm to the sick and wounded. From many patients, after their leaving the Hospital, he received visits at his own home, and letters, after their removal from the city, affording rich testimonials to the character of the good work wrought.

Mr. Howard Edwards and Mr. Louis L. Forbes have been visitors in the wards for about thirty years, also taking part in the Sunday services.

For the past twenty-two years, Mr. Charles M. Morton has devoted much of his time and energy to the conducting of the religious services which are held regularly in the Library apartment of the Hospital, every Sunday afternoon and on Wednesday evenings. These services are non-sectarian, and are made as attractive and profitable as possible. Some of the lady visitors conduct the music, with the assistance of the nurses and others connected with the Hospital. Musical and other entertainments are also given several times during the winter, and have proved occasions of much enjoyment.

The value of these benevolent ministrations among the patients in the wards, which for so many years have been so regular and so satisfactory, have repeatedly been acknowledged by resolutions of thanks from the Board of Managers.

Clergymen of every denomination are frequently in attendance and are sent for when desired by patients.

Contribution
from U. S.
Sanitary
Commission.

On February 22d, 1869, a welcome contribution of \$2,000 was received from the United States Sanitary Commission Association, with the condition that it should be applied to the relief of sick or wounded United States Soldiers or Sailors, or the Orphan Children of such Soldiers or Sailors who have lost their lives in the United States Service. The donation was received with a vote of thanks, and the treasurer was directed to keep the money in a separate fund, to be expended only for the purposes specified.

At an annual meeting of the Contributors, held May 2, 1864, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be and they are hereby requested to consider the propriety of selecting and organizing a few Christian women to serve as stated visitors at the Pennsylvania Hospital, to aid in promoting the mental,

moral and spiritual welfare of the patients, and that the Managers have the authority to carry the same into effect.

In February, 1865, the Managers recalling the valuable services of the former Board of Visitors (see page 84), voted to appoint a committee of

Official
Woman
Visitors.

Such ladies as may be deemed suitable to visit the wards of the Hospital, and read and converse with the patients from time to time.

The following communication was received from the Visitors, June 26, 1866, as their first annual report :

Report of
Woman
Visitors.

As it is now more than one year since a company of ladies were invited by the President of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital to confer together on the propriety of forming a committee to visit the patients.

After a year's experience we can state that we believe our labor has not been in vain.

The plan of organization has been a President, Secretary and Committee for the several wards so arranged that the Hospital has been visited every day during the two summer months.

A Bible class for men and another for women have been held weekly ; and several interesting cases of a religious nature have claimed our attention, whose advancement has been promoted we believe by this work, giving us a fresh assurance of the truth : " My word shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I send it."

The number of our working members is very small and we trust the Managers will aid us by inducing such of their friends as may be suitable to join us in this interesting field of labor.

This committee has continued to visit to the present time and has been of unquestionable service in ameliorating the condition of many of those whose sufferings have compelled them to become Hospital inmates.

With regard to the care of firemen, the following contract with the Philadelphia Contributionship was approved, July 29, 1867.

Injured
Firemen.

This Agreement between " The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital " of the first part ; and " The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire " of the second part ; Witnesseth, That the party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, lawful money of the United States, paid to the said party of the first part by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath agreed, and by these Presents doth agree, that the said party of the first part, shall and will, at any, and all times hereafter forever, admit and receive into their Hospital, for medical, surgical, and Hospital care, treatment, and maintenance, and upon such admittance and reception, shall and will bestow on the person and persons so admitted and received, such care, treatment and maintenance as aforesaid, without further compensation or payment, either by the said party of the second part, or by the person or persons, so admitted, received, treated, and maintained as aforesaid, than the sum of money now paid as aforesaid, the number, description, and condition of persons hereinafter set forth, whenever the same from time to time, shall be nominated and appointed for such admittance,

Free Beds
Established.

Free Beds
for Firemen.

reception and treatment, by the Board of Directors of the said party of the second part, or their successors in office, that is to say, two persons, and not more than two at one time, but either separately at different times, or together at the same time, being Firemen, members of the Fire Companies in the City of Philadelphia in active service for the extinguishment of Fires, controlled or regulated by ordinance of the said City, and conforming to the same, and which persons shall or may be from time to time hereafter, disabled or hurt in the performance of active service and duty as Firemen as aforesaid, so as to require or need such medical or surgical treatment, care and maintenance. It being understood and provided by both the said parties hereto, that if any such persons so nominated and appointed, admitted and received into said Hospital, shall after such reception and treatment be adjudged by the party of the first part, under the advice of the surgeons and medical advisers of the said Hospital, to be incurable of such hurt or disability, the party of the first part, shall not be required to continue said person in said Hospital under this agreement; But the said party of the second part, by their Board of Directors, shall nevertheless always be competent to require that such person shall be continued in the said Hospital under this agreement, for the term of three calendar months from and after his or their first reception therein. And it is further agreed and provided that the several persons admitted and received in the said Hospital under this agreement, shall in all respects be subject to the same rules and regulations of the said Hospital, as shall or may from time to time be in force for the government of patients in the said Hospital.

Mutual
Association
Company.

In response to an application, the Mutual Association made a similar agreement :

November 14, 1867.

To the Managers :—

Your application was laid before our board yesterday and they have consented to pay to the Pennsylvania Hospital Five Thousand dollars on the same conditions as the Philadelphia Contributionship—they will require the same instruments to be executed by the Hospital.

This agreement was made and the money duly paid to the Treasurer.

New
Clinical
Amphi-
theatre.

At a meeting held October 11, 1867, a conference with the Medical Staff was held in reference to the erection of the new operating and lecture-room.

On April 27, 1868, the minutes state that :

The design for the contemplated building met with the approval of the Surgeons and physicians of the Hospital, who had been consulted. The plan is that of an Octagonal edifice which admits of its being brought nearer the central portion of the old Hospital building than was thought advisable under plans previously considered. The difficult question of locality is satisfactorily answered by this plan; and every objection as regards light and air, and ingress and egress in either the old or the new structures, which has presented itself hitherto, is fully avoided by this improved design.

The amphitheatre was completed and formally opened January 9, 1869, by an address delivered by Dr. John F. Meigs, of the Medical Staff, to the Managers, and also to four or five hundred physicians and students.

By the completion of this building greatly increased facilities are afforded for the performance of difficult operations requiring a proper admission of light, which will remedy an inconvenience seriously felt in the old operating room, situated as it was in the cupola of the centre of the main building and ill adapted for accommodating the large number of students.

The whole cost of the building was \$27,072.08, while the subscriptions received from friends amounted to \$12,742.82; the balance being paid from the Medical Library Fund.

This building has been constantly in use since 1868, indeed up to the present time. With the completion of the New Memorial wards, a new operating and general Lecture-room will be required, in addition to the three small operating rooms in the new buildings, so that the octagonal amphitheatre of 1868 is doomed soon to be demolished.

At a meeting held March 29, 1869, at the request of the Hospital Staff, Joseph G. Richardson, M. D., was elected Microscopist to the Hospital. He was succeeded May 4, 1885, by Henry M. Fisher, M. D., the present incumbent. On May 5, 1890, the office was combined with others and Henry M. Fisher, M. D., was designated as Pathologist, Curator, and Microscopist.

The office of Pathological Chemist was established November 28, 1870, at the request of the Hospital Staff, to make such chemical examinations as may be required, by the direction of the Medical officers. At the date given, Horace Binney Hare, M. D., was elected the Pathological Chemist. This office was abolished May 26, 1879. The Managers, having recently decided to equip bacteriological and chemical laboratories, will probably, in the near future, revive the office of Pathological Chemist.

In December, 1870, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania made application for the use of the Picture House recently vacated by the College of Physicians, to be used for a depository of their collection, and as a place for meetings. The Society made some additions, by buildings, which included an extension on the east and west sides. The Historical Society occupied the premises until it decided to purchase the property of the late General Patterson at the south-west corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets, to which it removed its large and valuable collection in March, 1884.

The Legislature in 1871 passed an Act to set back the south line of Spruce Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets; which would require the removal of the Hospital wall, on that street, about ten feet southward.

An Act Defining the line of Spruce Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, in the city of Philadelphia.

Section 1. Be it enacted &c. That the south line of Spruce Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, shall be at the distance of four hundred and sixty feet, three inches (460 ft. 3 in.) southward from the south side of Locust Street.

Approved. The tenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY, *Governor*.

Widening
of Spruce
Street.

The Managers, in reference to this Act of May 10, 1871, to set back the wall on Spruce Street,

Deem its necessity and propriety somewhat doubtful. If the Hospital is to be indemnified for the property thus taken from it, the setting back of the houses between Seventh and Eighth Streets, and west of Ninth Street, the widening of Barclay Street to sixty feet, all improvements gratuitously contributed by the Hospital to the city, should be borne in mind by a municipality which has never afforded aid to the institution although receiving inestimable value in the relief the Hospital has afforded to the helpless in its charge.

Mandamus
refused.

Subsequently, in the case of the petition to the Court of Common Pleas to secure the widening of Spruce Street, which was opposed by the Managers, the Court dismissed the petition and refused the writ of mandamus applied for by the petitioners. The Managers on their part petitioned the Legislature for the repeal of the Act authorizing the mutilation of the Hospital property, on the ground that it was an act to promote private interests, and not for the general benefit of the people. Soon afterwards the Legislature granted relief by a supplementary act.

The carrying out of this Act would have necessitated the destruction of many fine old trees,¹ which the managers and many of the citizens of the neighborhood were desirous of having preserved.

A Supplement to an Act, entitled "An Act defining the line of Spruce Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one."

Relief
granted.

Whereas, By an act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved May tenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, it is provided that the south line of Spruce Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, shall be at the distance of four hundred and sixty feet and three inches (460 ft. 3 in.) from the south line of Locust Street.

And whereas, Certain fine old buttonwood trees, which the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital and other citizens are desirous to preserve, are now standing between this new line so established as aforesaid and the old line of the street; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in their new structures to replace the walls now standing on the aforesaid line, may, in order to preserve the aforesaid trees, place iron railing at the

¹ These are Buttonwood, or Occidental Plane, trees, the largest growth of the North American forest; they were planted in the year 1756, by Hugh Roberts, one of the first Managers of the institution. ("Some Account of the Pennsylvania Hospital," Phila., 1830, by William G. Malin, Librarian.)

distance of four feet, or thereabouts, northward of the line established by the act of May tenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; but any new walls of brick or stone to be erected shall be on the new line, as established by that act: Provided nevertheless, That the said contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital shall, on or before the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, have completed the erection of their new walls and railing, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania's new front wall, in accordance with the provisions of the said act of May tenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of this supplementary act; And provided further That the said contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania shall not be deprived of any of their property without just compensation being made therefor.

Section 2. If the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania shall fail or neglect to comply with the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, by setting back the Hospital wall and the walls of the building of the said Historical Society, then and in that case, immediately after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, the chief commissioners of highways of the city of Philadelphia shall forthwith proceed finally to widen said Spruce Street, agreeably to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement; and the city solicitor of the city of Philadelphia is hereby authorized and empowered to petition the court of quarter sessions of the county of Philadelphia for the appointment of a jury to assess the damages caused by the widening of said Spruce Street, under existing laws for the assessment of damages for the opening and widening of streets in the city of Philadelphia.

Approved. The third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JNO. W. GEARY, *Governor.*

The practice of keeping notes of interesting cases and surgical operations had been introduced very early in the history of the Hospital. The Managers passed the following resolution, October 29, 1836:

Reports of
Cases.

This Board having long desired to have the Medical and Surgical practice of the Hospital recorded and preserved for public use, authorize and approve of the publication of such parts or the whole of it, under the inspection and supervision of the attending physicians and surgeons for the time being (on whom only the responsibility of the practice of the house rests) as they may approve and direct. And a copy of this minute is directed to be furnished to each of the physicians and surgeons of this Institution.

However, it was not until 1873, that a systematic method of recording all cases by the Resident Physicians was begun by direction of the Managers, and has since been maintained. In 1880, the Managers, at the suggestion of two members of the medical staff, Drs. T. G. Morton and William Hunt, issued a volume, entitled "Surgery in the Pennsylvania Hospital," which contained an epitome of the practice of the Hospital since 1756, with an account of the more interesting cases, and also some statistical tables. Some years previously, in 1868, publication of the medical and surgical reports of the Pennsylvania Hospital had been commenced, but they were discontinued at the termination of the second volume.

On January 28, 1889, it was resolved, "That two Registrars should be appointed, whose duty it will be to prepare correct tables of all cases for publication in the Annual Report."

Mental
and Nervous
Dispensary. The Managers, on October 26, 1885, took the following action in accordance with suggestions made in a communication made by Dr. John B. Chapin :

The proposition to enlarge the operations of the Out-Patient Department of this Hospital, so as to include the service for the medical advice and treatment of mental diseases, in the early or incipient stage, occurring among the poor and indigent, but not requiring custodial care, which was considered at your last meeting and laid over, was suggested by the number of cases, in a chronic and incurable state, presenting themselves at the Hospital for the insane, many of whom, it is believed, might have been relieved by prompt and intelligent advice.

The subject of the prevention of insanity and its increase is one that may always engage our serious reflection. It is believed the proposition under advisement is in the direction of a preventive measure and therefore worthy of your favorable consideration and adoption. There are no data or experience to warrant an opinion or even a conjecture as to the extent of the demands for the service proposed, or even whether a demand exists, that will justify its permanent establishment. It is therefore proposed that the step taken if it shall appear wise to take any action, be of a tentative character; that public announcement be made that a Physician of the Department for the Insane will be in attendance at the Out-Patient Department, at 3 o'clock on Monday and Friday, the second and sixth days of each week, for the gratuitous advice and treatment of the indigent poor, believed to be suffering from the incipient symptoms of insanity, but not requiring custodial care. As the proposed service will be wholly experimental and tentative it is suggested that it be first rendered by physicians now connected with your Department for the Insane, all of whom will volunteer for the duty; one to be designated by the Managers to make a beginning and serve two months. If the public offer to render to the class thus designated, this additional charitable and professional service, after a fair trial, shall demonstrate that no demand for its continuance exists, it can be abandoned without embarrassment, but if actual trial shall show that it meets a necessary want, and to be in the line of your charitable work, a staff may then be created, as the judgment of the Managers may determine with the experience actually gained.

The proposed branch was established and public clinics appointed to be held regularly twice a week, which are well attended, and the service has been made permanent.

Resignation
of Steward. At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, held January 29, 1883, the resignation of Mr. William G. Malin was presented and accepted, to take effect April, 1883.

Complimen-
tary Dinner. The Medical staff and Resident Physicians, deeming it fitting to take some public notice of the above action of the Board of Managers, determined to tender the venerable Steward the honor of a Complimentary Dinner, which he accepted. The dinner was given February 21, 1883, at the Hospital, in the large library room on the second floor of Centre building. Dr. H. H. Smith presided, and Drs. Morton and Hunt were the Committee on Arrangements. An inter-
Presentation
of Mr. Malin's
Portrait.



Mr. Basil H. Shoemaker Dr. Cordes Dr. G. Fielding Blandford
 Surg. Gen'l Marston Prof. William Lloyd
 Dr. William Anderson
 Dr. Joseph Bessmer
 Prof. Leon Lehart
 Dr. A. L. Gubb
 Dr. Woodbury Dr. Chapin

esting feature of the occasion was the presentation of a life-size portrait in oil of Mr. Malin, by the ex-Residents and Medical staff to the Managers, which now adorns the wall just outside of the old steward's room.

In 1885, the "Association of Resident Physicians" was formed, the intention being to meet each year at the Hospital; the first meeting was held in the Library of the Hospital on Thursday evening, December 17, 1885; dinner was served at 6.30, after which several addresses were made; these reunions have been held on several occasions, at irregular intervals, since that time.

Association of
Ex-Resident
Physicians
Instituted.

The Ninth International Medical Congress was held in the city of Washington, D. C.; the Sessions opened on Monday, September 5, 1887, and a number of distinguished medical visitors from all parts of the world were in attendance upon its deliberations, during the week that it remained in session. As some of the delegates to the Congress stopped in Philadelphia for a few days on their way to Washington, it was thought that they might well be entertained by a visit to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Accordingly, the Board of Managers invited them to pay a visit to the Hospital, and arrangements were made to hold an informal Reception, asking some Philadelphia physicians to meet them, and Dr. Thomas G. Morton, of the Hospital Staff, was appointed to hold a surgical clinic, at which some special cases might be presented.

Foreign
Visitors.

The reception was held September 1st, at three o'clock. The visitors were received by Messrs. Wistar Morris, Benj. H. Shoemaker, Alexander Biddle, and John B. Garrett, of the Board of Managers, and the members of the Medical Staff were also in attendance, consisting of Drs. William Hunt, Thomas G. Morton, John H. Packard, John Ashhurst, Jr., J. M. Da Costa, James H. Hutchinson, Morris Longstreth, and Arthur V. Meigs. Among the foreign visitors were Dr. Jos. Recamier, of Paris; Dr. Julius Andeer, of Munich; Dr. J. S. Grant Bey, of Egypt; Dr. Chas. L. Phillips, of London; Deputy Surgeon General J. A. Marston, England; Prof. Leon Le Fort, Paris; Dr. Wm. Anderson, London, England; Dr. Wm. Lloyd, of London; Prof. Wm. Murrell; Dr. D. Leopold Servais, of Belgium; Dr. J. Cordes, of Geneva; Dr. G. Fielding Blandford, of London, and Dr. A. L. Gubb, of London.

A brief address of welcome was then delivered by John B. Garrett, Esq., representing the Board of Managers, after which some clinical cases of unusual interest were shown, illustrating the practice of the house, by Dr. Morton, and the guests made a tour of inspection, ending with a collation in the Library and a general conversazione.

The visitors departed, highly pleased with all that they had seen, which had evidently made a very favorable impression upon them.

The Nurse
Training
School and
Home.

For many years previous to 1875, the duty of nursing the sick and injured in the Hospital, as was generally the custom in all hospitals, was entrusted to male nurses and assistants in each of the men's wards, and female nurses and assistants for the women's wards. These positions were given to trustworthy and experienced nurses, although they had no special training in the technical sense.

About this time a Committee appointed to establish a "Pennsylvania Hospital Training School for Nurses," reported favorably upon a plan which was approved and a System of Rules for Nurses in Training adopted.

Applicants for the benefits of the School were required to be twenty-one years of age. After a course of training of one year in the wards, both Medical and Surgical, the candidate having the approval of the Managers, Medical Staff and Matron, was presented with a certificate that she had fulfilled all the requirements of the course and approving her good conduct and competency in nursing.

In 1875, Miss Frances Irwin was appointed the Chief Nurse to supervise all the wards and served three years. In 1879 the office of Superintendent of Nurses was created. Miss Rachel A. Bunting was appointed, who, with a corps of women trained under her direction, had the entire charge of the nursing in the female wards. At the close of the first year of trial, the Managers reported, "we believe we can with propriety say that in cleanliness, neatness and exactness of attention to all requirements and careful tender attention to their surgical and medical patients, the duty performed is all that can be desired."

Student
Nurses from
Woman's
Hospital.

The Managers of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia being desirous that the female nurses in training in that Institution should have the advantages of at least one year's service in the wards of the Pennsylvania Hospital, application was made to the Managers early in 1879 and after several conferences with a Committee from the Woman's Hospital, this privilege was granted.

This plan of introducing woman student nurses from the pupils of the Woman's Hospital was put into operation October 27, 1879, and until 1882 the system continued in efficient operation, being carefully supervised for the benefit of patients, and it was found of great value as a practical school in nursing.

In 1883, at the request of the managers of the Woman's Hospital, who felt the need of a more extended service from the nurses in their

own wards, the arrangement which had been in force for four years, to the mutual advantage of both institutions, was terminated.

On May 9, 1882, the following communication was received :

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL :

Gentlemen.—A resolution was passed by the Board of Managers of the Woman's Hospital, at a meeting held 4th mo., 26th, 1882, to withdraw our nurses from the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Owing to the length of service required by your worthy management being greater than we can afford to release them from the course of training of the Woman's Hospital, we feel obliged to make this change in consequence of the pressing demand constantly made on us for our nurse pupils for private nursing.

We hereby tender our sincere thanks for the kindness and courtesy shown us during the existence of the contract between us.

On July 26, 1886, it was resolved that the Picture House could be made, after some alterations, a suitable temporary home for the Nurses, and a Committee was appointed to carry out the plan, which was accomplished. The cost of the necessary alterations and furnishing, about \$4,500, was paid by the individual members of the Board of Managers ; this building was so occupied until 1893, when the new building for the Nurses' Home was opened. (See page 106).

Temporary
Nurses'
Home.

The late Charles J. Harrah presented a piano, and numerous engravings to adorn the walls.

It was also decided to provide a special reference library and, on August 29, 1887,

It was resolved to purchase such medical books for the use of the Nurses as may be required.

As a result, and with the donations from many friends, the library of the Home has become a valuable adjunct to the teaching, and contains, at present, the modern text books, besides many volumes upon miscellaneous subjects, making a useful collection.

Lectures to the nurses during several months of each year were inaugurated and systematically delivered by members of the Medical and Surgical Staff of the Hospital and Out-Patient Staff, in 1886, as a voluntary aid to the instruction by the Superintendent, and these have been regularly given since this time. Miss Marion E. Smith was appointed Head Nurse in 1886, and in June, 1888, resigned her position, having received a more remunerative appointment at the City Almshouse in West Philadelphia. In accepting her resignation, the thanks of the Board were presented to her for the faithful and efficient manner in which she had performed the duties of her position during her term of service in their employ. Miss Anna A. Hintze was elected September 1st, 1888, who, three years later, was succeeded by Miss Rachel Pletcher,

Lectures to
Nurses.

Head Nurse.

whose term, however, was brief. Miss Elizabeth S. Collier was appointed to the position August 28, 1891, and has since discharged its arduous and responsible duties.

An event occurred, in the year 1892, which showed the efficiency of medical skill and nurse-training in the Hospital :

Resources of
Hospital
severely
tested. On April 27, 1892, the Grand Central Theatre, on Walnut Street, west of Eighth Street in this city, was destroyed by fire.¹

The burned victims turned instinctively to the Hospital, and as they ran along the streets in a mad rush for relief, their plaintive cries of distress could be heard at the Hospital, thus giving notice of their coming. Some were brought in carriages, but many more were on foot. They found the gates open, the Resident Physicians at their posts, and the Head Nurse, with her thirty-two nurses, all on duty, and within twenty minutes after the fire had started everything was prepared for their reception and prompt treatment.

Within forty minutes after the first patient from the fire was received, all had been properly cared for, forty-seven severe injuries were dressed in the wards, and those able to walk were on their way home, duly relieved. Meanwhile the Ambulance, with a supply of dressing material, under the charge of a physician, had gone to the ground, and twenty-two cases were dressed on the spot, without coming to the Hospital.

Eight of the cases received into the Hospital were so badly injured that they subsequently died. The Hospital staff has rarely been so suddenly and urgently taxed ; but it nevertheless responded so energetically and effectually as to elicit the warmest commendation of their service and the humane spirit which actuated them.

The corps of nurses responded likewise to the emergency and were deserving of high praise for their efficient service.

New
Building
for the
Nurses'
Home. In May, 1892, the new building, known as the " Nurses' Home," was commenced ; it was finished the following year. It is set back twenty feet from the Spruce Street line, near the northwest corner of the grounds. It extends one hundred and four feet southward along Ninth Street, and thirty-seven feet east on Spruce Street. It contains forty-two bed-rooms, twelve of these being 12 x 12 ; twenty-four of them are 9 x 12, and the remainder about 12 x 14 feet. There is a sitting-room and lecture-room of equal size, each 22 x 33 feet. The

¹ The only calamity in the history of the Hospital at all comparable to this, had happened thirty years previously. On March 29, 1862, an explosion had occurred at Tenth and Reed Streets, at the factory of Samuel Jackson, a maker of pyrotechnics, who at the time had a large order for the manufacture of cartridges for the Government. In this explosion and subsequent fire, many persons were killed or horribly mutilated or burned—of those thus injured, twenty females and eight males were admitted to the Hospital.



NURSES' HOME.

building is three stories in height, with basement and attic. The latter is reserved for unexpected occasions, or isolation in case of emergency.

Nurses'
Training
School and
Home.

The Misses Blanchard, of Philadelphia, in 1892, with large-minded liberality, supplied the means for the entire cost of the building and its furnishing, by a gift of \$50,000.

A tablet of Caen stone, inserted in the hallway just at the entrance, records that,

THIS BUILDING IS ERECTED IN LOVING MEMORY OF
WILLIAM A. BLANCHARD AND MARIA E. BLANCHARD
BY THEIR CHILDREN.

In May, 1893, the first public commencement of the Training School was held, and at this time, a class decoration in the shape of a pin bearing the design of the Hospital seal was first used. This has since been adopted as a badge and will be worn by the graduates.

There are now thirty-four female nurses, and twelve male nurses in the Training School. There have been sixty-four graduates from the Nurse Training School during the time it has been in operation.

The nurses for two years past, in addition to the regular duties in the wards, have been thoroughly taught cooking and massage, besides the systematic instruction by lectures given by the medical and surgical staff, the resident physicians and the physicians connected with the Out Department, as in former years.

The Dispensary service of the Hospital was inaugurated December 13, 1752, soon after the Hospital was opened. The minutes of January 2, 1753, record that on the above date John Small was admitted to be treated as an Out-Patient; "a case of periodical Madness." Subsequently the records state "that several out-patients had received the advice of the physicians and the use of the medicines received from London."

Out-Patient
Department.

Medical attendance in the early days of the Hospital was also given the indigent at their own homes, the Apprentices being required "to visit the poor sick in the City." Occasionally the members of the Medical Staff were also called upon to perform this duty. The Hospital then being some distance from the built-up part of the City, a horse was kept for this service.

In 1807 the Medical Staff recommended the appointment of

Two Medical Gentlemen to visit all poor patients laboring under disease who may apply for assistance, and that their prescriptions be made up at the Hospital.

This plan was adopted and Dr. John Syng Dorsey was placed in charge of the Northern, and Dr. Nathaniel Chapman of the Southern, district of the City.

Extra-Mural
Out-Patient
Service. Under this arrangement Drs. Hartshorne, Bryant, Hopkins, Betton, Calhoun, Moore, and others subsequently rendered efficient public service.

In 1818, when two new dispensaries were established by the City, one in the Northern Liberties, and the other in Southwark, visitation of the poor at their homes and the Out-Patient service of the Hospital were discontinued. There is at present no record of the number of Out-Patients attended before 1797, but from 1797 to 1818, 15,258 persons had been charitably attended and furnished with medicine at the expense of the Hospital.

Re-organ-
ization of the
Out-Depart-
ment. The object in re-organizing this department in 1872 was in part to prevent the available means for the relief of recent accidents from being restricted, and this, it was believed, could be accomplished by relieving the wards of such convalescents as could be safely returned to their homes, and be as well cared for by occasionally presenting themselves at the Out-Department.

New
Building
presented. From 1872 until 1879 the rooms in the Eighth Street Gate House were used for this service. In 1879 the building known as the "Retreat,"¹ (also sometimes called "the Lodge") was so occupied, but the numbers applying for relief increased to such an extent, that larger accommodations were demanded. Accordingly, in 1892, a lot of ground 38 x 100 feet was purchased on Spruce Street, directly opposite the Hospital, upon which a building was erected, especially designed for the Out-Patient Department, and presented to the Hospital by Mr. Garrett, one of the contributors (see illustration). In the rear of this building an Ambulance House was built.

In regard to the plan of the new Out-Department, the minutes state that

The Committee is under obligations to Dr. Thomas G. Morton for many valuable suggestions, and for assistance in planning the building: so arranging the rooms and windows as to secure the best accommodations and light for surgical work, as well as bright, well ventilated rooms for patients while waiting.

A memorial tablet records the gift of the building (which, with the ground, cost about \$50,000) to the Contributors of the Hospital, as follows:

¹ In order to afford increased accommodation for the insane women, and to provide rooms for exercise and amusement, the Managers, with the consent of the Contributors, in 1825, built a two-story brick structure near the northwest corner of the lot, on Spruce Street below Ninth. On several occasions the neighbors complained of the noises of the insane during their periods of recreation and at other times. In 1840 the new buildings in West Philadelphia were erected and all the insane patients were taken across the river. Subsequently the Retreat was used as an isolating ward during an epidemic of cholera and for cases of other infectious diseases at various times. On several occasions, while the surgical wards were being repaired or cleaned, the patients were temporarily transferred to the Retreat. It was torn down when the new Out-Patient Department was built in 1893.



OUT-PATIENT BUILDING—SPRUCE STREET.

1893

THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL
HAS BEEN ERIGED BY
WM. EVANS GARRETT, JR.
IN MEMORY OF HIS FATHER
WM. EVANS GARRETT
BORN 1798. DIED 1865.

The daily clinical service for the patients who apply to the
Patient Department is now divided into Medical, Surgical, Diseases



The "Garrett," or "Lodge," also used for Out-Patient Department. Turn down to 1893.

Nervous, Eye and Ear, Throat and Nose, and Diseases of Women and Children. The details of the service will be mentioned hereafter in considering the present administration of the Hospital, and appointments for the different departments.

About 1873, the necessity of providing increased accommodation, in the wards, especially for surgical cases, was frequently discussed by the Board, and each year the need became more urgent. The question was referred, from time to time, to various committees of

Memorial
Devotions.



OUT-PATIENT BUILDING—SPRUCE STREET.

1893.

THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL
HAS BEEN ERECTED BY
WM. EVANS GARRETT, JR.
IN MEMORY OF HIS FATHER
WM. EVANS GARRETT
BORN 1798. DIED 1865.

The daily clinical service for the patients who apply at the Out-Patient Department is now divided into Medical, Surgical, Mental and



The "Retreat," or "Lodge," also used for Out-Patient Department. Torn down in 1893.

Nervous, Eye and Ear, Throat and Nose, and Diseases of Women and Children. The details of the service will be mentioned hereafter in considering the present administration of the Hospital, and appointments for the different departments.

About 1873, the necessity of providing increased accommodation, in the wards, especially for surgical cases, was frequently discussed by the Board, and each year the need became more urgent. The question was referred, from time to time, to various committees of

Memorial
Pavilions.

Enlargement
of the Hos-
pital recom-
mended.

conference and was carefully considered. The necessity for the erection of new buildings attracted the attention not only of the Managers but also of the medical staff of the Hospital. Modern surgical progress made it impossible to continue any longer in the old methods, and this fact being fully recognized, this subject was finally brought before the contributors at the annual meeting, May 4, 1891, when the Managers reported in the following forcible terms, the great needs of the Hospital :

The reasons, which but faintly set forth the necessity which exists, have been frequently placed before you, they are now forcibly pressed upon us by a direct appeal from the whole of the medical and surgical staff, asking for more beds, more rooms, more means of relief and cure, if we wish to do the work presenting itself at our doors, and to keep in the front rank of Hospital service. They declare the work done in our field of usefulness as unsurpassed if equalled by any other institution—but what has been done, is not equal to what may be done, and the power for greater work they ask us at any risk and effort to give them.

We propose to meet them in the humane, energetic spirit which governs their appeal to us, and we would be recreant to our trust if we did not meet the urgent demands for increased and improved accommodation.

We propose this year to construct a building or buildings, with such additions as we are advised are necessary to place the Hospital on an equality with the best modern improvements for work and administrative capacity, and to this end ask your formal approval of the proposed action for the incoming Board of Managers.

The Contributors promptly and unanimously approved the proposition, and directed the Managers to proceed with the work.

New
Buildings
to be
erected.

The consideration of various plans immediately followed, and after numerous meetings and much discussion, the Medical Staff recommended to the Managers, that Dr. Edward Cowles, of Boston, whose scientific and thoroughly practical knowledge of modern hospital construction was generally recognized, should be asked to present a plan for the new buildings. This was agreed to and Dr. Cowles prepared a plan, which was approved, and work was commenced in November, 1892, under the supervision of Architect Addison Hutton, and John Sunderland as superintendent.

Ceremony of
laying Cor-
ner-Stone.

On May 1, 1893, Mr. Benjamin H. Shoemaker, President of the Board of Managers, being absent on account of sickness, Joseph B. Townsend, Esq., laid the corner-stone of the New Pavilions. The oration was delivered by George W. Biddle, Esq., from whose interesting and eloquent address the following extracts are made :

The family of the late Wistar Morris, a former President of the Board of Managers, having made a munificent contribution (\$150,000), for the erection of a Memorial House in honor of their deceased relative, upon the plot of ground within the present enclosure, which should place the Pine Street Hospital on an equality with the best modern improvements for work and administrative capacity, the formal approval of the Contributors to the proposed action of the



MEMORIAL PAVILIONS

Managers in accepting this gift was asked and obtained. A year ago, the report of the Managers to the Contributors exhibited a pretty full outline of the character and style of the new constructions, their probable cost and the changes made necessary for their erection by the removal of certain existing buildings upon the proposed site. One of these changes required the building of a new Out-Patient Department, which is now finished, and in use, upon the north side of Spruce Street, opposite the Hospital lot. The Nurses' House, also begun in January, 1892, and finished at the close of the same year, gives accommodation, in single rooms, for forty-two nurses, and thus provides for the efficient working of this valuable staff of officers. *To-day*, you are asked to participate in the laying of the corner-stone of the Memorial Buildings, which, under Providence, it is hoped will be the means of maintaining and of greatly extending the good work of this venerable Institution.

Extracts
from
Mr. Biddle's
Address.

The citizens of Philadelphia scarcely need to be reminded of the history and work of this Hospital, devoted to the relief of pain and of sickness, which seems to be as much a part of their civic heritage as that other historic building within the sound of whose bell we now are, where over a century ago the Declaration of this Country's Independence was proclaimed to the nations of the world. Antedating that event by a score of years, the stream of beneficent usefulness of the Pennsylvania Hospital has flowed steadily and fully during all this space of nearly a century and a half.

But little remains to be said except to express the hope that this old Institution, surrounded as it now is with so many fellow-workers in the same cause, may continue with them to pour out upon the afflicted, in greater abundance than ever, the benefits which it has heretofore scattered so liberally and indiscriminately upon all; and that the rearing of this new building, the corner-stone of which we are planting to-day, may fructify to the same deeds of beneficence, which have just been so imperfectly referred to, as the original purpose and design of this ancient foundation.

It is in place to say here, that the external features of the new constructions will be in perfect harmony with the existing buildings, themselves a model of excellence, in the style of the architecture of the beginning of the last century. The new buildings have been designed in the same spirit, and will be characterized by the same refined taste, and when finished, will be a great adornment to this part of our city.

A great, classical author has said in beginning an account of the life of a distinguished relative, that it is an ancient and honorable custom to describe the actions and character of the mighty dead for the instruction of those coming after them; and that it has ever been permitted to some of them to speak, without arrogance, of their own career of departed glory, for the same purpose.

Let us close by saying, how much more applicable is this language to the history of an institution, founded in benevolence and good will to all, which for nearly a century and a half has been daily and actively dispensing its advantages to the afflicted in mind and body, and which is continuing, and we trust will still continue in the future, its labors of charity, with increased strength and renewed vigor, to countless generations to come.

The new buildings face Spruce Street and extend 220 feet east and west and 124 feet north and south, but, owing to the broken outline, these figures exaggerate the area covered.

Description
of the
Memorial
Pavilions.

The ultimate total capacity of these pavilions will be about 150 beds, of which eighty will be in the four large wards, ten in the

women's special ward, twenty in the two children's wards and the rest in the recovery and private wards.

The cost of the buildings, complete and furnished, will be about \$300,000. The basement walls are of Jonesborough granite, the superstructure Philadelphia red brick, with granite trimmings, and roof of slate.

New
Clinical
Amphi-
theatre.

Among the improvements contemplated in the near future are a new Clinical Operating Room and Amphitheatre, and also isolating pavilion wards for infectious diseases. It is proposed, also, to erect a new reception ward building for men and women, for which plans will shortly be presented, in relationship with the new operating-room and connected by a corridor with the main buildings.



DEPARTMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

The principal motive which had inspired the founders of the Pennsylvania Hospital as well as the main argument expressed in the petition to the Provincial Assembly, afterwards embodied in the Act of May 11, 1751, was "the cure and treatment of lunaticks," in order that "they may be restored to reason and become useful members of the community." It was principally out of consideration for those unfortunate beings, who through loss of reason had become "a terrour to their neighbours," and for whom no adequate provision had hitherto been made, that the Managers felt the necessity of providing immediate accommodations. They accordingly decided to occupy, temporarily, the building known as Judge Kinsey's Mansion, for hospital purposes. Of the two patients who were admitted on the first day after the doors were open, February 11, 1752, one was a "lunatick" recommended by the Visitors of the Poor of the city.

Care of the Insane an impelling motive in founding the Hospital.

It was very soon apparent that neither the house which they had adapted, nor indeed "any other that could be hired" at that time, had what the Managers were willing to consider as "any convenient apartments" for the proper custodial care and treatment of the lunatics. This, in their judgment, made it obligatory upon them, at the earliest possible moment, to construct a special Hospital, which should contain the desired conveniences. Plans were accordingly drawn, and, being duly considered and approved, building operations were begun in May 1755. The construction proceeded slowly, but steadily, until the East wing of the Pine Street Hospital was at length

A special building required.

New building occupied. so far completed that patients could be transferred. This was accomplished on December 17, 1756, as already stated. The insane were at that time accommodated on the ground floor of the building, which had been especially constructed for their use. Proper regard was shown for exercise, because in addition to the extensive grounds, there was on the first story of each ward "a gallery eighty feet in length for such of them as may be trusted to walk about, with a place for bathing," etc.

Enlargement necessary. By 1792, the demands upon the Hospital had very much increased and the number of lunatics had become so large as to call for even greater ward accommodations, and to make it necessary, as speedily as possible, to complete the Hospital, according to the original plan, which has been referred to previously.¹

Petition for more funds. To carry out still further the intention of the Founders, a petition, signed by the Managers, Treasurer, and Physicians, was directed to be presented to the Assembly, on January 18, 1792, asking for another appropriation of some of the public funds for this purpose. The minute read as follows :

The Lunatics in the House being greatly multiplied by the Increase of Inhabitants in the State, since the Hospital was built, as well as by many other Causes, it is found by Experience that a proper Separation of the Patients cannot be made; neither can the Necessities of others be relieved, whose Cases require the aid of the Institution, & for whom Applications are continually made, unless a Building more adequate to their Numbers is provided to receive them. The Managers & Physicians are therefore of Opinion; that an Extension of the House as nearly as Possible to agree with the original Plan, admitting only of such alterations as will more conveniently accommodate the Lunatics is indispensably needful; for these Reasons they Resolve that a Remonstrance or Petition be presented to the general Assembly setting forth the Necessity of completing the Hospital & requesting Assistance to enable the Contributors to do it in such manner as to answer the humane Intentions of its original Founders.

Appropriation of £10,000. The petition was duly sent, and was favorably received; ten thousand pounds and the unclaimed dividends of Bankrupts' effects were ordered to be appropriated to the use of the Hospital, by Act of April 11, 1793.

Western Wing completed. On November 28, 1796, the western addition to the new building was reported by the Committee as ready for the reception of patients, and it was accordingly directed to be opened for immediate use.

The "Lodge." On May 9, 1825, it was "Resolved, That the Apartments in the New Building be called the Lodge and be exclusively Appropriated to Female Lunatic Patients to be under the care of female Attendants only." This building was also known as "the Retreat." (See illustration p. 109.)

¹ Page 36.

On June 30, 1829, it was strongly insisted by the attending Managers that the present crowded state of the Institution and the prospect of abundance of funds made it incumbent upon the Board to take measures more effectually to separate the sexes, classify the different grades of lunatics, and provide more ample space for their recreation.

Separation
of Sexes and
Classification.

The needs of the insane at length became so urgent that action could no longer be delayed. It is recorded, January 31, 1831 :

Extension
Deemed
Necessary.

The great increase of the number of insane patients which claim the care of this Institution and for whose suitable accommodation and means of relief and restoration the Managers feel deeply concerned has been a subject of frequent consultation. The Board believes it to be a duty to record its sense on this interesting concern and to express its opinion that when sufficient funds can be procured by the contributions of the benevolent, it will be proper to afford adequate space for that description of patients, the present building having become crowded.

At a meeting of the Managers, held April the 25th, it was resolved that a copy of the foregoing minute be laid before the Contributors at their next meeting.

At the meeting of the Contributors, held May the 2d, the further association of Lunatics and Sick patients under the same roof, after due consideration, was deemed inconvenient and not conducive to their welfare, and the following appropriate resolutions were adopted :

Separate
Building for
the Insane
proposed.

Whereas from the great increase of Insane patients under the care of this Institution, that portion of the Hospital appropriated to the reception of such cases is no longer adequate to their proper accommodation. And Whereas it is evident that an Assemblage of Lunatics and Sick patients under the Same Roof is inconvenient and unfavorable to the seclusion and mental discipline essential in cases of Insanity : therefore

Resolved, That we consider it necessary to the interests of this institution and the furtherance of its humane design that a separate Asylum be provided for our Insane patients with ample space for their proper seclusion, classification & employment.

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be and they are hereby directed to propose at a future meeting of the Contributors to be called by the Managers when prepared, a suitable site for such an Asylum and the ways and means for carrying into effect the foregoing Resolutions.

The Managers evidently did not feel able to take immediate action, for we read that, at the Contributors' Meeting, held June 10th, 1835, Horace Binney, Esq., submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted :

Removal of
Lunatic
Department
to the
Country
approved by
Contributors.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient that the Lunatic department of the Pennsylvania Hospital should be removed from the City of Philadelphia to the country in its vicinity, provided that the removal can be effected upon such a plan as will promote the comfort and improve the health of the patients and admit of the superintendence and control essential to a good administration of the institution.

Resolved, That the Managers of the Hospital be, and they are hereby requested to prepare and report to the Contributors at their next meeting a plan of removal agreeably to the preceding resolution ; embracing in their report the location in point of distance from the City, the general structure of the buildings to be erected, the details of the organization for superintendence and control, the funds and resources of the Corporation available for this object, and the probable cost ; with such facts and remarks as they may think it expedient to communicate for the information of the Contributors.

A Committee was appointed by the Board of Managers to consider the above resolution and to report upon locality and plans for the proposed new buildings.

Report of
Committee. August 4th, 1835, the Committee appointed to prepare "a plan of a Building for an Insane Hospital," etc., reported :

Your Committee deeply impressed with the magnitude of the subject referred to them and sensible that the greatest caution should be exercised in preparing a plan involving the comfort of many unfortunate human beings, and the expenditure of an immense sum of money, have called in all the light within their reach, and given to it all the consideration of which they were capable. That an insane Hospital can be best managed within the limits of the City, and but a few minutes walk of all its Managers and Markets for every article of provision, Clothing, etc., which it may need, they have no doubt ; but as the popular opinion appears to be against a longer continuance of your insane department in the City, and your Contributors appear disposed to yield thereto, they confined themselves to such a view of the Subject.—The first question then to be decided was within what distance from the City, could such an Establishment be well managed : and determined, that it should not exceed two miles from the limits of the City.

The next and most difficult subject for consideration was, the whole plan for the Buildings, requiring arrangements for the comfort, security, classification and proper management of the patients and also the best and safest method of warming and ventilating, and distributing a supply of water throughout the House, both for domestic purposes and to be available in the event of Fire to the Premises.

They found that the scheme of detached Buildings would be very costly, difficult of arrangement and very inconvenient in the management. That, also, for a single row of Cells on each Floor, or double rows but one story high, would cover a large space of Ground and cost an immense sum of Money and although desirable for some Classes of Patients, not needed by all. But as each has its advantages, they have, as you perceive, embraced the whole of these views in the plan now laid before you.

Plan for New
Buildings for
the Insane. The principal Building has double tiers of Cells, is two stories in height and may be occupied by the quiet, chronic cases of Insanity enjoying bodily health and be sufficiently airy for that class of Patients—the two stories furnish the means of dividing them if needed into two Classes ; this main Building will accommodate 150 @ 160 Patients, besides ample Room for Kitchen, Bake Ovens, Dining Rooms, washing and drying rooms, etc., etc., the Centre Building in addition to space for the Superintendent's Family, Managers' & Apothecary's Room, will have in the front of the 2nd story a large Room suitable for a place of Worship. For the noisy and those of unclean habits, are two, one Story Buildings detached from the former 125 feet capable of receiving 48 Patients (the Cells erroneously placed in the plan, on the inner sides are to be put at the extreme ends to open on the country) they are connected to the principal Hospital by

covered Ways, but, as these were found to be too costly for the single purpose of a passage, and a very important class of Insane, requiring a quiet location was still to be provided for, it was concluded to place a single row of Cells in them looking out into the Country ; and to insure still greater quiet a passage way to be constructed in the Basement—these will accommodate thirty patients. The objection which has been made to wings at right angles to the main Building on account of cross sounds will not hold good here, as these passages will be 420 feet apart & but one Story high.

The cost of the Buildings as per the estimate of Isaac Holden an Architect who drew the plan, and to whom your Committee are indebted for a considerable part of it, will be		Estimated cost of Improvements.
	\$163,000	
Ground	20,000	
Machinery and pipes for elevating and conveying water through-out the House	5,000	
Furniture, Beds, Beddings, Linen, etc., etc	15,000	
	<hr/> \$203,000	

MORDECAI LEWIS,
JOHN PAUL,
JOHN J. SMITH,
BARTHW. WISTAR,
Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1835.

At a special meeting of Contributors, held September the 14th, the above report and plan were submitted and discussed. It was thereupon

Resolved, That the Managers be authorized to purchase a proper site and adjacent grounds for the erection and accommodation of the said Hospital. Contributors authorize

It was also "*Resolved*, That the report from the Board be recommitted to the Managers, to make further report thereupon and specially to report whether it is not practicable and expedient to adopt such plan of building as will immediately accommodate 160 patients, and may from time to time be extended as the number of patients shall increase. And also to report what are the funds available for the purpose of the proposed Hospital and what will remain for the City Hospital (8th & Pine Sts.) after that in the country shall be completed. Purchase of Real Estate.

A Committee was appointed to look out for a suitable site for the new establishment, and to prepare a plan and estimate for new buildings, etc.

January 14, 1836, the Committee reported :

That after taking into deliberate consideration the various subjects referred to them, they proceeded to seek out a site suited to the object in view.—And after having visited a number of Farms, some of which, tho' affording lofty situations, commanding picturesque views of the adjacent country were found to be destitute of Health, and (particularly the last Autumn) subject to the Fevers, of latter years so prevalent in the environs of the City—while others, tho' comparatively healthy, were not furnished with a requisite supply of wholesome water, their attention was directed to that of Matthew Arrison ; containing about one hundred & one acres of Land, situated on the Western side of the Schuylkill in Blockley township lying between the Westchester and Haverford Roads, and within two miles of the permanent Bridge ; which, after careful inquiry they Arrison Estate recommended as a site.

Building
site
selected.

found to sustain a character almost unexampled for healthfulness, and to combine more than any other, the requisites for the establishment in view. On examining they appear to afford, a fine gravelly soil on the spot best suited to erect the Buildings, a good stone quarry capable of furnishing all the stone which may be required for the proposed Buildings and, a supply sufficient for the wants of the establishment of good and wholesome water—The Improvements consists of a very capacious and well built Mansion House, good stabling, a farm House, Ice House, etc.

This property, which had formerly belonged to Mr. Paul Busti, a well-known Philadelphia merchant, was purchased by the Committee.



*Litho. taken by
At. Favet Dr. P. M. Minier
in 1801*

Paul Busti.

Mr. Busti was born in Milan Italy in 1749, and received his education in his native country. He engaged successfully in business at Amsterdam.

After retiring from commercial pursuits, he was induced to accept the general agency of the Holland Land Company in Philadelphia, succeeding its first agent, Theophilus Conover. He entered upon this agency in 1799, and continued ably and faithfully to discharge its important and responsible duties for a quarter of a century, until his death which occurred in 1824. He was married in Amsterdam to Miss Elizabeth May, daughter of Captain May, an English gentleman and removed to Philadelphia where she died in 1822. They had no children.

Mr. Busti owned the Estate now occupied by the Hospital, in West Philadelphia, for the Insane.

Portrait of Mr. Paul Busti.

In the suggestion of a Plan, your Committee find it a very difficult matter to accommodate 160 Patients in a single Edifice capable of being from time to time extended, and to contain all the recent improvements of classification, with any regard to Architectural proportions. For the purpose of classification they recommend the adoption of the plan of small buildings detached from the main Asylum, one of which will be sufficient at the outset. A plan for which together with one of the principal Asylum they now lay before you.

Building
Committee's
Report.

The large Building will accommodate 170 patients together with the Family of the Superintendent, Domestics, Nurses, Cell Keepers, etc. and it is estimated will cost \$126,000. The small one is designed for the noisy and unclean, it is represented in the plan but one story high, will furnish room for twenty patients and their attendants, and is estimated to cost \$19,000. With an additional story in height it would accommodate double the number of patients at an additional cost of but \$8,000.

The Mansion House now on the Farm may be advantageously appropriated to the use of the Resident Physician and a few of the convalescent patients, for a time, before they return into general Society.



The Residence of the Medical Superintendent of the Department for the Insane :
formerly the Mansion House of Mr. Busti, built in 1794.

Ground originally belonged to Paul Busti. At a meeting of Contributors held February 8, 1836, a report was submitted with the plan referred to by the Committee, the Managers recommending the erection of buildings upon the farm in Blockley recently purchased for this purpose of Matthew Arrison, which had previously belonged to Paul Busti, and which the Managers acquired at the cost of twenty-eight thousand dollars. The illustration, containing a portrait of Mr. Busti, is a photograph from a small engraving made in 1801, now to be seen in the hall of Mr. Busti's former residence, at present occupied by the Medical Superintendent. (Illustration on preceding page).

The Contributors, at this meeting, adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Report is hereby approved ; and the Managers be authorized to carry into effect, with as little delay as practicable, the plan of buildings and improvements reported for a Lunatic Hospital, with such alterations in point of detail as they may deem expedient, as well in regard to the main asylum as to the detached building referred to in the Report.

Building Committee. The following Building Committee of the Managers was appointed February the 29th, to carry the above resolutions into effect, viz., Mordecai Lewis, Alexander W. Johnston, John J. Smith, Bartholomew Wistar, John Paul, and William W. Fisher.

Architect Selected. On March the 12th, the Committee having satisfied themselves with respect to the qualifications of Isaac Holden, he was appointed Architect and mechanic for the construction of the new buildings under the direction of the Committee and sanction of the Board.

Building located. In a minute entered April the 25th, it is recorded : That the Board of Managers will meet at the Farm with a view to locate the building the day after to-morrow at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The location having been decided upon, the work was carried on rapidly. On June the 21st, the Committee met

To seal the Jar to be deposited in the Corner Stone. The address to be delivered on laying the Corner Stone not being yet copied, it was concluded to entrust the putting of it, and other documents into the Jar, and sealing the same to Bartholomew Wistar, who reported on the 25th that he had sealed the Jar, after duly depositing therein the various articles.

Corner-Stone laid. The Corner-Stone of the building was laid at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of 4th day, June 22, 1836, by Mordecai Lewis, the Chairman. It is a large piece of Granite, quarried on the premises, and was laid in the South East corner of the Centre building. In a cavity made in the stone was deposited a large glass jar, or bottle, closed, containing coins of the United States currency as follows :

One half eagle, one quarter eagle, gold ; one half dollar, one quarter dollar, one dime, one half dime, silver ; one cent, one half cent, one medal cent, copper ; " The National Gazette " of the Evening of the 21st and " Poulson's American Daily Advertiser " of the morning of the 22d Inst. " Some Account of the Pennsylvania

Hospital, containing a copy of its charter & and other documents connected with the early history of the Institution ;" published in the year 1754. "An account of the origin, objects, and present state of the Pennsylvania Hospital," by Wm. G. Malin, Clerk, &c., pub'd. in 1832. "The Annual Account" or Report of the Board of Managers laid before the Contributors May 2nd, 1836. Two impressions of the Corporate Seal, one the original, and the other recently made. A copy of Dr. Benjamin H. Coates' Oration.

Contents of
Corner-
Stone.

With the following brief explanatory note :

The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital having deemed it necessary to extend the Insane department thereof, and to change its location, by reason of the increased population of Philadelphia, and the erection of dwelling houses near to and on all sides of the Hospital in the City :—this Corner Stone of a building to be appropriated to the insane patients of the Institution is laid this 22nd day of the Sixth month (June) in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and thirty-six.

Dr. Benjamin H. Coates then delivered, before a large assembly, an address, which was chiefly a sketch of the history of the Institution.

The following extracts from this Address are of special interest :

To found public institutions of an enduring character is acting for the benefit of future generations. The labor is one of dignity ; dignified far beyond anything that occurs amid the ordinary turmoil of daily passions and interests and looking to the welfare of men who are to inhabit this earth long after each head that now attends with anxious interest to the philanthropic labor shall rest beneath the clods of the valley. Long after the few years allotted to these vain and bustling scenes shall have elapsed, when time and death shall have settled the puny effervescence of emotions that now fret in the pursuit of fortune or of fame, shall other men seek these shades for the relief of wretchedness and disease. Their bosoms will be distracted with the same feelings which at this moment agitate ourselves. Little will they reck of the ambitions, the hopes, and the fears which now occupy our minds. Their own will be sufficient for them ; and the only questions they will ask will relate to the fitness of the means we have employed to the ends for which they are designed, the relief and service of unfortunate human nature. Tasks of this kind do not belong to any age or country ; they connect antiquity and posterity, and they unite remote and hostile empires in the common bond of usefulness and charity. We benefit by the cares, the studies and the munificence of our predecessors, and we are bound in our turn to imitate their example. From the days of Fabiola, the Christian lady who founded the first lunatic asylum, to an indefinite posterity, there is a continuous series of necessity and beneficence which knows not the distinction of race or generation. By far the smallest good effected in the erection of a great hospital is achieved during the lifetime of the founders. The great institutions of London and Paris continue from age to age to alleviate human suffering and administer to human welfare while the inquiring stranger asks who were the pious individuals whose splendid munificence has endowed these buildings, or whether they were indeed the offspring of the charity of nations. In the course of human events, results arise different from those originally contemplated by the founder ; benefits are achieved in new and unexpected directions ; and the institution which continues to fulfil with unabated scrupulousness its primitive office of protecting and relieving misery, acquires in addition the still greater usefulness of diffusing and improving the most important and valuable part of medical science.

Address of
Dr. Coates.

On the beautiful spot which you now behold, they (the Managers) purchased, in the 10th month last, one hundred and one acres of land. Possession was deferred; but they accelerated the performance of their task by commencing in pursuance of an agreement the preparation of materials during the interval. They have obtained in a district proverbially healthy, a fine gravelly soil, a beautiful and convenient situation within view of the great artery of our inland communication, the Columbia railroad, a sufficient supply of water, and a quarry capable of furnishing all the ordinary stone which will be required for the completion of the buildings. The valuable erections within your view will be generally retained as suited to the wants of the establishment. In this situation, with abundant room, convenient access, proximity to a large and benevolent city, with the experience of almost a century and the criticism of enlightened visitors, we may reasonably hope for a high state of perfection in our new institution, and for a long series of progressive improvement and refinement. Here never, certainly, shall be heard the lash or the chain. We may hope that here the violent and ferocious shall be restrained from mischief or protected from injury by methods the mildest and most humane—that the temporary ebullition of an inflamed brain shall be allowed to expend itself in harmless noise or motion—that the helpless shall enjoy relief for his wants and preservation from indignity and disgust, unconscious of the kindness that protects him. Here shall the mind, enfeebled by long-continued disease, by the grinding inflictions of the world, or by the stormy struggles of unbridled passions, be permitted to waste in peace the remaining years of a shortened life. The blessing of the Author of nature, shall hallow the scene, and the tortured soul shall enjoy the soothing quiet which is ever felt in contemplating the works of eternal beneficence.

New Building opened. The new building for the Insane was finally completed, fully equipped, and opened for admission of patients on January 1, 1841. From February 11, 1752, when the sick and insane were first received into the Pine Street Hospital, to date above given, when the new department was opened, a period of eighty-nine years, 38,400 patients altogether had been received, 4360 of which were insane. Of the latter, 1493 were discharged cured, 913 were improved, 995 were removed without material improvement, 246 eloped (in the early days of the Hospital, the square was imperfectly enclosed) and 610 died. Of the number remaining, 93 only were transferred to the new department January 1, 1841, leaving ten patients in the old Hospital awaiting the completion of a detached building.

Advantage of Separation of Departments. It is noteworthy in considering the history of the Hospital, that the early movements to establish it, the petitions, the appeals to the public, the charter and the laws, all make special reference to the care of the insane. One-half of the buildings at the Pine Street Hospital and two-thirds of the adjacent grounds were appropriated to the insane, and when they were removed to West Philadelphia, they vacated to the Pine Street Hospital for the sick and injured, one-half of all the Hospital buildings, and two-thirds of the entire square of ground upon which they stand.

Thus the transfer of the Insane to their new abode in every way tended to increase the prosperity of the Pine Street Hospital, and the resources applicable to the relief of the sick and hurt, and furnished a full equivalent for any benefit received from the common fund by the Department for the Insane.

On October 31, 1842, the Committee appointed February 29, 1836, with power to erect suitable buildings for the Department for the Insane, having fulfilled their duties reported, as follows :

On causing a survey of the farm to be made, they found that the lines on the Haverford Road did not correspond with the enclosures ; a part of the property lying on the opposite side of the Road, and a part of the line being considerably inside of the fencing on the South side corresponding with a road directed to be laid out by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Phila. dated in 1738 but which was never so laid out. The present location being considered the most convenient therefore before your Committee could with propriety incur the expense of erecting an expensive wall it became necessary either to cause the old regulation to be carried into effect or the present road to be confirmed. Having informed you of this difficulty they by your direction per minutes on your books dated 10th mo. 29th, 1838, made application to the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County which appointed a Jury and confirmed the road as it now stands on the 25th of the 3rd mo. 1839.

Survey of site necessary to locate line of property.

With the view to make straighter lines in the wall and to have control of all the springs in the neighborhood of the pump-house there was purchased from the executors of the Estate of Henry Pratt, 9 acres and 92 perches of land, from Henry Connelly 12½ perches, both immediately adjoining.

The Buildings which had been erected were as follows : The Principal—has a front of 435 ft. 6 in. a basement and two upper stories all of stone, and it is composed of a centre building 63 ft. on the Eastern front, 67 ft. on the Western, 96 ft. deep and 85 ft. from the basement floor to the top of the dome-arched corridors north and south ; 12 ft. wide and East and West 14 ft. wide and a cellar under the basement—on the East front which is of cut stone is a handsome Doric portico with four columns and on the West side a portico of the same stone as the front with four square pillars. This Building contains a kitchen, store rooms, Managers' room, parlor, lodging rooms for the Steward's family, Apothecary shop and library, four large parlors for the use of the patients, a large iron staircase and two rooms in which patients may receive their friends without exposing those in the wards to the view of visitors.

Buildings erected.

Two wings each 142 ft. by 38 ft., a basement and two upper stories containing together 120 rooms 8 by 10 ft. for patients and attendants disposed on both sides of corridors 12 ft. wide, an iron staircase in each and also communicating with each story a tunnel by which soiled clothes are discharged into closets for their reception in the basement.

Two end-buildings or return wings, a basement and two upper stories each 116 ft. by 44 ft. an iron staircase in each and having together 32 rooms 8 by 11 ft. and 12 rooms 13 by 17 ft. for patients, four bathing rooms, four water closets and four large parlors for the patients. On each is a neat belvedere ranging with the dome on the centre Building. In the basement of the four last described buildings are the furnaces for warming the house, bath, boiler, coal room, servants' lodging rooms, laundry, two bakers' ovens, flour and bread rooms and four refectories. The whole is warmed by 26 warm air furnaces which draw their

supply of fresh air from the outside of the house, 8 grates and 6 stoves and is considered nearly fireproof the corridors and every room being arched above and below with the exception of the day-rooms and the rooms in the Centre building the roof is covered with zinc and copper and the cornice all of stone, the patients' rooms have iron sashes in the windows and over the doors, and each room has a ventilating flue reaching to the attic from whence the foul air is discharged into the atmosphere through ventilators turned by the wind, there are three lightning rods, one on the dome is curved into the three in. pipe (iron) by which the water is conveyed into the tanks from the force pumps, 845 ft. distant on each belvedere extending down to the bathing rooms and connected to the large waste-water pipes which discharge into culverts—an area seven feet wide at the bottom encompasses the whole, it is six ft. below the surface of the ground the rise to which is a handsome sodded slope of 30 degrees from horizon.

Two detached Buildings which are hollow squares 95 x 73 ft. one story high, three sides of each contains 20 dormitories, dining and bathing rooms, water-closets and passages 8 ft. wide, the fourth sides are open walls the interstices guarded by iron rods, enclosing the yard for the use of the patients, they are warmed by four furnaces each, the cellars are arched, the roofs covered with slate and each room is well ventilated.

One workshop 20 x 40 ft., for the employment of the patients, with a handsome plastered room in the 2nd story to be used as an infirmary in the event of an epidemic in the main buildings.

One stone wash-house and mill-house 11 x 25 ft., one story high, containing the washing apparatus, horse mill and forcing pump.

The following contingent and unavoidable works have been done :

An oval culvert 42 x 30 in. extending from a drain in the meadow west of the house 350 ft. to the centre building having branches of the same size each 176 ft. to the Northwest and Southwest angles of the area from which points smaller ones 20 x 24 in. each 270 ft. in length, connect with the yards of the two detached buildings. All the openings are provided with cess-pools to prevent the escape of effluvia.

Water-works—a circular cistern walled and floored with bricks, with hydraulic cement, 12 ft. deep and 12 ft. diameter of ten thousand gallons capacity is supplied from the fish-pond from a creek and from a strong spring within itself.

A wall 5483 ft. in extent, 10½ ft. high, enclosing forty-one acres, with which are the foregoing described buildings, the Physician's mansion, a large vegetable garden and pleasure grounds for the patients including two handsome woods of forest trees.

The responsibility and labor of your Committee were much increased by the loss of the services of the Architect, Isaac Holden, who was compelled by ill health to leave the country in 1839, the work being but about half accomplished.

They have had to deplore the loss by death of three of their members, viz.: John J. Smith, Wm. W. Fisher and Bartholomew Wistar, the want of whose valuable assistance was seriously felt by them.

MORDECAI LEWIS, *Chairman.*

10th mo, 19th, 1842.

The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

The opening of the new Department for the Insane suggests a brief review of their treatment up to this time.

The Medical treatment appears to have been directed principally to the acute or sthenic forms of lunacy, or cases of so-called "Phrenzy." These were douched or played upon, alternately with warm and cold water, (which may have accounted for some of the pulmonary fatalities elsewhere mentioned.) Their scalps were shaved and blistered; they were bled to the point of syncope; purged

Treatment of
the Insane.

509C 13 1791
I have examined Somers as a stupor
belonging to the Phrenzy with a Phrenzy
of the mind a proper patient for the Penitentiary
Hospital
Signed June 13th 1791 - John Foulke
Admit the above Somers, for whom Prayer &c
will become security -
To Joseph Hoxsey
Sheward of the
Pennsylvania Hospital
13 June 1791
To Doct. Cutbush
Put him down my patient
R. For Somers
Went to back 3rd - station
John Foulke

Prescription, written in 1791 by Dr. Foulke, for bleeding a lunatic patient.

until the alimentary canal failed to yield anything but mucus, and, in the intervals, they were chained by the waist, or the ankle, to the cell wall. Under this heroic regimen, some, probably the most "sthenic," recovered their reason. This general plan of treatment survived the removal of the patients to the Pine Street Hospital. There appears

nothing in the records to indicate any special mode of treatment for melancholia, or for the stuporous forms of mental disorder. Later there were mentioned certain special appliances for "rousing" such patients, which, judging from the description, must have, temporarily, at least, effected the desired object.

There was connected with the Market Street Hospital a large garden, containing many trees. This was surrounded by a tightly boarded high fence upon the side of Market Street, the enclosed ground being used as an exercising place for the quieter cases.

The following brief and interesting memoranda, appearing on the minutes at this time, afford some light as to the supposed therapeutic

The Managers of y^e Hospital Dr
to John Cresson Lrd
1751 10^{mo} 19th to a pair of hand Irons wth 28 D^g 12^g 1-8-0
to a pair Ditto - - - - - 0-18-0
1752 2^{mo} 13th to a pott Back wth 12 D^g 9^g 0-9-0
3^{mo} 7th to a haspe & 2 Staples - - - - - 0-1-2
to altering a pair of hand Cuffs - - - - - 0-0-4
13th to 2 Legg Locks & 2 Large Rings & 2 Large Swifells } 0-8-0
to 5 Links & 2 Large Rings & 2 Swifells } 0-4-0
for Legg Chains
16th to a Large pair of tongs & Shufill - 0-16-0
4^{mo} 3rd to a Large pair of pott hooks - 0-2-4
£ 4-7-0

Bill for Chains for the Lunatics, 1751.

requirements in treating the insane. Here, for instance, is a blacksmith's account of March 7th, 1752:

John Cresson, blacksmith, against ye hospital, 1 pair of handcuffs, 2 legg locks, 2 large rings and 2 large staples, 5 links and 2 large rings and 2 swifells for legg chains.

Similar accounts appear later:

To 3 locks, 13 keys, chains and staples for cells, £1. 10. 3. 5th Mo. 25th, 1752. On 5th Mo. 28th, 1754, Paid for 7 yds. of Ticken for mad Shirts, £0. 16. 4½.

9th Mo. 14th, 1754. Received of Elizabeth Gardner Seventeen Shillings for Grave and Coping for patrick MacDuel a lunatick, per me.

JACOB SHOEMAKER.

In the earlier days¹ of the Hospital, even down to quite recent times, the mode of commitment of the insane was so easy and free from formality that a few words hastily scribbled upon a chance scrap of paper was sufficient to place a supposed insane patient in the Hospital and deprive him of personal liberty. If he did not remain passive, chains or some other form of mechanical restraint were used. A sufficient number of such scraps of paper have survived to show the astonishing informality of the lunacy proceedings. The friend (or it may in some instances have been the enemy) of an alleged lunatic, applied to the Managers, or to one of the physicians, for an order of admission. If, as now, the friends or custodians were able to pay board, bond was taken for its regular settlement and, in the earlier years of the Hospital, this obligation contained a provision covering the funeral expenses of the patient if he died while under treatment. If the patient was indigent he was admitted as a free case, after being seen by one of the physicians and upon his report to the Managers that the patient was a fit subject for detention. Once in the cells, or quarters for insane, the patient had no appeal from the opinion of the attending physician.

Physical
restraint.

Informal
Admission
of Patients.

The following are the very brief records on the minutes of some of the early admissions and discharges.

Dr. Moore's Negro man, a Lunatick, was received 3rd Mo. 26th, 1753. His master promised payment. 4th Mo. 5th, 1753. The Doctors gave due attendance and are of opinion that Isabel Charlton, a Lunatick, is not likely to receive any further Benefit in ye Hospital, untill there are more convenient appartments and therefore ye Committee think it advisable to cause her to be removed. They were directed to notify ye Overseers of ye Poor of this City to receive ye said Isabel Charlton. 1st. Mo. 23d. 1754. Admitted Negro Adam, a Lunatick and pay patient belonging to Mrs. Margaret Clymer, under the care of Dr. Thos. Bond. 2nd. Mo. 16th, 1754. Black Adam, at ye request of his Mistress Margaret Clymer, was this day discharged. 6th Mo. 26th, 1754. Admitted Negro George, a Lunatick belonging to Mr. Carrington of Barbadoes, a pay patient at 10s a week, under ye particular care of Doctor Shippen who engages for his board.

Extracts
from the
Minutes.

The "Temporary Hospital" was in charge of a matron. A "male Keeper of lunaticks" was employed to guard the cells for men. The females were attended by the matron, assisted by such help from sane inmates as their condition permitted.

Relatively little survives in the way of available records illustrative of the daily routine of the Temporary Hospital, but it is known, however, that the house was shortly afterwards found unfit for the care

¹ In the provincial history of our State, no general law was enacted for the commitment of insane to places of detention; whatever legal proceedings were requisite for their guardianship, estates, etc., were derived from the English statutes. The charter of the Pennsylvania Hospital conferred power upon the Contributors to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Hospital and admission of patients.

of lunatics. Special efforts were therefore made to complete the Hospital then building, with the object of transferring them to better quarters.

Poor accom-
modation in
Temporary
Hospital.

While at the Temporary Hospital the insane were confined in the cellar, in cells "under the wards for the sick," which was the only space then available. These cells were known to be damp and unwholesome, and a number of the patients died there from pulmonary disease.

To make the apartments habitable, it was ordered

Construction
of the Cells.

That the Cells under the Wards, should be immediately finished, to be planked Floors, under which to be arched to prevent the damage of the Rats and the Walls to be plastered. The Entry before the Cells may, for the present remain unpaved and only be plastered all round, without any Carpenters' work above the Floor, except a plain Washboard and Casings for the sides of the Windows, fitted for Inside Shutters to be hereafter made.

Light in
Cells.

There could have been no way of warming the "cells," and as the only possible means of ventilation would have been by opening the windows, the patients must have often suffered from dampness, cold, and insufficient light. The Hospital wards, as in most private houses at this time, were more or less warmed by log-fires and feebly illuminated by a candle or two. Poor as such accommodations now appear, it was the best the times afforded, and far better than was experienced in the existence of the average lunatic prior to its establishment. The insane were not supposed to require, nor to quite deserve, the usual comforts of life at this period, when even the sane dwelt in cold houses, slept in cold apartments, and sat through the long winter evenings by candle- or fire-light.

New Cells
completed

In 1756, the cells for lunatics, in the basement of the Pine Street Hospital, were so nearly completed that on December 17 the insane were transferred to their new quarters. The cells in this building had plank floors, arched below so as to prevent dampness and preclude association with rats. They were now very much more comfortable than in their former quarters; but notwithstanding the then prevalent theory, that the insane could not appreciate differences of temperature, the long winter nights must have brought them much suffering from cold. Wood fires in cells were impossible, and equally so the attempt to warm them from fire-places in the corridor upon which they opened.

The minutes of January 25, 1762, record:

It being observed some time past that the Cells for the Lunatics are rendered very damp by the droppings of the Eaves of the Roof, to remedy which it is

proposed that a Platform raised a proper heighth above the Cell Windows, to stand upon Brick Pillars, should be built as soon as the Season will admit, which proposal being approved, Saml. Rhoads, Jacob Lewis & the Treasurer are appointed to consider in what manner such a Convenience may be best made, to estimate the Cost, provide Materials & employ Workmen to do it.

Improvements
instituted.

In 1767, "the Sitting Managers are desired to employ Workmen to build Pillars for supporting the Floor of the Piazza over Cell Windows." Nineteen years later, on May 29, 1786: "The Committee



Cells as originally constructed in Basement of Pine Street Hospital.

appointed to get ye Shed built over the Cells" reported, "the Work is begun, but the late rains prevented it being finished," it was reported as completed in June, 1786.

It is not remarkable that the cells for insane remained without adequate heat from the opening of the institution until about 1833, when the sole reliance for the production of artificial warmth was

wood, which could not be made available for this special purpose, since with wood fires a large proportion of the heat went up the chimney, while the remainder furiously heated only a limited area a few yards distant. The best and only known means for warmth were provided, and, inadequate as they were, the Managers themselves enjoyed no better in their own homes.

Expedients
Devised to
warm the
Cells.

In 1794, some of the Managers thought that the cells should be made warmer. As no other means were available, it was decided to adopt the expedient commonly employed in Europe, of setting a charcoal brazier or furnace in the corridors, outside the cells. Unfortunately this device, though prompted by the most humane motives, was found not to work very well. Everybody, even the Keepers, who could stand almost anything, nearly perished in the atmosphere of carbonic acid gas, and such a remonstrance arose from the lower floor of the house as to cause these deadly gas generators to be speedily removed. But the Managers were not discouraged; the same year, 1794, the building committee were instructed to devise a plan "by which the cells could be safely and properly warmed by burning wood in stoves or otherwise." The stove of that period was an iron box, four feet long by two and a half feet wide. It is not probable that the cells were heated to any great degree by these wood-burning stoves, but it is likely that being placed in the corridor they may have tempered somewhat the bitter cold in the rooms.

From minutes and memoranda that have survived, it is apparent that these cells were not entirely satisfactory, for on April 24, 1758, occurs the following:

Severall lunaticks having made their escape from ye Hospital owing to ye Iron Barrs of the Cells being too slender, the Monthly Committee was instructed to employ the same Smith that made them to make them Strong and more secure.

Protection
of Patients
from
Intrusion.

As the Hospital stood on open ground, without fence or wall around it, idle, curious, and thoughtless persons often assembled at the windows of the cells, which were level with the ground, to look at the lunatics, and finally they began to tease and annoy them. This finally developed into such a nuisance that, on April 8, 1760, it was proposed:

That a suitable Pallisade Fence, either of Iron or Wood, the Iron being preferred, should be erected in Order to prevent the Disturbance which is given to the Lunatics confin'd in the Cells by the great Numbers of people who frequently resort and converse with them. It was also agreed to hire Two Constables, or other proper Persons to attend at such Times as are necessary to prevent this Inconvenience untill ye Fence is erected.

On May 12, 1760, a committee was appointed to procure materials and erect this "Pallisade Fence before the Windows of the

Cells, to prevent the Disturbance given to Lunaticks." From an account rendered for materials this fence was probably of iron bars resting on a brick foundation. This kept the populace from the windows, but apparently did not abate the nuisance as it was noted :

May 10th, 1762. The great crowds that invaded the Hospital give trouble and create so much disturbance, that Samuel Rhoads and Jacob Lewis are directed to employ a workman to make a suitable hatch door and get an inscription thereon notifying that such "persons who come out of curiosity to visit the house should pay a sum of money, a Groat at least, for admittance." Curious Visitors made to pay for Admittance.

Later, this rule seems to have fallen into disuse, as, on April 27, 1767 :

Orders were renewed that the Hatch door be kept carefully shut and that no Person be admitted into the House without paying the gratuity of Four Pence formerly agreed upon, and that care be taken to prevent the Throng of people who are led by Curiosity to frequent the House on the first day of the week, to the great disturbance of the Patients.

From time to time other measures had to be taken to preserve order. On August 30, 1784 :

Dr. Foulke recommended that some regulations may be made in respect to persons visiting the Hospital, particularly in adopting such Rules as would tend to preserve the Lunatic Patients from being interrupted and disturbed in their course of Medicine. Ordered that the Sitting Managers consult with as many of the Physicians as they conveniently can and report such rules and regulations at our next Stated Meeting as will be most conducive to remedy any present Evil on that head which may now exist.

Whereupon, on October 4, 1784 :

They Reported that they had found it useful in adopting the following regulations respecting the Lunatic Patients : viz : The putting up an Advertisement or Rule forbidding more than two Persons at one time to be permitted to go into the Cells and those Persons to be attended by the Cell-Keeper and not suffered to speak to such Patients. Number of Visitors Restricted.

In 1791, as complaints had been made by the Physicians that company was too freely admitted, to the great injury of lunatics, it was resolved :

That no Person whatever should be hereafter allowed to enter the Grounds, or Cells inclosed for their Accommodation, unless introduced or allowed by one of the Managers, Physicians or by the Steward, to which resolution the Cell-Keeper was strictly to Attend, and to keep the Gates and Wards locked in future, to prevent all Intruders who might attempt to enter therein, without such permission being first obtained.

Slaves were sometimes admitted at the request of their owners, who arranged for the payment of their board.

July 20th, 1757. Admitted Cato, a black slave, on 18th inst., a Lunatick belonging to Oswald Peel, at 10s. Per Week.

Counties, townships, hundreds and boroughs arranged to have their insane admitted, as vacancies occurred in the cells by discharge

or death of patients. Some of these cases gave great trouble and did more damage to the property than their friends could pay for. On April 9, 1757,

A Trouble-
some Patient.

Admitted Charles Jenkins, a lunatick ; He escaped in July of the same year, but was captured and brought back. April 9th, 1758. Charles Jenkins made his escape at night out of ye Cell Window ; but was soon returned. On July 31, 1758 ; he again escaped from the Window in ye long Aisle ; and was not recaptured. On February 26, 1759, re-admitted "at the request of Thos. Laurence, ye Mayor, to be confined untill it shall be thought prudent and safe to release him. It appearing to ye Mayor that C. Jenkins was become abusive and Outragious ; that his Wife & family were in great Danger of their lives," a warrant was directed to John Mitchell, Constable, for apprending & Committing him to ye Hospital, by whom he was brought here last night, at ten Shillings P. Week. Three months later he got away again :—by breaking out the Iron Barrs of ye Cell Window, over the door last night.

Although one of the cells was especially fitted up to prevent it, he escaped several times afterward. In the interim he probably enjoyed himself, as he was invariably returned "in a State of Drunken madness."

Some
unpleasant
experiences.

May 28th, 1758. Admitted Martin Higgins, a Mad person, who having, as many others do without Leave, gone thro' the House to the Top, & there Carelessly and Imprudently running about, fell thence to the ground & was so much Hurt that his recovery was doubtful.

July 28, 1758. Escaped Jacob Ashton by boring thro' the Door of his Cell & forcing out the Steeples of ye Iron Bolts.

August 28th, 1758. Admitted A. D., a pay patient, an Outragious person. D. D. security, who desires that he may not bee Discharged without his Knowledge.

January 27th, 1759. Discharged—the lunatick Jane Hughes at the Request of her husband who paid £3 to the Matron in full for her Accommodation. The Damage done to the Cells &c. is Forgiven in Consideration of her Poverty.

January 27th, 1759. Escaped Jno. Jones, a Lunatick : he forced the Barrs of his Cell in ye night and fled without Notice.

November 26, 1759. Admitted Harriott Hamilton, a Lunatick, reputed Daughter of the late Duke Hamilton, to bee in ye Hospital till a Vessel sails. On May 28th, 1760, the vessel sailed and took her to England.

December 31st, 1759. Admitted Solomon C., a Drunken Mad Man, at the Request of his Brother, & by Desire of T. Stampe, ye Mayor, the former agreed with ye Board of Managers for his Maintainance.

In the same year, Admitted Mark Kuhl, junr., an Irregular Person, on Pay @ Ten Shillings P. Week, (his Father will pay). Afterward He left the cells Irregularly, i. e., broke the window and ran away.

Admitted Joseph Wolf a Jew from Lancaster County, who is quite Distracted. Mathias Bush promises to be his Security as far as the Effects of said Wolf now in his hands will go.

Probably the first instance of a patient having a private attendant occurred in this year :

William, son of Joseph Hart, a Lunatick and pay Patient. He is also to pay for a Negro man he has to tend him.

Alexander McCurdy—pay patient, bro't down by ye Overseers of ye Poor of the Townships of New Gulfhahoppen Alias Upper Hanover.

Thomas Dougan, a Lunatick, taken upon the Streets naked the 20th inst. Said to come from ye East Jerseys.

These quaint entries illustrate the kind of cases commonly received and the mode by which they were admitted, as does also the following ancient manuscript order :

Extracts
from Minutes
concerning
admission
of Lunatics.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, ss. :

Several Persons of good Reputation having appeared before me ye Subscriber one of ye Justices of ye Peace for ye City of Philada., & complayned that Thomas Ackley, Chairmaker, hath frequently behaved in a very disorderly manner to ye great Terror of his Family & Annoyance of his neighbours, Wherefore, Apprehend ye sd. Thomas & take him to ye Workhouse of this City, the Keeper whereof is hereby required to receive & Employ him in ye Common Labour of the House, till further orders.

But if ye sd. Thomas or his Wife shall when he is arrested, request that his Confinement may be at ye Pennsylvania Hospital, in that case deliver him to ye Steward of ye sd. Hospital, or to ye Keeper of Lunatics there, who shall then receive and safely keep him till he is discharged by proper Authority.

Given under my Hand & Seal December ye 22d, 1763.

To Any Constable.

SAMUEL RHOADS.

The following are copies of manuscripts addressed to the Managers on behalf of the reception of two insane patients. The first one cited shows that the question of the legal settlement of a patient was then as much considered as at present :

We whose Names are underwritten, Inhabitants of the Town of New Castle, do hereby certify to the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital that Sarah the wife of the Revd. Æneas Ross the Society's Missionary here, of the age of thirty-nine years or thereabouts, hath during her residence in this place, for near five years past, been Lunatick, bereaved of her understanding and wholly disqualified to manage her Household affairs. Therefore, at the request of Mr. Ross we recommend her to you as a patient proper to be admitted into your Charitable Institution.

Dated at New Castle this Twenty Eighth day of September Anno Domini 1763.

(Here follow Signatures.)

Richard McWilliam, Esquire, one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for the County of New Castle and William Clark one of the Overseers of the Poor for the Hundred of New Castle in the County aforesaid Do Certify to the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital that the Revd. Æneas Ross, the Society's missionary above named hath procured a legal Settlement in the Hundred of New Castle aforesaid. Given under our Hands at New Castle this Twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini 1763.

These are to certify to whom it may concern that Ernst Gottlieb Law, a Brother of the Bearer of These, is in a bad and pityfull Condition of his mind, at present not able to be in any Society of sound Men, which irregularitys have been brought upon him by many thousand Accidents and Adventures of his former Life. Consequently he wants to be pityed on and put in the Hospital again.

As Witnes my Hand, Philadelphia the 17th of September 1763.

JOHN FREDERICK HARDSHUH,

Luther: Minist. (Lutheran Minister.)

The following is a township obligation or bond:

TOWNSHIP OF NORTHAMPTON, BURLINGTON COUNTY.

I underwritten Overseer of the Poor, Do Promise to Satisfy and Pay unto the Managers of the Hospital in the City of Philadelphia their full Demands for taking in & keeping one James Holland a Lunatic belonging to our Said Township until he shall be from thence removed. Witness my hand this 10th Day of June 1762

Signed, JOHN WEST, *Overseer*.

Certificate
of Insanity. At the foot of this paper the visiting physician writes what was then equivalent to a medical certificate of insanity:
I think the above named James Holland is a proper subject for the Hospital.

WM. SHIPPEN.

A case which about this time attracted much attention in the Hospital and in the City, was that of Thomas Perrine, a remarkably neat and tidy Sailor, who was admitted as an insane patient in March, 1765, and died in 1774. For a brief period he lived in the cells, where he proved very troublesome, quarrelling with the Keeper and with the other patients. He finally escaped from the basement and ran through the house, reaching the cupola of the East wing, from which he successfully resisted all efforts to dislodge him. Attempts to do so being abandoned, bedding was placed in the cupola and there he lived and died. It is recorded that

A Lunatic
Hermit. He never left these cramped quarters for any purpose; he was also noted for his long nails, matted beard and hair and for his insensibility to cold, since he never, in the coldest weather of nine winters, came near to a fire.

There survives a beautifully written and most pathetic petition which illustrates the curious custom, which prevailed for many years, in the infant commonwealth of selling poor white persons, or entire families, into virtual slavery for a period of years to satisfy indebtedness.

TO THE MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

The Petition of Conrad I. Döer the Father of Mary Elizabeth Döer, a Child about 13 years of Age, a Convalescent in your Hospital.

Pathetic
Petition to
the Managers Give me leave Gentlemen to lay before you a true State of my Case,
To represent to you my deep Concern for my said Daughter and that I may endeavour to move your goodness to gratify the natural desire of a Father by restoring to him his darling Child which is now in a better Condition than when she was committed to your Charitable Care.

I embarked on board the Ship Hero with my late dear Wife and four Children. My said Wife and one Child died when we were in the Mouth of the River Maase and my unhappy Daughter was at the moment of her parting with her dear Mother seized with so violent a Grief as would not yield to any Comfort, her Mind was disturbed and she cried Day and Night etc.

In this Condition we arrived in the Port of Philadelphia, when Ralph Foster the Commander of the Ship told me she must be brought to the Hospital and that her Cure and Maintenance should not cost me a Penny, In which particular

I never mistrusted the Captain As the General notion we entertain of Hospitals in Germany is that they are founded by public or private Benevolence for the relief of the poor unhappy sick and that never anything is charged to their Account, Except in the Case of Rich Pensioners whose relations sometimes agree with the Governors of such Hospitals for a better accommodation than common.

Appeal of an
unfortunate
Immigrant.

I then settled with the Owners of the Ship, all the Freight money for my poor Family was paid to them So that the Contract between the Owners of the Ship and me is entirely ended. I was bound a Servant for the Term of 3 years to Patten Esq. but I agreed with my Master that I would Serve him one Year longer in Case he would suffer a little Child of mine 3 years Old to live with his Family during the Term of my Servitude.

When I lately had an Account from Philadelphia that my Daughter in the Hospital was pretty well again, I addressed my kind Master to give me leave to fetch my Child up to his House and he gave me leave that she might stay six Months at his House and I agreed with a Neighbour of my Master to maintain her till I was free. So having provided every thing for the reception of my Daughter and flattering myself how soon I would have her near me and see her daily, I came to the Philadelphia Hospital and was told that the Managers would deliver up the Girl to the Owners of the Ship who had assumed to pay for her cure and Accommodation and that these Merchants would sell her for the Charges of the Hospital. As I expect that the Captain will have forgot his Word he gave me when I gave up my Daughter to the Hospital, or put me off with an Equivocation that it will not cost me Money but that it must cost me my Daughter who is as dear to me as my own Life, As I expect no Mercy from the Merchants, who look upon poor Germans as upon other Merchandize and as the obtaining of Justice against them if they should attempt to sell my Child against my will is too expensive for a poor Stranger, All My hopes is in you Gentlemen who preside over the Contributions of a Wealthy and charitable people in this and the neighbouring Provinces.

And your petitioner humbly prayeth that you will be pleased to forgive the Cost of Curing and Maintaining my poor Child and not to commit me to an Argument with Merchants in which they might get the better of me when I being a poor Servent myself may be unable to support my natural Right to my Daughter

And your Petitioner shall ever pray.

CONRAD F. DEER

PHILADELPHIA, March 23. 1765.

Although no action appears upon the minutes, it is reasonable to suppose from their previous acts of kindness towards patients that the Managers did not refuse to grant this pathetic appeal of a father for his child.

Annuitants have always been noted for longevity, and the records furnish such an instance of tenacity to life in the case of Johann Christian Mountz, or Maunz, who appears to have been ninety years of age when the plea of furnishing him with a comfortable home for the remainder of his declining years, the Managers were induced to consent to his admission into the Hospital as a boarder.

The first entry upon the minutes relative to him was made on November 26. 1764. when

A Patient
makes a Life
Contract for
Hospital
Care.

Applycation was made by Christian Roreback, on behalf of Joseph Mountz or Maunz, a Person living near Ephrata, or Duncan Town, aged about Seventy Years, said to have three or four hundred Pounds : he desires to be admitted into ye Hospital during the Remynder of his Life, on his securing to the Use thereof all his Estate which shall remain after his Death—the Settlement of which application is recommended to the Managers for the tyme being.

On April 29th, 1765, Joseph Mountz, having visited ye Hospital the preceeding week. Renewing his application to agree with the Managers to supply him with Competent Support, during his life (he now being about Seventy years of age), in consequence of which he offers to give to ye Hospital the Sum of Three Hundred Pounds in Cash and an Annuity of Six Pounds payable every Year during his Lyfe, it is now Agreed that the Monthly Committee should Admit him and at the same time enter into an Agreement with him in writing, expressing the Terms of his admission,

Having made all arrangements he departed ; but reappeared at the Hospital on June 24th, about two months afterward, with the proposition that he be allowed to enter and to remain, “ For three or four Weeks, in order to try if ye House will prove Agreeable to him to resyde the remainder of his Days in.” This was also granted and his experience having proved agreeable, on July 29, 1765, it was reported that

Joseph Mountz had assyned to ye Treasurer, for the use of ye Hospital, a mortgage and Bond from one David Shark, of East township, Lancaster County, for the payment of £150, dated ye first Day of May, 1759, also a Bond of ye s'd Shark and Henry Huber for the payment of ye further Sum of £150, dated ye first Day of May, 1764.

On August 26, 1765, Joseph Mountz was admitted. In 1783, he addressed the Managers as follows :

Complaining
Letter to the
Managers.

Gentlemen.—I have been in this Hospital ever since May, 1765, and assigned for the Use of the Institution three Hundred Pounds secured to me by Specialties, which Sum the Treasurer has undoubtedly received, and Moreover I have also transfered to the same Institution an Annuity of Six Pounds which is due to me during my naturall Life, as appears by the Papers in your Hands. In Consideration whereof the Managers agreed to provide for me a Room, Stove, Wood, Wearing Apparall of all Sorts, Meat, Drink, Washing, Diet, Medecines and all other Necessaries during the term of my naturall Life. Part of your Engagements you have complied with and others Entirely neglected, as for Cloaths you never found me any one Article. I am now 95 years of Age and as I am treated with no more Respect than the poor Objects that are taken into the Hospital out of Charity, and having often Complained and my Griviances have never been redressed, I come to the Resolution to leave you And beg you will pay me yearly during the Term of my Naturall Life the Sum of twenty Pounds. I beg you will favour me with an Answer. And if you will grant me my Request I will go into the Country in about two Months hence.

Joseph did not get into the country in two months, as he did not receive an answer to his proposition until five months after its receipt. It is likely that the Managers were as weary of Mountz's

presence in the Hospital as they must have been of the original agreement made with him, as their tardy reply was in these terms :

The Managers of the Hospital are Willing that Jos: Mountz may go and live among his Friends and they will engage to pay Twenty pounds per Annum, during the Remainder of his Life, Provided he with his Friends will Indemnify the Hospital from any Claims which may arise by reason of the Contract they enter into with him, when he first applied to be admitted into the Hospital.

Annuity
Granted.

The Treasurer reports, November 5, 1789, that

He has paid since last Meeting, thirty-four Pounds, 14s 6d, being the balance due on the Life Annuity of Twenty Pounds for the Support of Joseph Mountz, who entered the House the 14th Day of August 1765, as a Patient and was afterwards Boarded Out pursuant to agreement made the 27th of November 1783, and Died on the 22nd Day of August last, 1789, at Tulpehocken, in the County of Berks, aged about One hundred Years.

Annuitant
Dies a
Centenarian.

The following are some of the very numerous instances illustrating the generous spirit of the Managers in dealing with poor patients :

These being a Charge against the Security of Catherine Eshrick of 17 Beds, 12 Blankets and some window Glass which she Destroyed, it is agreed on Account of her inability to pay the debt without Distressing her very much, to forgive her the charge for these Articles.

Poor
Patients'
Debts
Cancelled.

The Board in consideration of the Poverty of the Party consents to Forgive the Debt due for the support of George Helmbold late an Insane Patient of this House.

The following official request from the Overseers of the Poor of lower Chester County was granted :

MARCUS HOOK, Dec. 10, 1792.

TO THE MANAGERS OF THE HOSPITAL AT PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen.—As the Inhabitants of Lower Chichester have by an act of Humanity taken an Unknown Person who Appears to be very Insane in mind who has been travelling up and down the road in this neighbourhood since Tuesday last and has severall times attempted to destroy himself, therefore as the Inhabitants have applyd to me as a Justice of the Peace for the County of Delaware for the Relief of Said unknown Person, think it most Adviseable (as there is no Conveniency to Accommodate such a Person in the town-ship, where Humanity has Induced them to receive him, to prevent the Horrid Idea of Self Destruction) to Recommend him to the Hospitality of the Gentlemen Managers of the Hospital of the City of Philadelphia, Hoping that the same principle of Humanity that has Induced those people to preserve life, may also Induce the Managers to receive such a Person in the Hospital of the City of Philadelphia, as it is a Convenient Place for that Purpose.

Patient
Admitted
from Chester
County.

The Papers he has with him will be Delivered you by the bearer Mr. Charles Affick. We have been Informed that he was not long since a liver at fort Pitt, by the Name of Robert Riddle, as his Papers seems to Appear.

The subject was admitted December 12th as a pay patient, but charges for board and funeral expenses were abated. The poor man died December 29, 1792.

Comparatively few citizens of Philadelphia are aware that the wife of Stephen Girard resided for many years as an insane patient in the Pennsylvania Hospital; that she gave birth to a daughter while there, shortly after admission; the latter died in infancy. The mother also died there and was buried on the grounds at the back of the Hospital building at Eighth and Pine Streets, where her remains still rest, the spot being unmarked by monument or stone. On December 31, 1790, the record states that Mary Girard, a lunatic, wife of Stephen Girard was admitted as a Paying Patient, at 25s per week. In January, 1791, the sitting Managers reported to the Board their apprehension that she was enceinte and they accordingly requested Mr. Girard to remove her to his own home; but at his earnest request, she was retained in the Hospital. On March 28, 1791, the minutes state, that

Stephen Girard's only Child. On the 3rd Instant, Mary the Wife of Stephen Girard was delivered by Dr. Hutchinson and William Gardner of a Child, named, in the presence of Edward Cutbush and others, Mary, which on the 7th instant was put out to Nurse with John Hatcher's Wife, at 10s Per Week.

This infant, which was the only child of Philadelphia's great benefactor, died August 26, 1791, aged 5 months and 23 days. The funeral expenses, which were paid by the Steward of the Hospital, are recorded as follows :

August 27th, 1791.

Mr. Joseph Henszey of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Dr.	
To Joseph Dolby for ye Buriel of Mary Girard's Child	
To Gownd	£2. 5. 0
To Minister's Attendance	0. 6. 0
To Clark's do.	0. 4. 6
To Bell	0. 5. 0
To Grave	0. 7. 6
To Invitations	0. 10. 0
	£3. 18. 0

Mrs. Mary Girard remained a patient, until her death, which occurred September 13th, 1815, after she had dwelt continuously in the Hospital for twenty-five years. At the request of Stephen Girard she was buried in the Hospital enclosure. Girard gave the Hospital \$2000 on October 30th, 1815, and bequeathed the Institution \$30,000 by his will.

Interments
in the
Hospital
Grounds.

Near the resting place of this afflicted woman there is a block of marble, surmounted by an urn, which marks the grave of Charles Nicholes, who gave the Hospital \$5,000 with the express condition that he should be buried in the Hospital grounds. The marble has engraved upon it the following inscription :



SAMUEL COATES.

IN MEMORY

CHARLES NICHOLS

of the Island of Jersey, Nov. 1789 and died in Philadelphia.

For his industry, economy and integrity he left behind him

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

of which

he bequeathed to

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL

and the residue in other charities

and legacies to his friends.

His body is interred

In compliance with his request

in this place.

And this monument erected over it

by permission of the Managers of the Hospital

in order to perpetuate his name

By the Managers Executive.

Samuel Coates, who was a Manager from 1788 to 1800, was
 of with him a rather large, leather-bound, worn notebook, in
 which he noted, in ink, his reflections upon madness, his
 reflections drawn from his observations, with notes of the histories of
 especially interesting cases and incidents, which came under his notice
 in the cells, and the wards for the insane. Mr. Coates presented this
 book to his son, Benjamin H. Coates, who was one of the attending
 physicians from 1828 to 1841. Some of these annotations are of
 unusual interest and show marked ability in Mr. Coates as an acute
 observer. (See also p. 72 for other Extracts.)

Annah Jones was born on the west side of the peninsula of Wales, near *Cardiff*
 Philadelphia. Her Parents came from Wales, among the first of those Pennsylvanians
 who were respectable Friends. Their Children lived to be 67, 63 & 38
 years of age respectively. Her Father was afflicted with grief at the death of
 his husband and became apparent by her preaching in Friends Meetings, on the
 Court House Steps & other public Places. Being asked, "why? Modesty was
 not acceptable?" she replied because she spoke through a lamp of so powerfully
 in the vulgar herd could not comprehend her.

When the late Owen Jones by Appointment of the Society of Friends went to
 to persuade her from preaching she refused. Unhappily, white Handkerchiefs were
 held over a glass of wine with which he used then made a prayer, which
 he finish'd. She immediately reproved him as an unfit person to treat with her,
 because he had just taken the Sacrament, against the principles which he pro-
 fessed as a Quaker.

She w'd neither acknowledge her Father nor Mother & denied her own
 children. She called herself the eldest daughter of King George's second and
 made several Attempts to visit him, but was prevented by her friends. At length
 she escaped to N. York with her plate & 2,000 in cash. There she concealed
 herself in a Ship, and was not discovered till the Vessel was several leagues from
 the Land.

In London She staid a few Years, confining her Visits chiefly to the Queen's
 garden, in which she was permitted to walk & finally her Plate and the Money
 due, but previous to embarking she settled, as she said, her Tribute Money



SAMUEL COATES.

IN MEMORY
 CHARLES NICHOLAS,
 born in the Island of *Jersey*, Nov. 1759 and died in *Philadelphia* Dec. 31st, 1807.
 By great industry, economy and integrity he acquired a considerable estate.
 FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS
 of which
 he bequeathed to the
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,
 and the residue in other charities
 and legacies to his friends.
 His body is interred
 In compliance with his request
 in this place.
 And this monument is erected over it,
 by permission of the Managers of the Hospital,
 in order to perpetuate his name,
 by one of his Executors.

Samuel Coates, who was a Manager from 1785 to 1825, always carried with him a rather large, leather-bound memorandum book, in which he noted, in ink, his reflections upon madness and his deductions drawn from his observations, with notes of the histories of especially interesting cases and incidents, which came under his notice in the cells, and the wards for the insane. Mr. Coates presented this book to his son, Benjamin H. Coates, who was one of the attending physicians from 1828 to 1841. Some of these annotations are of unusual interest and show marked ability in Mr. Coates as an acute observer. (See also page 72 for other Extracts.)

A Manager's
 Diary.

Hannah Lewis was born on the west side of ye Schuylkill, 8 miles from Philadelphia. Her Parents came from Wales, among the first Settlers of Pennsylvania and were respectable Friends. Their Children lived to be 97, 95 & 88 years of age respectively. Her Lunacy was attributed to Grief at the death of her husband and became apparent by her preaching in Friends Meeting; on the Court House Steps & other public Places. Being asked why her Ministry was not acceptable? She replied because she spoke through a trumpet so powerfully that the vulgar herd could not comprehend her.

Record of
 a Case.

When the late Owen Jones by Appointment of the monthly Meeting went to dissuade her from preaching, she Received him politely, invited him to set down & handed him a glass of wine with a biscuit. She then made a prayer, which being finish'd, She immediately reproved him as an unfit person to treat with her, because he had just taken the Sacrament, against the principles which he professed as a Quaker.

She w'd neither acknowledge her Father nor Mother & denied her own Children. She called herself the eldest daughter of King George the second and made severall Attempts to visit him, but was prevented by her friends. At length she escaped to N. York with her plate & £300 in Cash. There she concealed herself in a Ship, and was not discover'd till the Vessel was several Leagues from the Land.

In London She staid a few Years, confining her Visits chiefly to the Queen's Garden, in which she was permitted to walk & finally her Plate and the Money spent, & debts contracted which she was unable to pay, she Return'd to Philadelphia; but previous to embarking, she settled, as she said, her Tribute Money

Observations
upon a Case
of Insanity.

with her Father the King of Great Britain, at the rate of 3 half pecks of Gold, 3 half pecks of Silver, and 3 half pecks of Copper heaped measure. To be remitted to her Annually, free of Commissions, from every Coinage of the Kingdom. This she applied to support the Pennsylvania Hospital, which she called her Palace. Here she allowed her domestics to live in Splendour, equal to the rank which She, their Royal Sovereign, held in the World.

Soon after Hannah landed from England, she took possession of a small tenement in Willing's Alley, a Stone building, one Story high, about 12 feet Square and appear'd to have been raised as a Summer house only : in this she lived alone, calling it her Castle, & defending it valiantly against the rude boys. The Antique appearance of this little homestead attracted the Notice of those who approached it, being Shrouded over its one window and the Stoop, with Ivy & creeping Vynes—From this place She would sally forth into the Streets, brandishing her wood Sword, on many Occasions.

At this time She would Attack the boys, with a Silver headed Cane which She had bot. of the late Philip Syng. From this Castle she was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Here she made her own Cloaths, selecting scarlet or some bright colour for a border to her Gowns & Pettiecoats, which She cut in Scollups, half up to her Knees, to look grand and be distinguished from her Subjects.

Hannah could eat almost anything & I once caught her eating Mice.

She formerly took snuff, but latterly gave it up for the fine ground Ginger, which w'd not soil her Cloaths, & when She could pass a pinch to a Stranger under Cover of the dark, she wou'd laugh heartily at the Notion of taking them so handsomely by the Nose.

The infirmities she laboured under required a daily Allowance of Rum, for the last twelve years, which She received till within a few days of her death ; her rations was one Gill of Rum p. Diem, pure, which She mix'd with her Tea, Coffee and Gravy at dinner.

From her Father she received a good Estate, which She reduced to fifteen pounds p. Annum by her Expenses to England & by her Roving about, until she was sent to the Hospital, which Sum was accepted for her maintenance & where She was comfortably supported for 17 years, or until the 89th year of her age, when She Died, being Confined to her bed only 3 or 4 days, but She Never recover'd her Reason.

On examining her Chest, nothing was found, except her Cloaths, very Clean and carefully put up, & a few pieces of glass, pebbles, &c., which She Valued as Jewells, with the heads (for what I know) of One hundred thousand Musquitoes and Flies, which She had Decapitated for their Presumption in daring to bite the King's Daughter.

S. COATES.

Another patient named "Polly" Mr. Coates considered one of the most interesting cases of insanity in the Hospital :

Another interesting Case. Polly—I believe it is forty years since this beautiful Girl first was brought to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Her insanity was attributed to disappointment in Love.

One Night She was chained to the floor and to her Ankle in bed : in this situation with a saw or file, She separated the link next to her skin. This Secret She kept to herself, and continued in bed, holding in her hands the Ends of her chains.

In the morning Doctor Hutchinson, passing her C^{ell} door, She called to him & requested a favour, that he would shut the Window, for She was chilly. The Doctor immediately mounted a chair & drew the Sash down ; but, turning his

Back instead of his face to the patient, She slyly Slipt out of bed, &, before he could dismount from his high Station, She was out, & bolting him in, escaped: there he was detained the best part of an hour, calling on Dick, Tom or Harry, any one he cou'd see to deliver him from Prison. Escapades of a Patient.

The hue and Cry for Polly was soon made; at length she was found, wading up to her knees in Mud & water, thro' the mouth of the Culvert or common Sewer, into the Dock, nearly opposite to Joshua Gilpin's house. Where She first entered into this Subterraneous passage, I do not remember, tho' I recollect her returning in high Glee to her old quarters, Exulting in the trick she had played upon the doctor.

The apparently mild and attractive Charms of this beautiful Woman were apt to lure young & Old into long & familiar Conversations with her. She was often treacherous, tho' She seemed so Agreeable—The following is an Instance.

One day, in the line of his duty, Dr. Parke paid her a Visit—She was then rather High—the Doctor view'd her with Interest & continued talking with her some time, during this interview, which seem'd on both sides agreeable, I have no Doubt but Polly was preparing to finish; for, having her hand in her pocket, while he was speaking to her, she suddenly thrust a long Knife at his body which She pulled out unobserved & pierced thro' his Coat and Jacket; and entering the Wall, it drew from it a triangular plug of Mortar, about an inch in length on every side & even scraped the very brick, leaving the marks of the Knife upon it for severall years till the Chasm was filled. The Doctor, I expect will remember this freak, which cost Polly a few ounces of Blood. Dr. Parke's Experience.

Many Years since, I was walking on the Commons & heard a great Noise. Where it came from I could not tell, but list'ning Attentively, I discovered it was from the blue house, and directing my course there, I found it to be the Shouting of a great number of people. They were Assembled to a Bull baiting, which in those days, was a common practice. Interesting Case Related to Mr. Coates by Timothy Matlacke.

The Animal appeared to be in a great rage, tho' much exhausted by the Dogs, before I reached the Scene of Action. Soon after I got there, a Small Mastiff was sett on, which he threw about ten feet high, & he fell to the Ground with his upper Jaw broke & Every tooth Out.

A short rest was now again given to the Bull, when a presumptuous little Man, to shew what he cou'd do, run towards the Animal, but Returned faster than he went, for the creature took him under his breech & tossed him about 12 feet from the end of the Rope.

A New pack of dogs being procured to renew the fight, every Eye was turned to the Onset.

At this moment, Polly scaled the high fence, thro' the Cracks of which she saw the battle & pitying the Bull, She pierced unseen thro' the Circle & ran up directly to the Ring; and without Shoes or Stockings on; with her Bosom all open; her neck bare And her beautiful Ringlets wildly dangling over her Shoulders—her other Cloathing was her Shift only and a white pettycoat; so that she Appear'd more like a Ghost than a human Creature. When She reached the Bull, (tho' previously & almost immediately before, he was in a Rage) She Accosted him thus—"Poor Bully! have they hurt you? they shall not hurt you any more," & stroking his forehead & his face She repeated "they shall not, They shall not hurt thee." This was indeed Wonderful; but the Animal's behavior was not less so, for he no Sooner saw her approaching him, than he dropt his Head & became Mild & gentle, As tho' he knew She was sent to deliver him.

Clinical
Histories.

The whole Concourse of Spectators saw it, and were Struck with Astonishment—not one of whom dared to enter into the Ring to save her; but Stood trembling for Polly's Life, afraid to stir a Step and even to follow her on the Return, when she darted thro' the Ring, thro' Midst of the dumb Struck Company, like an Arrow from the Bow, Over the high fence again to the Hospital from which She eloped.

Samuel Coates illustrated his "16th Cause of Lunacy—Disappointment," by the following narrative of continuous misfortune:

Richard Nesbitt of London, born in England, educated at Oxford Collidge—From London he went to the Island of St. Kitts and married the beautiful Frances Clifton, who was tho't equal if not Superior to any lady on the Island.

Here the talents of young Nesbitt soon commanded Attention. The house of Frazer and Balentine took him in as a partner in trade and transacted business for some Time; but met with Misfortunes and proved insolvent. Thus Richard lost all but his good character.

He now became very Serious, and made preparations for the Gown, by advice of his friends, who encouraged him to Expect by it three or four thousand dollars a year; With this View he sailed for London, but, when he was on the point of taking Orders, he was Required to Subscribe the thirty-nine Articles; but in good Conscience he could not do it, And therefore he Withdrew his Application & returned to St. Kitts.

Here he commenced study to be a Lawyer, & was well instructed in it, under the celebrated James Stephens, a distinguished Orator in the British House of Commons. He practiced the Law for some time on correct principles, and acquired Credit, particularly so as an Able advocate for the poor and oppressed African Slaves, whom he often Assembled, and gave them freely his Counsel & advice. Whether, by this Conduct he excited the Jealousy of the rich Planters, and became unpopular, I cannot say, but he grew Weary of the Law, and declining it, left the Island and came to Philadelphia. He next turned Conveyancer and was remarkably distinguished for the Neatness and Correctness of his Deeds, but growing a little unsettled in his mind, he quitted this Occupation and concluded to open Store at Wilmington on the Delaware.

To this place his Wife Frances followd him with six Children, but the Store at Wilmington not Answering his Expectations, he became again insolvent and gave it up.

Disappointed a fourth time, he turned his Attention to Farming, and bought or rented a Tract at Cattawissy, in the Woods of Pennsylvania, here he worked at Manual Labour, but the hardships he endured in Clearing and cultivating New Land, did not accord with his Constitution; the Consequence was, he failed here also.

To be disappointed Five times was more than he could Well bear; he became low spirited and to cut the Climax short, he became crazy, & is *Now* a poor Lunatick in the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Which it is expected he Will End his Days.

Poem by an
Insane
Patient.

Soon after he was admitted, he wrote the following touching lines to his wife:

RICHARD TO FRANCES.

Depriv'd of Liberty, and left to prove,
The bitter want of Frances & her love,
(That love, which wert thou present to bestow,
Wou'd sweetly sooth thine hapless Richard's Woe,)

As burden'd with my Grief, I sat to mourn,
 Thy Letter came—Ah why not thy Return?
 Why shou'd the fold, which pleas'd I took, contain,
 The Tale of Absence, which encreas'd my pain,
 While I a double weight of Sorrows bear,
 Sever'd from thee, and kept a Pris'ner here!
 Yet if Through Anguish of a tortur'd mind,
 My thoughts, my Acts were faulty or unkind,
 Though great my errors, great has been my Grief,
 And Richard looks to Frances for Relief.
 Think then in Pity, Love and tender care,
 Upon the sufferings I am left to bear
 And seek to set a wretched husband free,
 Who loses but too much, in losing thee.
 To our Dear Children now let me return,
 To use a Parents labour and Concern,
 Long have I felt both able and inclined,
 To try the powers of Body and of Mind,
 In fit employ to pass thy tedious stay,
 Til hap'ly I may see the favor'd day,
 When I may weep for Joy & own me bles't,
 To hide my Anguish, Frances, on thy Breast.

Many other extracts from Mr. Coates' note-book might be made, but the above will be sufficient to show his great interest in the patients and in the study of insanity.

Any account of work among the insane would be of little value if it failed to record the earnest, zealous efforts in their behalf made by the eminent alienist, Dr. Benjamin Rush. This distinguished philanthropist entered the service of the Hospital, as attending physician, in 1783, and served the institution for twenty-nine years and ten months continuously, during which, under his personal effort, example and influence, the humane and judicious treatment of the insane received an impetus which unquestionably prepared the way for the adoption of that high standard of care which now prevails.

Humane
 Work of
 Dr. Benjamin
 Rush.

Upon entering the service of the Hospital, his philosophical mind was attracted toward the practical study of insanity and his advanced ideas upon this subject impelled him to protest forcibly against the many prevalent abuses and obstacles in the way of rational modes of treatment. In this connection, the following extract is worth quoting.

On November 11, 1789, a communication was received from Dr. Rush complaining of the Cells as improper places in which to confine the Insane. It was addressed to the Board of Managers:

Gentlemen.—Under the conviction that the patients afflicted by Madness, should be the first objects of the care of a physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, I have attempted to relieve them, but I am Sorry to add that my attempts which

Appeal to the
Managers.

at first promised some Improvement were soon afterwards rendered Abortive by the Cells of the hospital.

These apartments are damp in Winter & too warm in Summer. They are moreover so constituted, as not to admit readily of a change of air; hence the smell of them is both offensive and unwholesome.

Few patients have ever been confined in these Cells who have not been affected by a cold in two or three weeks after their confinement, and several have died of Consumption in consequence of this cold.

These facts being clearly established, I conceive that the appropriating of the Cells any longer for the reception of mad people will be dishonourable both to the Science and Humanity of the city of Philadelphia.

Should more wholesome apartments be provided for them, it is more than probable that many of them might be Relieved by the use of remedies which have lately been discovered to be effectual in their disorder.

With great respect, I am, Gentlemen, your friend and humble servant,

BENJAMIN RUSH.

On January 7, 1792, it was resolved

To Petition, or remonstrate the General Assembly, setting forth, the necessity of completing the Hospital and requesting Assistance to enable the Contributors to accomplish it in such a manner as to answer the humane intentions of the original Founders.

The favorable action of the Assembly has already been mentioned. (See page 66.)

Appropriation
Received.

An obligation, in the form required by the Governor, and furnishing the required security was prepared, and was read and approved, at the Contributors' Meeting, May 13, 1793. The Treasurer having reported later that he had secured from the State Treasurer the sum of £10,000; this with other sums, which had been contributed and paid, were placed to the credit of the Building Committee for the "Extended Buildings."

Epidemic
of Yellow
Fever.

The routine service of the Hospital was very much interrupted about this time by the presence of an epidemic in the city, which obliged many of the Managers and physicians to leave the city. Business was in great measure suspended owing to the breaking out of yellow fever, which prevailed from August, 1793, to the 9th of September, during which "upwards of 4,000 persons died in the City and Liberties." (See account of Yellow Fever, p. 69.)

December 30, 1793, the subject of building the west wing was resumed, and the committee was instructed to complete as soon as possible an estimate of a plan "which will include a double range of Cells underground, and on the two first floors above, in the western division, with an area on the north and south sides."

On February 27, 1797, Drs. Rush and Physick, in addition to their usual duties, offered to take under their own care every lunatic in the Hospital who was not the particular patient of any other physician

of the house, for one year, "provided it meets with the approbation of the managers and physicians."

Treatment
of the Insane.

A copy of this proposal was handed to each of the physicians, "who, if they approve thereof, are desired to signify their assent by subscribing their names to it," which was accordingly done.

For the period, these were most excellent accommodations for the insane; but the more turbulent were kept in the basement cells, directly underneath; which, however, were superior to the cells in the eastern basement.

Until towards the close of the last century the same simple and informal mode of commitment of insane to the Hospital prevailed as during the earlier years. The Managers were authorized to receive patients, after reading a line of opinion from one of the attending physicians that the subject was a proper one for admission, and, a bond was required of the patient's next friend, as in the form hereafter to be quoted. No comprehensive lunacy law appeared on the Statute Book until 1869. The common law and the unwritten laws of necessity and humanity regulated admissions; while the word of the attending physician afforded the only means of discharge, save by death, or, exceptionally, by escape.

Informal
Commitment.

Hastily written upon a little piece of chance paper is the following commitment:

Jas. Sproul is a proper patient for the Pennsylvania Hospital.

BENJ. RUSH.

Very little survives concerning the treatment of the insane during the stormy period of the war of the Revolution and especially during the time when the British soldiers occupied the Hospital with their sick and wounded. The insane remained in the cells, and were cared for in some fashion, under great difficulties, by Dr. George Weed, the Steward and Apothecary. How nearly the Hospital approached absolute ruin and dissolution at this time, and how heroically the Managers behaved under the infliction, and how courageously they carried out the work of restoration, is elsewhere recounted.

In 1798, Dr. Rush, in pursuance of his plans for the amelioration of the insane, again addressed the Board of Managers upon the subject which lay so near his heart:

Dr. Rush
recommends
Improvements in
Treatment
and Occupation for the
Insane.

April 30th, 1798.

Mr. Coates will please to recollect the following Propositions to be laid before the Managers for the Benefit of the Asylum for Mad people, viz: 1st. Two Warm and two Cold Bath rooms in the lowest floor—all to be Connected; also a pump in the Area to supply the Baths with Water.

2nd. Certain Employments to be devised for such of the deranged people as are Capable of Working, spinning, sewing, &c. might be contrived for the Women: Turning a Wheel, particularly grinding Indian Corn in a Hand Mill,

for food for the Horse or Cows of the Hospital, cutting Straw, weaving, digging in the Garden, sawing or planing boards &c. &c. would be Useful for the Men.

BENJ. RUSH.

Trivial as such an entry may read in a historical work, these propositions, as to sanitary cleanliness, bath-treatment, and congenial employment, were steps in a great, and until then, almost unheard of reform in the care of the insane. Personal cleanliness and daily occupation for the insane, as a class, had not been attempted in this country previously, although now the rule in all reputable institutions for the insane.

The character of the attendants upon the insane at the period now under consideration, was quite in keeping with the class of accommodations provided. The following minute gives an apt illustration of the demands made upon the time of the nurse in charge of the ward.

Diverse Services required from the Attendants. In 1757, the Managers appeared to be impressed with the necessity of selecting a man as Cell-Keeper with some reference to his special fitness and to define his duties, as the following minute records :
Oct. 6, 1757.

After some Conversation with Jona. Norton (he being willing to take Care of ye Lunaticks) to use his Endeavours to oblige the Patients, to observe the Rules of the House, to assist the Matron in the generall Care of the Patients, & in Marketing, to keep ye Garden & Lotts in Order, & Diverse other Services now mentioned to him, agreed with him for the Term of one Year Certain, from the 13th of this Month at the Rate of thirty pounds Per Annum Wages, & in case of any Dissatisfaction on either Side to give three Months Notice, before he shall be at Liberty to quitt the Service, or the Board to discharge him.

Norton found these "Diverse Services" wearing, and, on July 31, 1758, demanded an increase of wages to £50 per year, otherwise he would "quitt." His request was complied with. What the insane patients were doing, or who minded them, while he was assisting the Matron, going to market, digging in the garden, etc., is not stated.

Servant employed as a Cell-Keeper without authority. In the year 1775, it appears that an indentured servant acted as the Cell-Keeper for some time, before the Managers discovered it.

The Managers being informed that the Steward, John Saxton, about a Month since Bought a Servant, who has since been employed as a Cell-Keeper, without the knowledge of the Managers :—the Steward was acquainted that under these Circumstances they did not think him Entitled to any Wages for the time passed, but that they would Allow him at the Rate of £20. in future Per Annum : untill his time is out, which he agreed to.

The salaries paid certainly were not extravagant. On April 26th, 1779 :

An application in Writing from Alexander Long, the Cell-Keeper, was laid before the Board requesting an Addition to his Salary. It was agreed to Allow him eighteen Dollars Per month from this Date.

Mr. Long soon after this advancement resigned and was succeeded by Thomas Little and his wife. The term "Keeper" perhaps exactly described the function of persons then employed to attend the insane. They were hired to keep the patients and their cells clean, to perform all the menial drudgery which that involved, to watch the lunatics when they exercised in the yard and keep those who worked about the garden and lots from running away. One of their chief duties was to preserve discipline and order among the unruly, which was done with a strong hand and in a punitive spirit. The insane were chained to rings of iron, let into the floor or wall of the cell, or were restrained in hand-cuffs or ankle-irons; and the straight-waistcoat, or "Madd-Shirt," was in frequent requisition. This was a close-fitting, cylindrical garment of ticking, canvas, or other strong material, without sleeves, which, drawn over the head, reached below the knees, and left the patient an impotent bundle of wrath, deprived of effective motion. In the earlier years, it was not considered improper or unusual for the keeper to carry a whip and to use it freely. These methods begat violence and disorder in the insane, who were then, for that reason, a much more violent and dangerous class than they now are, and the keeper's life was neither an idle nor a happy one. From the number of his duties, about the house and grounds, unconnected with the care of the insane, it is evident that the patients must have passed the greater part of their time locked up in the cells.

Duties of
Keeper of
Insane.

Various
Kinds of
Restraints
Used.

In 1782, a patient, in a letter addressed to the Managers, says: "I am Confined here in Chains at the instance of a Relative of my Wife's—I hope you will Desire the Steward to unchain me; but, as his Duty, he could do no Less." Later he writes—"The present serves to Inform you that pursuant to your Orders, I am Unchained." The spirit of humanity was doubtless as strong in those early days as it is with us; but the ideas as to what constituted humane care were very different; they were in process of gradual evolution from primitive modes of life and crude social customs to the advanced ideas of non-restraint and kind treatment which now prevail. Some curious old hospital bills that have been preserved, throw a side-light upon the methods of management of insane patients at that time in use:

Illustrations
of Treatment
a Century
ago.

MR. HIGGINS (the Steward)

November 18th.

To Peter Field,	Dr.	£	s.	d.
To making a strait Jackcoat		0	11	3
To 3½ yd. of Ticken, at 6s. 6d. yd.		1	2	9
		1	14	0

This is endorsed "Straight Jacket for Bowey."

April 27th, 1795.	Paid Peter Field for 7 Straight Waistcoats	£5	2	6
June 29th.	To whitewashing ye Wards	0	14	6
	To a Spinning Wheel	0	14	
	To Weaving 60 yds. Linnen Cloth	1	15	

Humanity of
the Judiciary
shown in
Commitment
of an Insane
Person.

It is interesting to note how leniently disposed were the early judiciary toward insane persons who were charged with crime.

In 1782, P. L. of Bucks County, was tried for murder and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Chief Justices McKean, Atlee and Bryan wrote to the Managers in relation to this case :

As his insanity still continues and he is not eighteen years of age, and has frequent lucid intervals, we are of the opinion that he may be restored to his reason by proper management.

He was received into the Hospital.

First
Instance
of Suicide.

The records do not indicate that suicide among the insane was of more frequent occurrence in these earlier days than at the present time. One of the earliest instances, however, in the Hospital history was on April 29, 1765 :

Died—Paul Harbyson, a Lunatick, who hanged himself this day.

Copy of Commitment by Judge McKean, written on the back of the usual certificate of insanity.

PENNSYLVANIA :

It appearing to me from inspection, examination & other evidence, that Mr. W. John Leonard Deneufville is by the visitation of God in a state of lunacy & derangement, and that it is dangerous as well for himself as others that he should in his present state of mind be at large, I do hereby authorize & empower any Constable, or other discreet Citizen to take him the said John Leonard Deneufville and him convey to the Pennsylvania Hospital where he is to be delivered to the Steward thereof and treated with humanity and as other Lunatics are, until he shall be thence legally discharged by due course of Law. Given under my hand & Seal at Philadelphia the 13th day of January 1797.

THOS. M'KEAN.

The above is the endorsement on the back of the admission paper signed by Rush, as shown in the illustration.

The guiding spirit of Dr. Rush was frequently manifested in initiating reforms, as will be noted in his suggestion to the other members of the staff to unite with him in the following :

Reforms
suggested.

First Month 3rd. 1803—The Physicians recommend that a Well qualified Person be employed as a Friend and Companion to the Lunatics, whose business it shall be to attend them and when the Physicians direct their Enlargement, to see them safe to their Apartments.

The Managers acceded to this reasonable request and the Steward was directed to hire such a person. Again, on September 24, 1810, he addressed the following letter to the Board :

Philadelphia, Jan. 13. 1797

Leon? Denuville being afflicted with madness
is a proper Patient for the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Benj. Rush

To Dr. D. & J. H. } Sitting Managers.

Leon? Denuville being admitted a Patient into the Penn-
sylvania Hospital at my Request, I do hereby promise to provide him
with at least two Shirts and other Clothing, sufficient and suitable for
his Use while there; to pay to Francis Higgins, Steward of the said Hospital,
or to his Successor in Office, Six Dollars
per Week for Board, during his Continuance there; to cause him to be
removed when discharged; and to pay the Expense of Burial, if he die there.
WITNESS my Hand, the 13th day of January 1797

Theophilus Carey

✓ ADMIT *L. Denuville* a Patient into the Pennsylvania
Hospital. *Jan. 13 1797*
To Francis Higgins Steward. *John H. Moseley*

A CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY. OF 1797.

Signed by Dr. Benj. Rush, with obligation by a friend of the Patient, and an order for admission, directed to the Steward from a Manager.

On the reverse side of this page is the Endorsement and Order of the Court, With signature of Judge McKean.

Pennsylvania. It appearing to me from inspection, examination
& observation, that Mr. John Leonard Denzville is by the
visitation of God in a state of lunacy & derangement, and
in his present state of mind be at large, I do hereby authorize
& empower any Constable, or other discreet citizen to take him
the said John Leonard Denzville, and him convey to the Penn-
sylvania Hospital, where there to be delivered to the officers &
thereof, and treated with humanity and as other lunatics are
until he shall be therea lawfully discharged by due course of law
given under my hand & seal at Philadelphia the 13th day of
January 1797.

The M. Heath

Gentlemen :—When our late illustrious fellow Citizen Dr. Franklin walked out from his house to lay the foundation stone of the Pennsylvania Hospital, he was accompanied by the late Dr. Bond and the Managers and Physicians of the Hospital. On their way Dr. Bond lamented that the Hospital would allure strangers from all the then provinces in America. Then (said Dr. Franklin) our institution will be more useful than we intended it to be.—This answer has been verified in a remarkable manner, and particularly in the relief our Hospital has afforded to persons deprived of their reason from nearly all the States in the Union. As great improvements have taken place in the treatment of persons in that melancholy situation, within the last thirty years, I beg leave to lay an account of them before you, as far as I have been able to obtain them, from the histories of Asylums for mad people in foreign countries, as well as from my own experience during five and twenty years attendance upon that class of patients in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Letter from
Dr. Rush
to the
Managers
with
Important
Suggestions.

By adopting them, we may extend the usefulness and reputation of the hospital, and thus contribute to add to the high character our city has long sustained for wise and benevolent institutions.

The improvements which I wish respectfully to submit to your consideration are as follow :

1. That small and solitary buildings be erected at a convenient distance from the west wing of the hospital, for the reception of patients in the high and distracted state of madness, in order to prevent the injuries done by the noises to persons in the recent, or convalescent state of that disease, and to patients in other diseases, by depriving them of sleep, or by inducing distress from sympathy with their sufferings.

2. That separate floors be appropriated for each of the sexes.

3. That certain kinds of labour, exercise and amusements be contrived for them, which shall act at the same time upon their bodies and minds. The advantages of labour have been evinced in foreign hospitals as well as our own, in a greater number of recoveries taking place, among that class of people who are employed in the ordinary work of the hospital, than in persons elevated by their rank in life above the obligations or necessity of labour. Exercise and amusements should be the substitutes for labor in such persons. The amusements should be Swinging, Seesaw, riding a hobby horse, or in what are called flying Coaches, playing at Chess and checkers, listening to the music of a flute, or violin and in making short excursions into the City, or Country. Perhaps kinds of labor might be discovered for every class of mad people, of such a nature as to afford a small addition to the funds of the hospital.

4. That an intelligent man and woman be employed to attend the different sexes, whose business shall be to direct and share in their amusements and to divert their minds by conversation, reading, and obliging them to read and write upon subjects suggested from time to time by the attending physicians. While we admit Madness to be seated in the mind, by a strange obliquity of conduct, we attempt to cure it only by corporeal remedies.—The disease affects both the body and mind, and can be cured only by remedies applied to each of them.

5. That no visitor be permitted to converse with or even to see the mad people (the Managers and officers of the hospital excepted), without an order from the attending physicians unless he depute that power to one of the resident Apothecaries. Many evils arise from an indiscriminate intercourse of mad people with visitors, whether members of their own families, or strangers. They often complain to them of the Managers, officers and physicians of the hospital, and at

Reforms
urged by
Dr. Rush.

times, in so rational a manner as to induce a belief that their tales of injustice and oppression are true.

Madness moreover which might have been concealed in individuals and in families, is thereby made public. Nor is this all. The anticipation of being exposed as a spectacle to idle and sometimes to impertinent visitors is the chief reason why our hospital is often the last, instead of the first retreat of persons affected by Madness. I would rather die (said a young gentleman of respectable connections in our City, a few years ago, who felt the premonitory signs of that disease) than to be gazed at and pitied, in the cell of a hospital. To prevent this poignant evil he discharged a musquet ball thro' his head, a few days afterwards.

6. That a number of feather beds and hair mattresses, with an arm chair be provided for the use of the cells of all those persons who pay a liberal price for their board, and whose grade of madness is such as not to endanger any injury being done to those articles.

7. That each of the cells be provided with a close Stool with a pan half filled with water, in order to absorb the fætor from their evacuations. The inventor of this delicate and healthful contrivance (Dr. Clark of New Castle, in England) deserves more from humanity and Science, than if he had discovered a new planet. Figure to yourselves, Gentlemen, the sufferings of persons in a small room from inhaling the fætor of their stools for hours after they have been discharged into a Chamber Pot! Contrast the difference of this situation with that in which those persons passed days and nights of sickness and confinement in their own houses!

But other and greater evils have followed the use of Chamber Pots in the cells of our hospital. A. W. Searle, in Salem in Massachusetts, lost his life, in 1794 in consequence of the mortification of a wound upon his buttock brought on by one of them breaking under him, and there is good reason to believe that the malignant fever of which George Campbell died in the month of August last, was induced by his being constantly exposed to the exhalations from the fæces of mad people, in emptying their chamber pots and cleaning their cells. I am aware that it would be impracticable to carry into effect all the matters suggested in this letter, in the Present State of the funds of our hospital, but the comfort of the mad people, and the reputation of the institution are inseparably connected with the immediate adoption of Some of them. There is a great pleasure in combatting with success a violent bodily disease, but what is this pleasure compared with that of restoring a fellow creature from the anguish and folly of madness, and of reviving within him the knowledge of himself, his family, his friends and his God! But where this cannot be done, how delightful the consideration of suspending by our humanity, their mental and bodily misery.

Degraded as they are by their disease, a sense of corporeal pleasure, of joy, of gratitude, of neglect, and of injustice is seldom totally obliterated from their minds.

I shall conclude this letter by an appeal to several members of your board to vouch for my having more than once suggested most of the above means for the recovery and comfort of the deranged persons under your care, long before it pleased God to interest me in their adoption, by rendering one of my family an object of them.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect and esteem
Your sincere friend and Servant,

BENJ. RUSH.

September 24th, 1810.

A committee was immediately appointed to consider this communication and report to the Board. On October 10, 1810, their report was made, as follows :

Report on
Dr. Rush's
Recommendations.

Your Committee appointed to report on a Communication from Dr. Benj. Rush feel a Satisfaction in having to state that many of the subjects therein enumerated appear for a long time past to have claimed the attention of the Managers.

As We find them Classed under seven distinct heads, our Report is in like Order.

1st. Small solitary Buildings at a convenient distance from the West Wing of the Hospital for the reception of patients in the high and distracted state of Madness, in order to prevent the injuries done by their noises.

We understand that many of the Contributors have for Years past thought a separate Building would add greatly to the general comfort of the patients in the Hospital, but the funds of the institution not being adequate to such an expenditure, has prevented their bringing the subject forward for consideration.

When there are funds and such an Appropriation is agreed upon, it may be a more proper time than now to consider whether *One* building could not be constructed to answer every purpose in preference to a number of small solitary buildings.

2. Separate floors for each sex in the present House.

We recommend this for adoption as far as practicable.

3. Relates to Labour, Exercise, and Amusement.

These are already practiced as far as we believe consistent with the Well ordering of such an Institution.

4. An Intelligent Man and Woman to attend the different Sexes to direct and show in their Amusements to divert their minds by Conversation, Reading, and obliging them to write upon subjects suggested to them by the Physicians.

A Man is already engaged for this Service as far as to direct and share in their Amusements, *And* as a separate enclosure is now paled in for the Women it no doubt will claim the Consideration of the managers whether a Female may not be usefully engaged to superintend the Women Patients. Both Sexes are allowed Books to read and the means of writing when they are believed to be in such a state of mind as to render them proper.

5. That no Visitor be permitted to converse with or even to see the Mad People, the Managers and Officers of the Hospital excepted, without an Order from the attending Physicians.

Except very near Connections, Visitors are not permitted to see or converse with such Patients.

6. That a number of feather Beds and hair mattresses with an Arm Chair be provided for the use of the cells of all those who pay a liberal price and whose grade of Madness is such as not to endanger any Injury being done to these Articles.

We do not understand that Objections were ever made to the Patients having feather beds and Mattresses, in proper Cases, but Greater Objections sometimes occur to such a regulation than the Injury which might be done to the Articles, such as furnishing them with the means of injuring themselves or others.

7. That each Cell be furnished with a Pan half filled with Water in order to absorb the fœtor from the Evacuations.

This is in part carried into effect and we suggest the propriety of furnishing each Cell in like Manner where it can be done with safety to the Patients.

Sad Case of
an Insane
Officer.

The last and touching paragraph of Dr. Rush's letter to the Board, just quoted, in which he alludes to the fact that it had pleased God to interest him personally in this subject, referred to the case of a relative, who was admitted to the Hospital on September 7, 1810, and died there on August 9, 1837, after a continuous hospital residence of twenty-seven years.

He had been a talented and popular lieutenant in the United States Navy. While stationed at New Orleans he fought a duel with his intimate friend, a brother officer, whom he killed. It is said the affair was caused by a light and thoughtless remark; that the speaker was really not to blame; but that the point of honor compelled him to meet his friend. From that time forward he was a case of melancholia; rejecting all companionship, and all friendship, and was, at times, very morose. He was a most confirmed peripatetic, walking the floor, to and fro, every day and almost all day, until the planks of the ward flooring and of a certain place upon the board-walk of the yard were worn into deep gutters; these were always called "Rush's Walk." Samuel Coates, in his manuscript book of hospital occurrences and philosophic memoranda as to the causes of insanity, tells the following anecdote:

The Barber on combing his hair pleasantly remarked to him that it was becoming quite Grey, "but never Mind:" added he, "Grey hairs are honourable, you know." "Yes," replied the patient emphatically, "And sometimes Honour makes Grey hairs."

Samuel Coates innocently writes down "Duelling" among his "Causes of Insanity" and cites the above case as a satisfying proof of his theory.

Anecdote by
Mr. Coates.

One of the quaintest anecdotes told by Samuel Coates relates how his father rescued him, in infancy, from his nurse, who had suddenly gone mad:

Tabitha Goforth was a Servant Maid in my father's family, for some time previous to his Death. She discovered symptoms of Derangement which made my father and Mother very uneasy. When I was not Six Weeks old, she took me in her Arms one morning, unobserved by them and Walked Off. I was soon Missed and the Bell Man was employ'd to cry her and me thro' Philada. the whole Day, to no purpose. After Night my father received information that a Woman was seen going to a house, with a young child, above Pool's Bridge. To this house he Went and finding the family in bed, he knocked at the Door, which wak'd them All Up—among the rest Tabitha who opened the Garret Window, where she was To Sleep. She call'd out—Who's there? My Father answe'd T'is me, wheres the child? Here he is (say'd Tabitha, reaching me thro' the open Window) Catch him!—My Father was very much frightened and yet possessed enough Presence of Mind to tell her she had better drop me out of the back Window, which she attempted; but was Met in crossing the Stair Case by one of the family, who removed me out of her hands and deliver'd me to my father.

Thus my Life was saved in my infancy. Within the year they put her in the hospital in Market Street—the house of the late John Kinsey, next to the Corner of 6th Street, which was the first hospital in Phila. opened for Maniacs—from thence she was remov'd to the Pennsylvania hospital, as soon as it was erected, and Died in it.

On March 25, 1822, a plan for an improved method of warming the Lunatic Cells having been submitted, it was ordered that the Committee make the experiment. “And as the late Josiah Hewes bequeathed four hundred dollars to this Institution for the express purpose of making solid improvements in the house, it is further ordered that the amount be placed in the hands of the Committee of Economy to be expended in the more effectual warming of the apartments.”

An experiment to be made to more effectually warm cells of Insane.

How this was accomplished is not now known ; but eleven years afterward, on January 28, 1833, it is recorded that an experiment was to be made of heating six of the cells by a continuous flue and pipe from the basement to the upper story.

From this period the Hospital was doubtless comfortably heated in all the departments.

On June 24, 1822, when

A written report was received from the Committee appointed on the subject of the indiscriminate visitation of the House, which after deliberation was postponed for further Consideration. The Committee of Economy are in the interim charged to have a Venitian Door fixed at the entrance of the Cells on the Ground Floor of the Hospital. And another at the entrance to the Cells on the Second story at the Northern side of the Western Wing, for the purpose of secluding from the view of Strangers.

Measures to exclude Insane from view of Strangers.

This was done ; the employees were directed to keep these doors closed and it was ordered that no visitor should enter the department for insane, unless accompanied by a Manager, a physician of the house, treasurer of the same, or by the steward.

In order to further check the curious visitation of the insane patients, the rule was adopted to increase the fee for admission to the house from twelve and a half to twenty-five cents, and the gate-keeper to inform visitors that they were not permitted to enter the insane departments.

Admission fee increased to prevent curious Visitation of Insane Patients.

These extracts from the records are evidence of the fact that the Managers adopted every expedient and used all possible effort to render the institution as comfortable for the patients as the circumstances of these early periods would admit.

Communica-
tion from
Wm. G. Malin
on the Treat-
ment of the
Insane.

A communication addressed to the Managers in 1828, entitled "Remarks on the present state of the Pennsylvania Hospital and a plea for the necessity of providing a separate asylum for the insane," by the Clerk and Librarian, William G. Malin, is interesting as illustrating the advanced ideas on the subject of treatment of the insane, at the Pennsylvania Hospital. On account of its historical value it was republished in the Annual Report of the State Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, in 1884. The following extracts will give the tenor of the article :

"The Pennsylvania Hospital was founded at a period when the cure of insanity and the comfort of its irrecoverable victims were less studied than they have since been, and its arrangements were far from perfect ; yet, if we take into consideration the models offered by the then existing institutions and the general state of knowledge on the treatment and cure of insanity, we must admit, in justice to the worthy founders of the Hospital, that it was constructed and regulated on the best known principles. A reference to its subsequent history will prove that its Managers have endeavored to keep pace with the progress of modern improvement. Humanity has ever pervaded their counsels. The comfort of the unfortunate beings committed to their care has been regarded by them with deep interest, and they have always been disposed to listen to any practical suggestion for its increase. Neither has this interesting portion of their charge been neglected by the distinguished men who have filled, with so much credit, the medical offices of the institution. In particular, the philosophic mind of the venerable Rush, powerfully attracted by domestic misfortune, was long and anxiously devoted to the consideration and improvement of the moral and medical treatment of the insane. Thus, for a long series of years, have the Managers and Physicians of this Hospital successfully labored to deserve that praise whose public expression they have never courted. There are, however, disadvantages, not, we believe, unconsidered or unestimated in aught except their urgency, connected with the public situation and contracted space occupied by their buildings which no system of management may hope to obviate, which preclude the possibility of keeping up a salutary discipline, and which have long pointed out the ultimate necessity of removing the insane patients to a more favorable situation. * * *

"Exercise of the body is universally allowed to be necessary to its health, and will, no less generally, be admitted to have also a salutary influence upon the mind. We have daily opportunities of observing how much it conduces to mental tranquillity. But labor, to be beneficial, must be in some measure suited to the rank and prejudices of

the patient. Insanity which admits of cure is seldom more than partial and, while some of your patient's faculties are disengaged from the grasp of his judgment and incapable of their legitimate application, he retains the full command of others ; it will not, therefore, be proper to treat such an individual as though he were totally irrational. Servile domestic offices are usually considered degrading, and are calculated, in a majority of instances, to do more injury, by wounding the feelings of the individual, than any advantage to the bodily health can overbalance.

“Agricultural labors, on the contrary, are associated with independent and ennobling ideas, and are considered as reflecting honor, rather than disgrace, even upon the man of fortune. Such a distinction ought not to be lightly treated, as everything which encourages a proper self-respect is useful in promoting, and, on the other hand, whatever unnecessarily attacks even the prejudices of your patient tends to diminish, his chance of recovery. Some persons may, indeed, argue that madmen ought to be subdued ; that their high spirit should be broken ; and it is certainly possible, in many instances, to coerce a very insane man into a state of quiescent obedience, and make him almost as subservient as a piece of machinery ; but such a man is not cured ; on the contrary, the few faculties left him are depraved ; the whole man is degraded, and his restoration rendered tenfold more problematical by the process. Before subjecting a human being to such discipline, try it upon a spirited horse ; break his spirit—inspire him with fear—subdue him thoroughly—and who would wish to possess so dogged an animal ?

“It may be asked, why not employ the insane in some species of manufacture ? Now, it is much easier to ask the question than it would be found to devise any employment of this nature at once proper, healthful, and safe. Supposing, however, for a moment, the possibility of employing these patients in some other than field labor ; let us inquire what facilities the Hospital presents for their recreation and proper separation into classes.

“In the country, the excursions of patients, in a proper state, need not be bounded by the extent of the premises, but small parties, under the guidance of an attendant, might walk into the surrounding country ; in such excursions, a variety of objects would tend to awaken attention, and engage, at least, the observing faculties, while the exercise and fresh air contributed to refresh and invigorate the body. * * *

“Is classification desirable ? How can it be effected while more than 100 persons of both sexes, and every grade of insanity, are crowded into the west wing of the Hospital, and while the space they

occupy, including their airing-grounds, is less than three-quarters of an acre? * * *

“The great publicity of the Hospital is, also, an evil of no small magnitude; its situation, independently of its connection with a Hospital for the sick, is such as must defeat all attempts at a proper seclusion of its unfortunate inmates. The morbid curiosity displayed by a majority of the visitors to the Hospital is astonishing, and their pertinacity in attempting, and fertility in pretexts and expedients, to gain admission to the ‘mad people’ is no less so. Even females who have tears to bestow on tales of imaginary distress, are importunate to see a raving madman, and do not hesitate to wound the diseased mind by the gaze of idle curiosity, by impertinent questions, and thoughtless remarks, forgetting that alienation of mind is seldom more than partial, and that many of these unfortunates may be as keenly sensible to insult or exposure as the most perfectly sane individuals. Visitors whose only pretext is curiosity, if strangers to the house, do not so frequently gain admission into the insane department of the Hospital, unaccompanied by some of its residents, as formerly; but when it is considered that every person in any way connected with the institution, from its cellar to its cupola, has friends or acquaintances whose visits cannot but be injurious or improper, at any time, or to any patient; it may be well conceived that the total amount of inconvenience from this source is considerable. * * *

“An asylum situated a few miles from the city would not be a convenient lounge for idlers. It would only be resorted to by those who really felt an interest for its inmates, and this is a class who might substitute weeks of absence for days, with advantage to all parties.

“The admission of cases of mania from intemperance has a mischievous effect upon the insane, and ought to be discontinued in a new asylum. In their delirium, their cries alarm and excite other patients until the house resounds with noise. In a state of convalescence, their impatience of restraint furnishes frequent examples of insubordination to add to the effect of their precepts, and their hospital career is often closed by a practical exemplification of the means of elopement. This is, in fact, a class giving and exciting more trouble than the really insane—a class requiring active medical treatment alone, and which ought never to be admitted into an asylum for the insane, except only, when confirmed idiocy or insanity has supervened. To expect a radical cure of habits of intemperance to result from mere confinement is vain and hopeless. All experience proves that this is a field in which the laborer can only reap disappointment. * * *

“ Having shown that the present situation of the insane is replete with inconvenience and evil, and that the vacuum occasioned by their removal from the Hospital may be readily and profitably occupied, let us proceed to inquire what are the principal objections which may be urged against that measure. And here it may be permitted us to observe that a confined situation in a city is so manifestly improper for a lunatic asylum that few would argue in its favor was it not already occupied. Many, however, will assist in the support of an existing evil who would have recoiled from its creation. Such may contend that the Hospital, situated in a large open space, unites the advantages of a country atmosphere with the peculiar conveniences of the city. * * *

“ The founders of existing asylums for those afflicted with mental maladies do not appear to have been sufficiently impressed with the importance of providing for their *cure*. Unfortunately to *secure* seems to have been, in most instances, a paramount consideration. A proper classification of the patients is everywhere admitted to be of the first importance, yet nowhere has sufficient provision been made for effecting it. Other radical defects exist in nearly all institutions of this kind. In fact, it is not too much to assert that no existing asylum is worthy to be received as a complete model. Circumstances, therefore, invite the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital to place themselves upon a proud eminence by achieving a glorious advance in the sacred cause of humanity. The reflections which a review of the errors of their predecessors and contemporaries will suggest to their enlightened minds will enable them to found an asylum for the *cure* of insanity in which this great object shall not succumb to splendid ostentation or sordid economy—an asylum which shall prove a lasting monument of their wisdom, benevolence, and public spirit.”

In a subsequent communication on the subject of the employment of the insane, sixty years ago, Mr. Malin, shows the same broad view of the subject, and from this we quote the following paragraphs. It was sent to the Managers December, 1834 :

“ The employment of the male insane patients has never been general, although attempts have frequently been made to introduce some species of useful industries, which, for a time, and with individual patients, have been partially successful, and, apparently at least, useful. But nothing has yet been introduced in which the patients could be generally, usefully, and continuously occupied.

Mr. Malin's
Suggestions
concerning
Employment
of the Insane.

“ The following are occupations which have been attempted :

“ Making straw or sea-grass hats—several patients became tolerably expert in plaiting, and *one* succeeded in making hats. This bade

Occupations
for the
Insane.

fair to be useful, but was not fostered. The material was furnished at individual expense, and with its supply the manufacture also ceased.

"Silk-culture was tried one season. Very few of the patients would handle the caterpillar, but many assisted in gathering and preparing the leaves and in feeding the insect. This occupation would have been continued, but we had to go nearly two miles for mulberry leaves, we found that the patients had not sufficient steadiness for reeling silk, and, at that time, there was no market for the cocoons.

"Shoe-making and segar-making have been practiced, occasionally, when we have had shoemakers or tobacconists in the house who have been willing to work.

"Weaving has been attempted, but not very successfully, with the large loom. The weaving of fringe, however, still continues in our list of employments, and a little is occasionally produced.

"Cutting and sewing rags for rag carpets is a standing occupation. Sometimes tow has been spun for chain, (by the women), but not lately.

"Formerly, several respectable-looking carpets were prepared in the house. A quantity of low-priced wool was purchased, which was cleaned, picked, carded, and spun, and the yarn dyed in the house. But nothing of the kind has been done for some years.

"Sawing and splitting wood, when 600 to 700 cords per year were used, gave employment chiefly to old, permanent patients; benefiting them merely as far as appetite and rest were concerned. This has not a very good substitute in the necessary labor amongst the coal, which is dirty and disagreeable.

"House-work, such as scrubbing floors, assisting the nurses, cooks, and other domestics in their work, cleaning knives, etc., furnishes steady occupation to a few patients of both sexes.

"The hair mattresses used in the house are made by one of the keepers. The hair, being bought on the rope, is picked and prepared for use by patients.

"The filling-up of the yards in the west portion of the square—some years since—furnished occupation, in wheeling the earth some distance, to several patients; two appeared to be very much benefited by this species of labor, which has also been strongly recommended by Dr. Knight, who has charge of an asylum near Lancaster, in England. In general, we have no means of employing our patients in out-door labors.

"The women are chiefly occupied in sewing; occasionally a little spinning and knitting is done by them. And a few, as already mentioned, are employed in house-work.

"A principal reason why some of the above-named occupations have been abandoned has been the want of some person of intelligence and ingenuity to take an interest in and direct the labors of the patients. Under present arrangements, this cannot be expected, as the superintendents of the Pennsylvania Hospital have so many other duties to attend to (and it is the same with the physicians) that they can give little more to this department than such a general supervision as is absolutely necessary to secure proper treatment and attention on the part of the attendants. * * *

"With regard to amusements, we have had in-doors, books, chess, draughts, backgammon, battledores, the graces, dumb-bells, and music. Of the latter we have, at present, a piano, harmonicon, flutes, and a violin. Out of doors we have had nine-pins, quoits, and velocipede. The two former are still in use. The quoits afford a good means of exercise, but require to be used with caution, and ought not to be lying around when not in use. It is very seldom, indeed, that one of the patients will designedly injure another, but accidents from carelessness may easily happen with quoits. Nine-pins afford an excellent exercise, which, with a set of smaller balls, may be enjoyed by females also, and, in a properly constructed alley, accidents can very rarely occur. We have tried a set of nine-pins and balls of stuffed leather, but found playing with them a dull affair; it is true, there was no danger attending their use, but then there was no noise of the rolling ball and rattling pin, not much exercise, and no fun. The patients were consequently very soon tired of them. The velocipedes being worn out, were abandoned here, as elsewhere, like the kaleidoscope, and yet one of the former might be occasionally useful for exercise, and one of the latter for amusement. Do they deserve to be entirely forgotten?

Amusements
of the Insane.

"The amusements of patients, equally with their employments, require the regulation and encouragement of a superintendent. Left with the patients and servants merely, amusements of almost any kind become, for a time, a business, one might say a rage; they are followed up unreasonably, until, after a while, satiety follows, and all parties subside into downright indolence. This has been the case here, almost invariably, and particularly with regard to in-door amusements.

"With respect to carriage riding, I have seen no very special effects from it; it is, however, very agreeable to many of the patients, and is so far useful that it gratifies them, and promotes cheerfulness. As an exercise or remedial means, I am disposed to think much more highly of riding on horseback, which has certainly been of service in the few instances in which it has been tried at the hospital.

"Of the nine-pin alley and quoits, a favorable opinion has already been expressed.

"The graces afford a gentle, salutary exercise, which battledores, to beginners especially, afford in a somewhat greater degree.

"Foot-ball would, I should judge from old experience, be a dangerous game; far too exciting for those patients who might be induced to engage in it.

"Archery also appears as though it might be safe. At any rate, it would require to be permitted with much caution.

"As to the keeping of poultry, pigeons, etc., it seems to me that there can be but one opinion. I love to see a patient adopt some animate pet, if it be but a mouse; it appears to have a humanizing and happy influence; attention gives to the insane an occupation and interest in something out of themselves and their delusions, while, in their isolated situation, it is a source of pleasure to feel that some creature is dependent upon them for its comfort, and perhaps, in return, loves them.

"With regard to a gymnasium, I can only say that it appears as though such a means of exercise, so arranged as to preserve patients from dangerous positions or elevations, must prove highly useful. That properly indulged in, as they would be under the direction of a physician, gymnastic exercises are highly conducive to the health and vigor of the body there can be no doubt, and that a sound state of mind is often, in a very great degree, dependent upon a sound state of the body, is equally unquestionable."

Evolution
in the
Care and
Treatment
of the
Insane.

Modern reform¹ in the care of the insane in England began at The York Retreat in 1792, under the leadership of William Tuke, and was initiated in France by Pinel in the year 1795. Although there is a correspondence in the direction in which these great reformers labored, it does not appear that either was acquainted with the work of the other. The essentials of the great reforms proposed were based upon the recognition of insanity as a disease to be treated and managed by physicians; the prominent changes being the adoption of humane measures, the abolition of abuses and of all harsh measures of restraint; the employment of attendants, and the erection of improved accommodation. This movement may be said to have indicated the earliest beginnings of the study of mental disease in England and France.

¹ Obligations are due to Dr. John B. Chapin, Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent of the Department for the Insane, for contributing a review of the work of the Insane Department, from 1840 to the present date, which constitutes the remaining portion of this section.

Forty-one years prior to the great work undertaken by Tuke and Pinel, or in the year 1751, the Petition was presented, to the Provincial Legislature of Pennsylvania, representing "that with the numbers of people the number of lunatics or persons distempered in mind" had increased, also affirming the great need existing for the proper care of the insane, and that many people of this class might be cured and restored to usefulness.

The
Pennsylvania
Hospital
the Pioneer.

The law creating the Pennsylvania Hospital was the pioneer attempt in America to create a hospital for the care and treatment of the insane, and it is a noteworthy fact that at that early date—forty-one years before the reform was begun by Tuke and Pinel—its founders recognized that insanity was a disease, and proposed to establish an institution, to be in fact, as well as in name, a hospital where the insane should be treated by physicians.

As has already been stated, such insane persons as were committed to the care of the Pennsylvania Hospital, from its opening in 1751 to 1841—a period of ninety years—were received at first in temporary quarters at the Hospital on Market Street, and subsequently in wards in the Pine Street Hospital building, standing in the square bounded by Spruce and Pine, and Eighth and Ninth Streets. During the latter portion of this period the insane were cared for in the west wing, which was specially prepared and assigned to this class of patients. Here they were attended by the resident house-staff and by physicians residing outside of the Hospital. Of the many distinguished physicians, who in various ways rendered valued medical and surgical services to the Hospital during this early period of its history, one stands out preëminently as an alienist and author. The name of Dr. Benjamin Rush must always be held in grateful remembrance for the signal service he performed for the insane during his connection with the Hospital, which lasted twenty-nine years. In the year 1812, while attending upon the wards devoted to the insane, Dr. Rush published his work, entitled "Medical Inquiries and Observations upon the Diseases of the Mind." Many of the principles and suggestions it contains for the moral management of the insane were far in advance of the practice of his day, and are worthy of commendation in the present age. He announced his belief that "diseases of the mind can be brought under the dominion of medicine by just theories of their seats and proximate causes." Although the principles of general medical practice then prevalent were applied to the treatment of the insane, and have been since much modified, he is justly and properly regarded as the father of psychological medicine in America. As professor of the practice of medicine

Dr. Rush's
Eminent
Services.

in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, he imparted freely of his knowledge and experience acquired in the wards of the Hospital, to the students who attended his lectures, and made many valuable contributions and suggestions calculated to promote the interests of the insane during his long term of service.

The
Hospital
in 1787.

A visitor to the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1787, who accompanied Dr. Rush in his regular visit through the wards, furnished the following account¹ of what he saw in the house, especially that part devoted to the insane, which has an interest at the present period :

"When we came to the Hospital, Dr. Clarkson left me, and went into the city on his son's horse. Young Mr. Clarkson conducted me into the hospital. Dr. Rush arrived in a few minutes after. This building is in the form, as you approach it from the city, of an inverted \perp . It is surrounded with a high wall, and has back of it a very large kitchen-garden. The door in the center opens into a large hall. On each end are apartments for the nurses, cooks, etc. We ascended the stairway out of this hall into another hall in the second story, at one end of which is a large room, which contains a fine medical library, where the Directors were sitting, and a smaller room, where the medicine is placed. On the opposite end are the apartments for the attending Physicians. The third story is formed in the same manner. On one side of this hall is the Museum, where there is a collection of skeletons and anatomies. . . . It is also furnished with a number of preparations and preservations relating to Physics and Surgery.

"After we had taken a view of the Museum, we returned to the upper Hall, where several Physicians and all the young students in Physic in the City were waiting. Dr. Rush then began his examination of the sick, attended by these gentlemen, which I judged to be between twenty and thirty. We entered the upper chamber of the sick, which is the leg of the \perp . It is a spacious room, finely ventilated with numerous large windows on both sides. There were two tiers of beds, with their heads toward the walls, and a chair and small table between them. The room was exceedingly clean and nice, the beds and bedding appeared to be of a good quality, and the most profound silence and order were preserved upon the Doctor's entering the room. There were only women and about forty in number. Dr. Rush makes his visits with a great deal of formality. He is attended by the Physician who gives him an account of every thing material since he saw them last, and by the Apothecary of the Hospital, who minutes his Prescriptions. In every case worthy of notice, he addresses the young Physicians, points out its nature, the probable tendency, and the reason for the mode of treatment which he pursues. On this occasion the Doctor was particularly attentive and complaisant to me, and seemed to consider me as a Physician.

"From this room we went to the next below it, which is in every respect similar. It is appropriated to the men. He began, as before, on one side, and went around the room. Every patient is on his own bed or chair. Most of the cases were chronic, many of them swellings and ulcerations, and some of them very singular ; but I have not time to describe them. Their dressings were all ready to be taken off and exposed to view the instant the Doctor came to them.

¹ From the Journal of Rev. Manasseh Cutler, Philadelphia in 1787, Vol. I, p. 253. *Memoirs of Matthew Clarkson, 1735-1800.* Phil. 1890.

These he imputed to their drinking spirituous liquors, and did not fail to remind them of it. He told me the greater proportion of his patients in the city were similar cases, and originated from the same cause. There were between forty and fifty in this room. We next took a view of the Maniacs. Their cells are in the lower story, which is partly underground. These cells are about ten feet square, made as strong as a prison. On the back part is a long entry, from which a door opens into each of them; in each door is a hole, large enough to give them food, etc., which is closed with a little door secured with strong bolts. On the opposite side is a window, and large iron grates within to prevent their breaking the glass. They can be darkened at pleasure. Here were both men and women, between twenty and thirty in number. Some of them have beds; most of them clean straw. Some of them were extremely fierce and raving, nearly or quite naked; some singing and dancing; some in despair; some were dumb and would not open their mouths; others incessantly talking. It was curious indeed to see in what different strains their distraction raged. This would have been a melancholy scene indeed, had it not been that there was every possible relief afforded them in the power of man. Every thing about them, notwithstanding the labor and trouble it must have required, was neat and clean. From this distressing view of what human nature is liable to, and the pleasing evidence of what humanity and benevolence can do, we returned to the room where the Directors were. . . . Such is the elegance of these buildings, the care and attention to the sick, the spacious and clean apartments, and the perfect order in every thing, that it seemed more like a palace than a hospital, and one would almost be tempted to be sick, if they could be so well provided for."

In a book on "Diseases of the Mind," by Dr. Rush, containing also some fugitive contributions from other physicians, are references to the medical treatment and management of the insane in private practice and in the Hospital, to which a brief reference may be made since it serves to show the practice of that day. In his view the remedies for general mania should be :

Treatment
and
Management
of Insane.

" I. Such as should be applied to the mind through the medium of the body, and

" II. Such as should be applied to the body through the medium of the mind."

The first remedy, he thought, should be blood-letting, and among the reasons given for this practice were that this "grade of madness" is an arterial disease, a great morbid excitement or inflammation of the brain; that an unrestrained appetite caused the blood vessels to be overcharged with blood; that it is important to relieve the congested brain before obstruction and disorganization takes place; and that experience has shown blood-letting to be attended with extraordinary success. Rules for blood-letting are given according to which twenty to forty ounces may be taken at once. Five cases are mentioned terminating favorably, from one of which two hundred ounces were taken during a period of two months, and from the other four hundred and seventy ounces by forty-seven bleedings, between June and April. Two mechanical contrivances were intro-

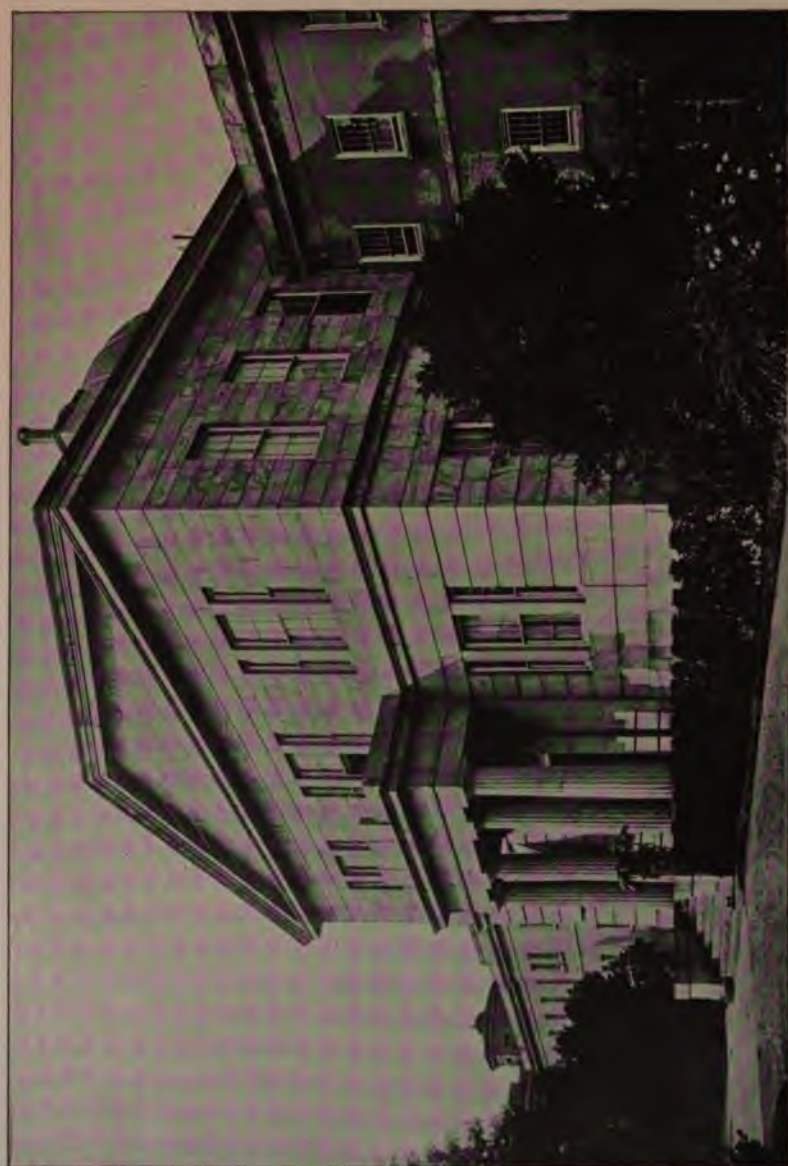
duced, one called a "gyrator," or revolving machine, to be used in Dr. Rush's "torpid madness." The head was placed at the greatest distance Suggestions. from the centre of motion and on revolving the "gyrator" the blood, by the centrifugal action was caused to go to the head and accelerate the action of the heart from seventy to one hundred and twenty beats in a minute. A chair called a "tranquilliser" was devised in which a patient might be confined. It was supposed to control the impetus of the blood toward the brain and, by lessening muscular action or reducing motor activity, to reduce the force and frequency of the pulse. A low diet, purges, emetics, cold and shower baths were also prescribed.



Dr. Rush's Tranquillising Chair.

All of these measures were supposed to exert an influence in some way upon the arterial circulation, and were directed with this sole object, which was believed to be essential to the successful treatment of the insane. It is easy at this day to understand how such means of treatment, even if sanctioned by the weight of professional authority, might become, as they actually did, in the hands of unskilled and unsympathetic keepers, a source of abuse and were therefore finally abandoned and prohibited.

All influences which could be exerted upon the body through the medium of the mind, by means of occupation, amusements, the excitement of the emotions, and those measures which in more recent times are embraced under the term of moral means in the treatment of the insane, received the consideration and approval of Dr. Rush.



FEMALE DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSANE.



FEMALE DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSANE.

His recorded views and recommendations were not only far in advance of his contemporaries, but they contain the earlier thoughts expressed upon a branch of the subject, which were destined to have a prominent and enduring place in modern treatment and in the administration of hospitals for the insane.

Dr. Rush's
Treatment of
the Insane.

While the depleting practice, such as was followed by Rush and his contemporaries, has long since been abandoned, it must be remembered that he had received instruction in the school of Edinburgh and imbibed there, and elsewhere, the principles which then governed physicians in their general practice and which he mainly followed in the treatment of the insane.

The plans of the Hospital were prepared by Isaac Holden, an architect who came from Manchester, England, in 1823, and practiced as an architect and builder in Philadelphia with his brother, from 1826 to 1838, when they returned to England.¹

Architect
of new
Hospital
Building
for the
Insane.

The new building in West Philadelphia was so far completed as to be ready for occupation on the first day of the year, 1841. The period of construction had extended over four years and six months. The amount expended was \$265,000. During 1841, the Contributors authorized the further erection of detached buildings—two for each sex—thirty-one feet north and south of the main hospital, and nearly on the line of its eastern front. These detached buildings were subsequently connected with the main hospital by an intervening ward and a connecting corridor. They were intended for patients who might be noisy or turbulent—no suitable provision having been made for the proper classification of this class in the original plan.

The first patients were received January 9th, 1841. Between that date and the 20th of the third month, ninety-three of the insane in the city were transferred to the new Hospital. Of all the officers of the Hospital of that year not one now survives and of the patients then transferred, only one is still living, having been con-

Transfer
of Patients
from
Pine Street
Hospital to
Department
for Insane.

¹ For the purpose of obtaining some information of the history of the plan made by Isaac Holden, a letter of inquiry in relation to it was addressed to his son, John Holden, of Manchester, who stated in reply: "As to the Hospital referred to I have always understood that the plan was obtained on a limited competition, one of the competitors being the late John Haviland and one other I believe named Strickland. I have a strong idea that the windows were made with iron sash bars instead of as was usual at that time—wood bars and iron outside bars in addition. I do not remember ever hearing what model or system he studied, but I should hardly think he had any information beyond what he could gather in America. I have compared the view of the old part of the Hospital with a drawing in my possession and they agree, and I assure you it is a great satisfaction to me to know that a building designed and (erected?) by my father so long since is in existence and still doing good work. I may say that after returning to England in 1838 the two brothers commenced practice in Manchester and one of their earliest works was the county lunatic asylum at Prestwick, near Manchester. I would have been much pleased could I have given you further information but unfortunately your request comes too late, as my father (Isaac) died in 1884, and my uncle in 1890."

tinuously under care for a period of fifty-three years. Until the year 1841, no extended report of the operations or manner of treatment of the insane in this Hospital had been made, nor had any attempt been made to collect facts and statistics. The usual annual report which had been published and presented to the Contributors at their meetings, showed the number of admissions and results, together with a financial statement of receipts and disbursements, the whole being spread upon a single printed sheet. At this period there was but a limited experience in the medical treatment of the insane, and the public generally had such knowledge of the subject only as might be gained by visits to jails and almshouses where the insane were detained. Prejudices were to be combatted and overcome; medical skill and thought, combined with the exercise and application of human sympathy, were to be concentrated upon a special class of cases; medical experience was to be accumulated; the public mind was to be educated and a humane sentiment was to be created in behalf of the insane. The Managers wisely considered that all of these objects might be promoted by the publication of an annual report which would show the operations of the year, present statistics and results, and discuss questions of treatment, management, plans of construction and the various problems that would arise from time to time in a field as yet comparatively unexplored. As these reports were issued annually, and were prepared by Dr. Kirkbride, from 1841 to 1883, they furnish the principal material for any history of its operations during this period.

The first report of the Department for the Insane was issued at the close of 1841. It is devoted to a brief sketch of its history, buildings, and operations. From this we learn that the government of the Hospital was vested in the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, elected annually by the Contributors. To this Board was entrusted the general management of its concerns; the selection of its officers and the regulation of the admission and discharge of patients. At the organization of the Hospital, the Managers elected a physician, an assistant physician, a steward, and a matron—assigning to each the duties usually performed by such officers. This basis of an organization has been followed to the present time, the staff being enlarged as the exigencies of the service required.

Better results from improved condition of Insane. The expectations that the opening of the new Hospital would be followed by an increase of admissions, by an improvement in the condition of the patients, with better results than had been attained under the previous system of care, began to be realized at an early date. For a period of five years prior to the opening of the new

Department of the Hospital, the average annual number of admissions was sixty-six. At the end of the second year after opening the new Hospital, the admissions for the year amounted to one hundred and twenty-three. For corresponding periods there was an increase of sixty-four in the average number under care ; and an increase of thirty-nine in the number of recoveries. These results are to be fairly attributed to the extension of the means of usefulness of the corporation, by the erection of a distinct hospital for the insane and an enlargement of the means of relieving an increased amount of human suffering.

As the time lengthens since the opening of the new wards, it is a subject of increasing interest so ascertain the nature of some of the earlier questions that presented themselves to the Managers and the Physician and superintendent. The second annual report is devoted to the removal of erroneous views upon the whole subject of insanity, and gross and prejudiced opinions regarding the treatment pursued, as well as to the following topics : The Importance of Early Treatment, which is stated to be well understood by professional men, but not fully appreciated by the friends of patients ; The Economy of Treatment in the First Stage ; The Visits of Friends and general Visitation ; Avoidance of Deception in Treating the Insane ; Outline of Treatment pursued ; The use of Restraint ; the Qualifications of Attendants ; Charity Patients received. These various topics were fully discussed in this and succeeding reports. They embodied the principles upon which the Hospital was to be managed and were the means of laying the broad and humane foundations upon which its internal administration was to be conducted and the public confidence assured. The subjects of the treatment of insanity and the use of mechanical restraint, are given a proper prominence. Insanity is recognized as a disease due to physical derangement, which may be removed by medical treatment, although no specifics for the disease are known. General depletion by bleeding might be considered necessary in the commencement of a case, but it has rarely been resorted to because it had been amply employed before the patient reached the hospital. A note of warning occurs, that medical men would do well to prevent the prejudices of friends from leading them to pursue a course of treatment by bleeding, a treatment that might be proper for inflammation of the brain, but which, if long persisted in, in cases of insanity, can hardly fail to produce serious and irreparable injury. A low diet is required only for states of physical disease ; but for the majority an invigorating one has been found most advantageous. No less stress is laid upon the *moral* treatment of the insane. It embraces

Principles
on which
Department
is conducted.

Medical
and
Moral
Treatment
of Insane.

Insanity
a Disease
amenable
to Medical
Treatment.

Moral
Treatment
of the
Insane.

an extensive range and in every case is advantageous, while in some it is sufficient alone to effect a cure. The construction and architectural arrangements—the furniture—the number and kind of persons employed—minutest details in the regulations—exercise in the open air—occupation and amusements—all have something to do with it. The moral treatment, or management, of the insane embraces all means calculated to substitute mild measures, kindness and sympathy, in place of an inflexible, rigid system of internal discipline to which all are expected to strictly conform, which so often prevails in public institutions. It was with this object in view that the interior of the Hospital was made as attractive as its means would permit—that trees were planted about the grounds, pleasant walks and roads laid out; walks to the country and to places of interest in the city planned—all of which were in the direction of increased personal liberty and calculated to convert the thoughts of patients from their distracting delusions into healthy channels of action.

Attendants
should
be the
Companions
of Insane.

It was urged that attendants should not be “keepers” only, in their relations to the insane, but attendants and companions. Much stress was laid upon the importance of mildness and kindness in the care of the insane as substitutes for the use of mechanical restraints and confinement in strong rooms. The year 1792, which witnessed the noble labors of Pinel in striking off the chains of maniacs and abolishing the abuses which existed in the French asylums, was also the period at which members of the Society of Friends in England, united in establishing the “Retreat” at York, which has since been so justly distinguished, and from which, soon after its foundation, emanated a code of *moral* treatment and mildness which even at this day can hardly be surpassed. From the active interest felt in the Pennsylvania Hospital by members of the same religious body—the mild and rational system pursued at the Retreat was soon adopted in this institution—long, indeed, before a radical reform was more than thought of in many of the establishments of a similar kind in other parts of Great Britain. While absolute non-restraint was not announced as a dogma, actual restraint was seldom resorted to; and, indeed, several patients who had been restrained for years before their admission to the Hospital, were, under the new system, with its better facilities for classification, cared for, without a resort to such severe measures, and wholly cured.

Mild and
Rational
System
followed in
Pennsylvania
Hospital.

Tabulated
Statistics
in Annual
Reports.

Another feature of the earliest report was the preparation of tables of statistics which were likely to have an importance in ascertaining definite results and facts. Although additional tables have been prepared, the original tables have been carried forward from year to year.

The various topics that are presented and discussed in the earliest reports with such candor and assurance, convey to the minds of readers of the present day, the impression that the gravity of the responsibility was appreciated to a degree that may well excite surprise and admiration. They contained a code of principles which were to become a guide in the conduct of the affairs of the Hospital in later years and were calculated to bring the treatment of the insane within the domain of medical science, and to elevate the standard of custodial care to a higher plane. They have to-day a recognized place and force in the administration of every hospital throughout the country. So important were these principles regarded that they were reiterated in succeeding reports in order that the community, in which the Hospital was located, might be thoroughly impressed and assured. Popular errors respecting insanity were also met and combatted. The doctrine that insanity was a visitation of wrath and vengeance, or a reproach, was opposed. It was urged that the brain, like the lungs or other organs of the body, was liable to disease. As it was a common thing, for the treatment of various accidents and ills of life, to create hospitals, involving the erection of costly buildings and the employment of expensive means of treatment, it was especially proper that disorders of the brain should be so treated. A special plea was made that such institutions be called hospitals, and the name *Hospital* was properly affixed to the new institution, for the second time in this country, in order that a name, familiar to all as a place for healing, might popularly designate its character and purpose.

At an early period in the history of the Department for the Insane, the diversion of patients by various methods received the attention of Dr. Kirkbride. In 1845, a systematic effort was made to add, to the diversions they already enjoyed, a course of instruction by means of lectures. For this purpose a room was prepared with a stage, seats, and other fixtures for a lecture-room, and a beginning was made toward a collection of apparatus and illustrations. On two evenings of every week an audience of about one hundred patients assembled, listening with marked propriety to the different subjects brought to their notice.

Not only the selection of attendants had received attention, but their regular instruction was now proposed upon the nature of their duties—embracing some general views of the nature of insanity—the principles which should regulate their intercourse with patients and each other—the proper mode of proceeding in difficult cases, and such other matters as would be likely to give them a just sense of the importance and responsibility of their calling.

Annual
Reports.

Code of
Principles
which govern
the Hospital.

Popular
Delusions
as to
Insanity.

Insanity a
Disease,
requiring
Hospital
treatment.

Amusement
Hall for
Patients.

Nurse
Training
School.

Increased appreciation of the Hospital as shown in annual admissions.

During the first five years succeeding the opening of this department, the annual admissions had increased from 83 to 177; and the whole number treated in one year from 176 to 328. While the recoveries during the last twelve years, previous to the removal of the insane from the city, had been three hundred, the number of recoveries, during the five years succeeding the removal, was three hundred and thirteen. These results were regarded as extremely gratifying, as showing an increasing appreciation of the work of the institution, the results every year confirming the wisdom of the change that had been made. A glance at the financial results for the same period show that this part of the administration had prospered as well as its departments for the sick and injured.

The expenditures from 1841 to 1845 were \$128,908.09, and the receipts during the same period were \$105,752.89.

Free Patients.

The amount expended on free patients during the first period of five years after 1841, was \$28,621.06. The amount expended during the same period by the Hospital in the city on free patients was at least \$55,000—the total amount expended on the indigent patients in the two departments was \$83,621.06.

Additional Buildings authorized.

On May 11, 1846, a Committee on Additional Buildings, appointed to take in consideration a communication from Dr. Kirkbride, reported :

That they approve of the plans recently laid before the Board by Dr. Kirkbride and consider his reasoning, as to the importance of this addition to the Insane Institution as a proper appointment of wards among the different classes of its inmates, as conclusive.

The North wing, devoted to men, was so overcrowded in 1846, that the Managers authorized additions to be made on the north and south sides of the north, or men's, lodge, as being the most convenient position for the purpose. This additional accommodation was completed and occupied in 1847. It united the North lodge with the main hospital structure.

North Wing extended. Detached Cottage Built.

Occasional requests had been made for separate and private accommodation for a single patient, somewhat detached from the main edifice. The proposition was approved by the Managers and an enlightened and liberal gentleman, from another State, participating in some of these views and anxious that a friend might have the benefit of such a residence during the existence of her mental disorder, contributed the sum of five hundred dollars towards the construction of such a structure. This liberal act led to the construction of a cottage, which for many years was devoted to the use of one, or two patients.

The crowded state of the wards for women, a steady increase in the demands for admission, the want of proper means of classification, and the great convenience which had followed the additions made to the men's lodge, led the Managers to authorize the construction of two wards, one south and one north of the women's lodge, to conform in all respects to the plan that had been carried out at the north end of the men's wards. This addition was occupied in the year 1849, and with the other parts of the Department, furnished accommodation in the aggregate for two hundred and twenty patients, and this was looked upon at the time as the completion of the whole plan.

Two additional Wards erected for Female patients.

This formative period of the Department is notable also for the erection of a museum building and reading-room, the gift of interested friends. This building became the repository of specimens of

North Museum and Reading-room Erected by Private Contributions.



Reading-Room.

natural history, minerals, shells, etc., and was also intended as a reading-room and place for retirement. Other suggestions for adding to the contentment and mental occupation were put in practical operation. Reading and sewing classes were formed and persons employed to lead them. Books, to the number of eleven hundred volumes, had been collected and placed on shelves accessible to patients. All of these means were properly regarded as progressive steps in the treatment of the insane.

At the close of the year 1851, the Pine Street Hospital had completed its first century of charitable work, and the department for the insane the first decennial period of its history. The Managers were

Hospital Completes its First Century of Charitable Work.

now able to congratulate themselves upon the successful completion of their original plans, the organization and successful administration of this Department, its gratifying results, and the public confidence it enjoyed. It was already making its influence felt in behalf of the interests of the insane throughout the State and from beyond the borders of the Commonwealth came frequent visitors and officials anxious to study its operations. Principles of medical treatment and administration, which had been adopted after being tried and found to be excellent, were returning good fruit. Of the Managers who were connected with the Pine Street Hospital in 1836, when the cornerstone of the new Department was laid, but a single one was still connected with the institution. Even of all the members of the board, which acted at the organization of the Department, there were but two remaining in connection therewith at the expiration of ten years. Amid all the changes in the Board of Managers, however, there had been no change in the excellent principles and purposes that were sought to be established, nor in the hearty interest felt by its members, nor in the enlightened spirit with which every suggestion had been met and carried out.

It was a fitting period to survey and note the good work of a hundred years. The founding of the Hospital was suitably commemorated by a centennial address delivered by Dr. George B. Wood, June 10, 1851. In this address there was presented a history of the Hospital to this date, with an allusion to the events leading to the creation of a separate department for the insane. As an extract has already been taken from the notes of a traveller and inserted in a previous page of this historical account, of what he observed of the state of the wards of the Hospital in 1787 on the occasion of a visit in company with Dr. Benjamin Rush, so it is a satisfaction to quote from the address of Dr. Wood his impressions derived from a visit to the new Department sixty-four years later.

Impressions
derived from
a Visit to the
Department
for Insane.

A visit to the Department for the insane will amply repay any one who either loves the beauties of nature or the still greater beauties of beneficence in orderly, efficient, and extensive action. Around the house are pleasure grounds, of more than forty acres in extent, of finely diversified surface, adorned with grass, shrubbery and trees with a small wood enclosed, and from various points commanding agreeable views. Neat, isolated buildings are seen here and there, intended for the amusement or employment of the inmates or for other purposes connected with their well-being. In the midst arises a noble edifice, imposing by its magnitude, striking by its architectural character, arranged internally with every attention to healthfulness and comfort, where everything is exquisitely clean, everything in order, and a refreshing atmosphere of kindness, cheerfulness and all the gentler virtues seem to breathe peacefully through hall, saloon, and chamber. Scattered about the ground, in the different apartments of the main building, or in the out-houses, you encounter persons walking, conversing, reading or variously occupied, neatly and often handsomely dressed, to whom as you pass you receive an introduction as in ordinary social life; and you find yourself not unfrequently quite at a loss to determine whether the persons met with are

really the insane, or whether they may not be visitors or officials in the establishment. From this scene of comfort, of amending health, of cheerful hopefulness, your minds wander back to the days of cells, prisons, chains and the lash ; when the eye was offended with rags and filth, the ear wounded by yells, screams and imprecations, and the heart pained by the images of despair around it ; and you thank Heaven that you have been permitted to live in these times ; you bless the hearts, the heads and the hands which suggested, conceived and executed all this glorious work of beneficence ; and you feel your own hearts swelling with a consciousness of the increased elevation and dignity of human nature itself. Surely no outlay of money is to be regretted which has led to such results.

Evidence of the interest felt by friends in promoting the comfort of patients, and in supplementing the means designed for the entertainment and moral treatment of patients, appear in all the yearly reports. Acknowledgments were regularly made to numerous persons for thoughtful gifts, concerts, lectures, readings, etc., which could not have been provided from its own resources. They had a secondary effect of exciting in the minds of many persons a sympathetic and intelligent interest.

Gifts of Friends add to the Entertainment and Moral Treatment of the Insane.

There was no abatement of improvements and minor additions as the means permitted. New walks and roads were planned and made ; summer-houses were located and erected to afford rest and shelter, as well as permit of views beyond the grounds. The extension of the city gas mains led to the introduction of gas as a substitute for oil lamps in 1852 ; and in 1854, the steam-heating plant was so extended that this method of warming buildings, then but seldom resorted to, became a substitute for the hot-air furnaces. These important changes tended to add much to the safety of the buildings from fire and materially increased the comfort of the patients.

Improvements, etc., which Promote the Comfort of Patients.

The range of lectures, with lantern slides, held three times weekly, was extended and Sunday was observed by a suspension of unnecessary labor and the assembly of patients to attend some religious exercises deemed appropriate to the day and place.

Lectures with Lantern Slides.

Notwithstanding the addition to the original plan that had been made by the erection of four wards—two for men and two for women—the added accommodation was fully occupied during 1851. For several months of this year the wards were inconveniently crowded. During the year 1852 the daily average number under treatment was 224. The relief which had been expected to be afforded from the opening of the new State Asylum at Harrisburg, during this year, was not realized. In 1853, the daily average was 229, and applications for admission, to the number of fifty, were declined.

Wards Overcrowded—Expected Relief not Realized.

In his report for 1853, Dr. Kirkbride wrote as follows :

All our experience goes to show that any material extension of the buildings of the present Hospital is undesirable ; but at this time, I deem it important for the best interests of the afflicted, that the increased accommodations that are required for the insane should be provided under the auspices of that noble

Separate Building for Male Patients Suggested.

charity, which, more than a century ago, began the great work in America, and which has ever since conducted its important trust in a manner to command the confidence of the entire community.

The plan for effecting this object which has long since been suggested to my own mind, and which I now desire to place on record, for the consideration of others, is, that a new hospital, replete with every modern discovery, and all the improvements suggested by a large experience, and capable of accommodating two hundred male patients, should be erected on the seventy acres of land now comprising the farm of this institution, and directly west of the present inclosed pleasure grounds; while the present buildings, with everything included within our external wall, should be given up for the exclusive use of a similar number of females.

Association of
Sexes not an
Advantage.

It was urged that no special advantage existed in the association of the sexes in the same building, but that there were many actual disadvantages. The separation would give to each sex enlarged liberty, freedom of movement with greater privacy, while the grounds furnished an unexceptional site for the new structure. For several years the wards had been crowded and applications had been declined.

Additional
Provision
Required
to Accom-
modate the
Insane.

There was not in the city or State sufficient provision for the number of insane then out of hospitals, without taking into consideration the expected requirements incident to the annual increase of population. It had been the broad and liberal policy of the Managers not only to conduct a hospital for the sick and injured, but to receive for care and treatment the insane at a time when no other provision was made for them by the city or State. On account of the limited facilities of the parent institution, a separate department had been created in the vicinity of the city, and now (1854) at another period of its history, it was again confronted with the embarrassments of over-crowded wards and the necessity of turning from its doors many worthy persons for whom admission was sought. It was not probable that any other organization or institution would come forward to undertake to supply their needs.

It is truly a scheme of benevolence, which interferes with no existing charity. It provides for a form of human suffering, which can in no other mode be properly treated. It is looked to for relief by every class and calling when mental disease occurs.

Erection
of a New
Building, and
Separation
of Sexes
approved by
Managers.

The plan of putting up an entirely new building, and then separating the sexes, received at once the approbation of the Managers and subsequently of the large body of Contributors who attended their annual meeting a few months after (1853) and under whose authority a committee was appointed to aid in procuring the necessary subscriptions. An appeal to the public, urging the importance of the new hospital building, and soliciting aid to secure its early accomplishment, was soon after issued, and liberal subscriptions from many of our best and most charitable citizens were promptly received. Although circumstances prevented any general call being made at that time, there was every indication that the object would be liberally responded to, and that the community fully sympathized with the movement.



MALE DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSANE.

Department
for Males
founded.

The following articles were placed in a glass jar with ground glass stopper, which was deposited in the cavity of the granite block, of which the corner-stone is made. The opening in the stone is covered by a piece of marble carefully cemented, and on this a heavy piece of granite is laid. The corner-stone is placed in the southeast corner of the centre building and about four feet below the surface.

Articles deposited in the corner-stone :

1. One half eagle,	} Gold.	One dollar,	} Silver.
One quarter eagle,		One half dollar,	
One dollar,		One quarter dollar,	
		One dime,	
One cent,	} Copper.	One half dime,	
One half cent,		One three cent piece,	

All being coins of the United States and of the Coinage of 1856.

2. Copies of the newspapers of the day.
3. Some account of the Pennsylvania Hospital, containing a copy of its Charter, and other documents connected with its early history.
4. Reports of the Department for the Insane for the years 1853, 1854 and 1855, by Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D.
5. The last Annual Report and Statement of the accounts of the Pennsylvania Hospital, as laid before the Contributors, 5th Mo. 1856.
6. An appeal to the Citizens of Pennsylvania for means to provide additional accommodations for the Insane. Philadelphia, 1856.
7. The last Circular issued by the Board of Managers with a list of the subscribers to the New Building Fund.
8. A certified impression of the Corporate Seal, the good Samaritan handing over the sick man to the Inn-Keeper, with the Motto, "Take care of him and I will repay thee."
9. A copy of the oration of Dr. Geo. B. Wood, delivered on the occasion of laying the corner-stone.
10. A paper containing a list of the officers of the Institution.

Franklin Pierce being President of the United States.

James Pollock " Governor of Pennsylvania.

Richard Vaux " Mayor of Philadelphia.

Final
Report
of the
Building
Committee
to the
Board of
Managers.

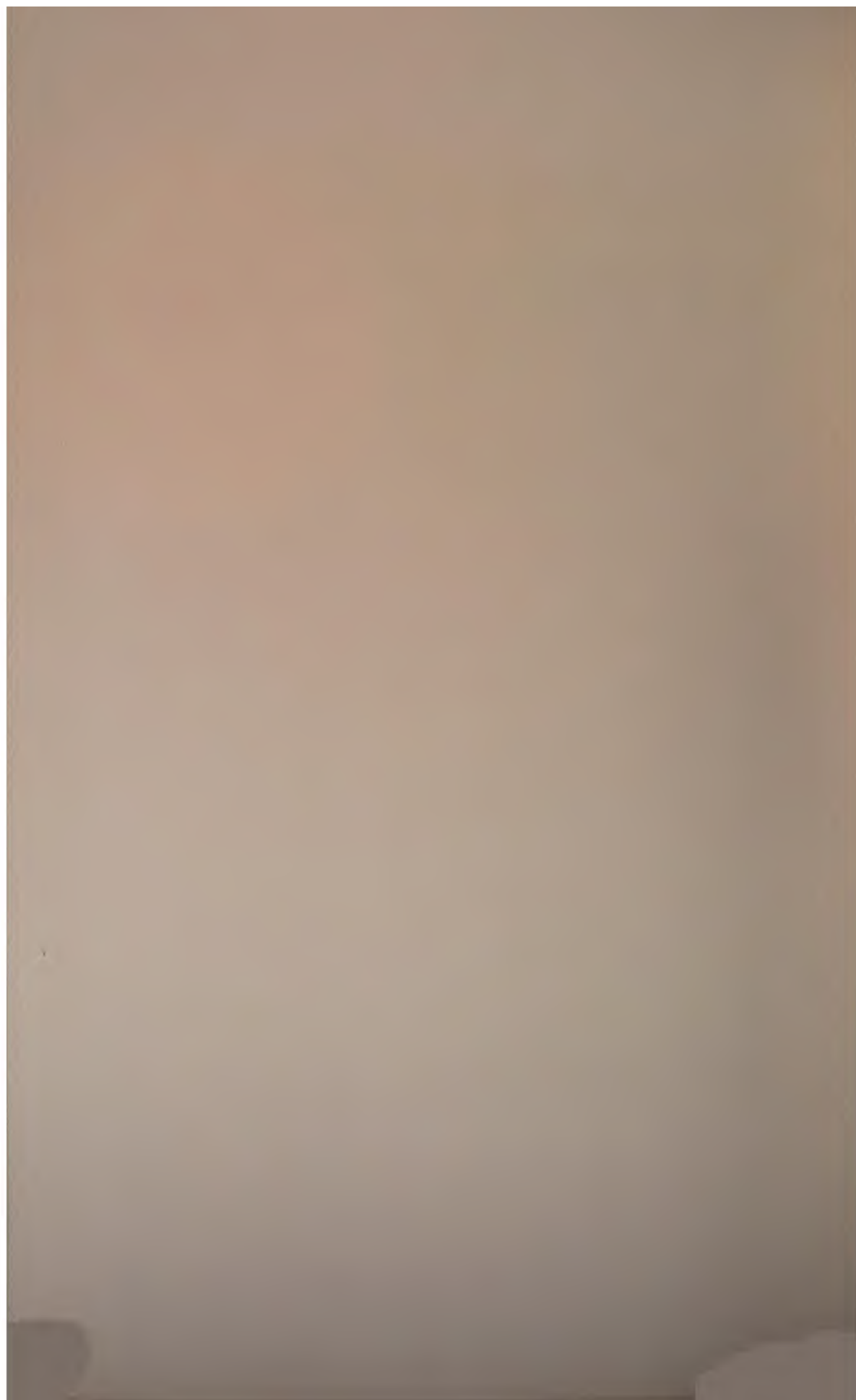
The undersigned, comprising the Building Committee of "the Department for Males," respectfully submit the following as their final report :

The Committee organized on the evening of their appointment, and at once entered on the preliminary arrangements for an early and vigorous prosecution of the work, which from its commencement to its completion, has been urged on as rapidly as the means at the disposal of the Committee and a just regard to economy, would permit.

The first stone of the "New Building for Males" was laid on the 7th of July, 1856, and it was opened for the reception of Patients on the 27th of October, 1859. It is situated in full view and on the western side of the building previously in use, at a distance in a right line of 648 yards, and in the midst of fifty acres of pleasure grounds and gardens, the whole of which are surrounded by a substantial stone wall, covered with flagging, and of an average height of ten and a half feet. The gate of entrance is on Forty-ninth Street (an avenue intended to be 100 feet wide), between Market and Haverford Streets, and by each of which, by means of horse-railroads, easy access to Forty-ninth Street may be had at all seasons.



MALE DEPARTMENT FOR THE INDIANS



Notwithstanding the financial depression of 1857-58, the work of building was prosecuted with so little interruption, that it was sufficiently completed to receive patients on the 27th of October, 1859.

Department
for Males
opened.

The amount of money paid on account of the new building was \$322,542.86, and further liabilities had been incurred to the amount of \$30,000. This total sum included, in addition to the erection of the building, the expenditures for the boundary wall, carriage-house, carpenter-shop, machinery of various kinds, heating and ventilating apparatus, grading about buildings and furnishings. A few ladies, impressed with the noble character of the whole work and actuated by a desire to secure the greatest possible efficiency in the new institution and its arrangements, generously undertook to give their valuable aid in providing funds for furniture.

Cost of
Building
for
Males.



Parlor—Department for Men.

“There has been expended in the buildings and wall enclosing fifty acres of pleasure ground, the machinery for supply of water, warming and ventilation, the laundry, stable and other out-buildings, the improvement of the grounds and furnishing the wards of the department for males, three hundred and fifty-two thousand, one hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-one cents (\$352,111.51), of which amount there has been received from contributors, three hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-three cents (\$320,541.33), and interest for temporary investment, eight thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-two cents (\$8277.72), leaving upwards of twenty-four thousand

Committee's
Report on
Cost of
Building,
Repairs and
Improvements.

dollars (\$24,000) yet to be provided, in addition to which we shall be dependent on the liberality of our friends for twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to meet the cost of the repairs and improvements at the department for females."

Department
for Males
Organized.

The Department for Men was organized by the appointment of Dr. S. Preston Jones, as assistant physician, the Physician-in-Chief having the general supervision and direction of both departments.

The day on which the first male patients were transferred (October 27, 1859), was observed by appropriate ceremonies, and in the presence of a large number of the contributors to the Hospital and others interested in its welfare and progress.

Repairs and
Improvements
made to
Department
for Females.

The wards at the Department for Women, which had been in constant use for a period of twenty years, had deteriorated from much use. The removal of male patients from the north wing furnished the opportunity to make needed repairs and improvements. Although the financial condition of the department would hardly admit the outlay, the sum of \$25,000 was considered necessary, and was expended to restore the wards and furniture to their best state.

Close of
Second
Decennial
Period of
Department
for Insane.

The enlargement, completion, and occupation of a new department building for men fittingly marks the close of the second decennial period of the Department for the Insane. The simple record of the work accomplished, but faintly represents the labor, the anxiety, the attention to details, and the time expended by the Managers and Building Committee, the Collecting Committee, and the Physician-in-Chief in reaching the result. The contribution of the large sum necessary was a manifestation of public sympathy in the undertaking and the practical benevolence of the citizens of Philadelphia. During the twenty years during which the Department for the Insane had been in operation as a separate institution, the whole number admitted was 3571 patients, of which number 1754 were discharged cured, 807 in various stages of improvement, and 274 remained under care. The sum expended for the maintenance of this department, no part of which was a tax upon its capital, for the year 1860, was \$84,144.16, an average weekly cost of \$5.47 for each patient. At this moderate weekly charge there was open to any citizen who might be compelled to seek a retreat or hospital in a time of affliction and sickness, one of the best appointed institutions in this or any other country.

It was observed as a part of the medical experience of this period by Dr. Kirkbride that "a very large proportion of all the cases received, when carefully examined, gave evidence of impaired

general health and that a majority require a tonic and invigorating rather than a depletory course of treatment." "Of all the cases that have been treated, no one, after entering the institution, has seemed to require or had general bleeding performed, nor has a head been shaved, while cold and shower baths have been almost entirely abandoned." "Reference may also be made to the great advance made in other details of what has been called the moral means of treatment. Mention may be made of the improved character of rooms and furniture, the much higher ratio of attendants to patients, the regular courses of reading, lectures, or entertainments, held during the evenings of nine months of the year. All these latter, with good musical instruments, ward libraries, various facilities for riding inside the inclosure, and a large number of additional means for occupation and amusement, were formerly almost entirely unknown."

Dr. Kirk-
bride's Ob-
servations.



Parlor—Department for Women.

"Other changes have been gradually occurring within the last twenty years, not less worthy of note, the importance of which, as regards the welfare of the insane generally, can hardly be overestimated. Public sentiment has unquestionably been much enlightened, the errors and prejudices of a past day have been passing away, and insanity is gradually coming to be regarded in the same category as other diseases—one to which every person having a brain is liable, but often, as other diseases, amenable to treatment and cure." The

improved system here and elsewhere meant the substitution of intelligent medical treatment and management for simple custody; nurses and attendants for keepers; that comfortable rooms and wards, open to inspection and visitation, should take the place of cells and strong rooms in secluded places; and, that the law of love and human sympathy should be supreme in dealing with this affliction.

Occupation
and
Diversions
of Patients.

Every year's experience and observation seemed to emphasize the importance of additional means for the physical and mental improvement, or the occupation and diversion of patients. Dry walks were extended during 1862, and 1863, in order that regular and systematic use of the muscles in the open air might be encouraged. Out-door recreation was insisted upon because of the acknowledged advantage of securing fresh air and sunshine, and because it can be more regularly carried out than labor or games of any kind. During these years, light gymnastic exercises, as recommended by Dr. Dio Lewis were introduced. They were considered to be the true system of securing a proper development of the muscular system. For many ladies who have suffered from the want of proper muscular exercise in the open air, light gymnastics proved valuable aids to the restoration of health, and they possess the advantage of adding another means for breaking the monotony of the long evenings of winter. Two evenings of each week were set apart for gymnastic exercises and, during the year 1864, Dr. Kirkbride was enabled to announce that every evening of the week was occupied in some manner that contributed to the entertainment or benefit of the patients.

The successful institution of light gymnastics and the good results that seemed to follow this system of mild and regular exercise suggested the erection of a hall or room affording sufficient room for the class. Again was the Hospital the recipient of a donation, this time from Mr. Samuel Welsh, amounting to \$3,000, which was increased by others, for the purpose of building a gymnastic hall and assembly-room. The hall was completed and furnished in 1864 and has proved to the present day an important and useful building for the purpose for which it was originally intended.

Additional
Accommodations
required for
Females—
Fisher Ward
erected.

The apartments at the department for women, made vacant by the removal of male patients, were so far occupied by the admission of women that the limit was reached in 1867. The number of male patients in this Department, in 1859, was 132. In 1867, the number of female patients had increased to 172. Fortunately, about this time, a highly esteemed citizen of Philadelphia, Joseph Fisher, Esq., in the disposition of his estate, furnished the Managers with all the funds necessary for an enlargement of the

accommodation for women. The bequest was made specifically for "extending and improving the accommodation for the insane." The erection of the structure which received the name of "Fisher Ward," in honor of this liberal benefactor of the insane, was commenced in 1867, and completed December 6, 1868. It is located south of the southern extremity of the main hospital building. It was "intended for a class of cases of the deepest interest; for very sick persons; laboring under acute affections of the brain, accompanied by high excitement, and yet, for obvious reasons, not most comfortably situated in the ordinary wards." The cost of the Fisher Ward (South) was \$24,850. On several occasions in the history of the Hospital, when some pressing want was found to exist, relief had come



Parlor, Fisher Ward.

from some unexpected quarter, so now at another period of embarrassment, when all beds were occupied, and it seemed probable that new patients would be refused except as vacancies occurred, means had been providentially furnished to make a valuable addition for increased ward accommodation.

The year 1870 marked the close of the thirtieth year of the operations of this department. The ten years preceding had been marked by the erection of a gymnastic hall; the South Fisher Wards from a bequest of Joseph Fisher; and various improvements which

Close of
Third
Decennial
Period of
Department
for Insane.

were rendered possible by a gift of \$10,000 from S. Morris Wain. That the Department continued to be appreciated by the community and was fulfilling its purposes is shown by the statistics of the year 1870, during which two hundred and sixty-one patients were admitted, a total of five hundred and seventy-four treated, and at the close of the year there remained one hundred and sixty-nine males, and one hundred and seventy-five females. The total receipts were \$145,829.73, and the amount expended for maintenance was \$148,165.51. The average weekly cost of support of each patient was \$8.26.



Room in Fisher Ward.

Erection of North Fisher Ward for Females. During the year 1872, a further enlargement for thirty additional female patients seemed necessary and to render the department for women equal in capacity to that for men. This addition was commenced in 1872, and completed in 1873. The cost was defrayed in great part from the remainder of the legacy left by Joseph Fisher, and it amounted to \$43,299.12. The additions last made have been styled the Joseph Fisher Wards, North, to distinguish them from similar wards erected at the South end of the South wing, from a portion of the same benefaction.

Statue of Benjamin Franklin at Department for Females. During 1878, the Department having come into possession of a statue of Benjamin Franklin, six and a-half feet in height, it was placed on a pedestal in a prominent position in the grounds of the department for women. It would seem only right that honor should thus be paid to the memory of Franklin, who was secretary and president

successively of the Board of Managers, was ever active in promoting the objects of its establishment, and was the author of many of its official documents, and especially of its appeals for legislative action or public benevolence.

The constructive period of the material, or structural, portion of this Department may be said to have extended from the opening in 1841 to 1880. During the latter year, the Mary Shields Wards, commenced in 1879, were completed. This addition is connected with the South wing of the department for women and can accommodate thirty patients and attendants. It was intended to correspond in its location and arrangement with the North Fisher Wards, erected in 1873. When this building was projected the hope was expressed that, before its completion,

Completion
of Mary
Shields'
Wards for
Females.

Some one would be found whose generous benefactions to this Department would make it right that the name of the donor would ever be held in grateful remembrance by being given to this new structure. This hope was fully justified by the reception of a noble legacy from Mary Shields, which seemed to warrant the permanent connection of her name with the new wards, which were for the special benefit of her own sex.

It is not too much to say that in all the future the Mary Shields Wards will yield a return far beyond any anticipation of the generous donor, and be a lasting encouragement to others whose benevolent impulses may incline them to actions of a similar character.

The cost of erection and furnishing the new wards was \$25,806.

Cost of
Erection
and
Furnishing
the
New Wards.

During the years intervening, between 1870 and 1880, this Department reached the highest number of inmates during the forty years of its history. The number of admissions averaged two hundred and forty-nine annually. The State Hospital at Norristown, which opened for the reception of patients during the closing years of this decade, afforded needed relief to many worthy persons and served to relieve the Hospital from a pressure for admissions which it was unable to meet. These ten years were remarkable for the degree of prosperity it enjoyed, and the enlargement of its work. In addition to the wards just referred to above, five ornamental summer houses and two green houses were built. Extensive municipal improvements on Market and Haverford Streets were completed at a cost of many thousands of dollars, involving also re-arrangement, re-building, and additions to the boundary walls; internal modifications and renewals were made, and the whole property improved. This period was memorable in the history of the Department for the noble benefactions it received from persons who by their practical sympathy with its work, and confidence in its management, enabled the institution to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness. It was memorable also in the

Retrospect
of Fourth
Decennial
Period,
Department
for Insane.

Municipal
and other
Improvements.

Dr. Thos. S.
Kirkbride's
Final Report.

losses it sustained by the death of an unusual number of Managers, friends and benefactors of the Department, whose names always deserve to be held in grateful remembrance for the material aid they contributed, and the valuable aid they rendered by their judicious counsel and co-operation.

In Memoriam. On the first day of January, 1883, Dr. Kirkbride presented to the Managers his forty-second annual report, which is both "retrospective and suggestive." Though he was still enfeebled physically from the effects of a severe illness, from which he suffered in 1879, there was no perceptible abatement of mental vigor to be observed, nor of loyalty to a work on which he had expended the undivided forces



The Mary Shields Wards—The Villa.

of his entire life. In closing this, which proved to be the last of a long series of reports, Dr. Kirkbride used the following language :

In concluding it is no ordinary gratification—after forty-two years' use of one of the buildings, and twenty-three of the other, with the care of 8673 patients, to be able to have your board receive both hospitals, in better condition than at any previous period and more thoroughly prepared for usefulness.

During the year just closed, we had special causes of gratitude to Almighty Providence for the many blessings vouchsafed to us, and with the deep feelings of personal obligation to the Board of Managers, I once more commend the hospital and its varied interests to your continued and generous care, and to the liberal sympathy of all, who appreciate the value of enlightened efforts for the relief of suffering humanity.

Dr. Kirkbride died on the 16th of December, 1883. A brief biographical sketch of Dr. Kirkbride will appear, separately, at the close of this section.

CONVENT OF THE HOLY TRINITY





DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN—THE VILLA.

The vacancy in the office of Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent was filled by the election of Dr. John B. Chapin, Medical Superintendent of the State Hospital at Willard, New York, who commenced his service September 1, 1884. There was much doubt in the minds of the Managers as to whether the interests of the Hospitals would be best served by dividing the departments into two distinct and separate administrations with independent chiefs and staffs of officers, or whether one general scientific and administrative head would not produce greater work and economy with enlarged fields of usefulness. The opinions of the most eminent alienists were carefully sought and considered; many institutions visited by special committees of the Board, after which the conclusion was reached that the continuance of the separate departments under one head gave reasonable promise of continued usefulness.

Election of Physician-in-Chief, and Medical Superintendent of Department for Insane.

For several years following 1876 there had been observed to be a gradual decline in the number of patients admitted, and the whole number annually treated, although the daily average did not materially change. This experience did not arise from any decrease in the number of persons becoming insane, but the opening of new hospitals created by the State, at Norristown and Warren, and the additions made to the Western Pennsylvania and Danville Hospitals, doubtless furnished accommodations for many patients who otherwise would have been brought to the Pennsylvania Hospital. At the opening of the Department for the Insane, in 1841, the hospital accommodation in this State consisted of that furnished by this Hospital and the Friends' Asylum, amounting to about 275 beds. At the present time the other hospitals of Pennsylvania accommodate altogether over 7000 patients. The rapid accession to the whole hospital population was largely due to the State policy during recent years, which encouraged the transfer of the insane poor from almshouses to State care in State hospitals.

Causes of Decline in Admissions Explained.

In all movements for promoting the better care of the insane in the Commonwealth, the Contributors, the Managers and officers of this Hospital have been deeply interested. They have by personal service; by encouraging a sentiment favorable to the recognition of the claims of the insane; by seeking to educate the public mind through the medium of annual reports; and by the exhibition of the results to be obtained from the liberal administration of a well-conducted hospital, which has been a constant object-lesson, contributed largely to bringing about a better state of public sentiment on the subject of Hospitals for Insane.

A Well-Conducted Hospital an Object-Lesson to Educate the Public Mind.

Out-Patient
Department
Extended
to Treatment
of Incipient
Mental
Disease.

On the first of November, 1885, the Managers extended the operations of the out-patient department of the Pine Street Hospital so as to provide a dispensary service for the gratuitous treatment of persons suffering with incipient mental disease. This medical attendance is given by the physicians of the departments for the insane in rotation. The service was regarded at the time as experimental, only so far, that it was not certain that patients would attend. This could only be determined by actual trial. It was undertaken under a conviction that in a city of one million inhabitants, a large number were suffering from premonitory symptoms of insanity, as nervous prostration and depression, who might receive timely advice and treatment, and that a further development of mental disorder might thus be arrested. The strain and worry incident to work in shops and factories and modes of living in a city, are often followed by physical deterioration and a foundation is laid for nervous and mental disorder. The relations of the two conditions are not always intelligently appreciated and the hope was entertained that persons would avail themselves of the opportunity of receiving treatment. It is the experience of all hospitals to receive patients every year who have drifted into a state of acute mental disorder from neglect or ignorance of plain warnings which should have been heeded. Notwithstanding the existence of this department has been extensively published, the attendance has not been as great as might have been anticipated. The whole number of persons who have been treated is two hundred and fifty. While some have not been of the class for whom the department was intended, a large number have been restored to their usual health, or relieved. It is confidently believed that if the existence of this dispensary were more generally known, its usefulness would be much enlarged. This department, regarded as a useful and important work to be done for the poor, cannot be regarded now as entirely an experimental project, but it is yet uncertain whether the friends of the persons for whom it is intended will be disposed to take advantage of it.

Consulting
Gynæco-
logist.

It had been the practice of the Department for the Insane for many years to ask, in behalf of certain patients who were women, the medical counsel of one of their own sex. In 1886, the Managers established "the office of consulting gynæcologist, to be connected with the department for the insane, to be filled by the appointment of a woman physician." This official was expected to be called in cases where it seemed her special gynæcological knowledge might, with great propriety, be an advantage to the patient, and an important aid to the other physicians. This innovation has proven so useful that the office is now a permanent one.

For the better protection and observation of patients during the night, several of the wards have been placed in charge of special attendants. This duty is required in addition to that rendered by the regular attendants and the watchmen and watchwomen, who patrol the wards at night. There are always a number of sick and feeble persons, also patients who are disposed to suicidal attempts, who need for their care and protection more or less constant attention at night. The practice was also begun of congregating suicidal patients in the wards where this special night service was maintained. The danger of self-inflicted injuries has been considered by this precaution to be reduced to a minimum—but one suicide having occurred in the department for women in fourteen years, and but one in the department for men during seven years, notwithstanding the fact that during these periods many patients known to have suicidal impulses have been constantly under care.

Night
supervision
maintained.

The subject of improving the standard of care of patients has constantly received attention. Classes composed of attendants were organized in 1886, who received oral instruction as to the nature of the various diseases treated and their duties to patients. Good, natural qualities of heart and fair intelligence, combined with a willing, teachable, sympathetic disposition, will usually furnish the best promise of an acceptable service. Much of the instruction of attendants has been, and must continue to be, imparted to them in their daily services in the wards, yet they have been still further trained for the performance of their duties and the standard of care generally elevated by such instruction in the class-room.

Attendants' Care of Patients improved.

In the summer of 1887, a cottage-house, or villa, on the plateau ninety yards east of the main building for the women, was built, to meet a demand that was supposed to exist for a more liberal accommodation, for a limited number of patients, than the Hospital building furnished. Occasional inquiry was made for better accommodation, comprising several rooms, in order that those seeking a hospital, should be furnished with comforts and furnishings to which they were accustomed, which they might still have the capacity to enjoy, and for which they were able and willing to pay. In another sense this homelike structure was supposed to represent a tendency toward individualization in the hospital care of the insane, which seemed now to be practicable to a greater degree than at any former period. This house was opened formally June 16, 1888. It possesses the advantages of reasonable proximity to the main hospital and the quiet and retirement of a private house, from which it does not materially differ in its external appearance and interior arrangements.

Cottage or Villa erected for Females.

Tendency to individualize Hospital Care of Insane.

The erection of the Cottage House, or Villa, for a class of patients for whose care a proportionately larger rate was charged, was by the city of Philadelphia made the basis of a municipal claim for water supply, which resulted in a decision by the Supreme Court of the State that "The Pennsylvania Hospital is a purely public charity in the highest sense of the term." The citation of the case is as follows :

The Penn-
sylvania
Hospital
is a purely
Public
Charity.

The Court held that "this was a municipal claim for a water pipe filed against a portion of the premises of the West Philadelphia branch of the Pennsylvania Hospital. This particular branch is devoted to the care of the insane. While it was conceded that the



Doric Summer House.

buildings and grounds are exempt from taxation for the reason that the defendant is a purely public charity, yet it was contended that within the portion of the grounds charged with this claim there was a large building reserved exclusively for the use of patients paying a higher rate than any other ; that these payments must exceed the cost of maintenance assignable to themselves, if the original cost of the property and any estimated rental be excluded. It appears to be conceded that the object of the trustees in maintaining this department of the institution is to make profit, by the use of which to extend the

Institution's capacity for good among the destitute members of the community.

"It was not contended, nor is there anything to show, that there was any actual profit realized in this department after taking into consideration the value of the ground and improvements, and the costs of the maintenance. The apparent profit is applied to the general objects of charity, and no portion of it inures to the benefit of any person concerned in administering the charity.

"The Pennsylvania Hospital is a purely public charity in the highest and best sense of the term, and under all our authorities we think it is exempt from the species of taxation attempted to be imposed in this case. Judgment affirmed."

Supreme
Court decides
in favor of
the Hospital.

The Supreme Court very clearly stated the facts that all the income of the Pennsylvania Hospital is expended in charitable work,



Gymnastic Pavilion.

and it cannot be regarded as a money-making institution, for any excess over maintenance which is paid by rich patients is used to support others who are destitute of means to make any pecuniary acknowledgment.

The prescribed term of service of the Resident Physicians in the Department for the Sick and Injured (Pine Street Hospital), for some years prior to the year 1888, had been fixed at sixteen months. During this year the Managers deemed it expedient to enlarge the usefulness of the institution by extending the valuable opportunities for obtaining a knowledge of insanity at the Department for Insane to each newly elected Resident Physician. The term of the Resident

Resident
Physicians'
Term
Extended
to serve four
months at
Department
for Insane.

Physicians was extended so as to include four months' service at the Department for Insane. Under this arrangement it was believed they would have an opportunity to observe the various forms of insanity, the treatment of the insane, the administration of the hospital, and to become generally better qualified to discharge their duties as physicians and citizens.

Gymnastic
Building for
Male
Department
Completed.

The year 1890 was marked by the completion of a gymnastic building on the grounds of the Department for Men, and the opening of a new entrance and approach to the Department for Women. The gymnastic pavilion was designed to enlarge the means of diversion to break the monotony of life in the wards, and to promote the physical training of male patients. It was believed that being detached from the main building, there would be an increase



Hall in the Female Department.

inducement to leave the wards and their associations for a time. It overlooks a well-kept lawn, prepared for out-of-door games. The building is of wood, one hundred and five feet long and forty-two feet wide. It is surrounded by a sheltered veranda, twelve feet wide. It contains a reading-room, billiard-room, a bowling-alley, a sitting room and a room for gymnastic exercises. The buildings and grounds are under the direction of a competent instructor who conducts the classes and special exercises.

New
Entrance
Gate and
Lodge at
Department
for Females.

For a period of forty-nine years the grounds of the Department for Women were entered at the gate near Haverford Avenue and

Forty-fourth Street. During the year 1890, a new entrance gate and lodge were erected at the junction of Market and Forty-fourth Streets and Powelton Avenue. The change seemed desirable to render the Hospital more accessible to lines of travel and centres of population. This great improvement was rendered possible by the gift of a benevolent friend. (See illustration page 113.)

During the year 1889, sixty-one lectures were delivered to attendants by the assistant physicians and seventy-four lectures on Botany and Natural History to classes of patients, taking for this purpose a morning hour. This work was undertaken by the physicians in addition to their usual ward work and the regular evening

Lectures by
Assistant
Physicians to
Attendants
and Patients.



The I. V. Williamson Building.

entertainments. It is mentioned specially, as it exceeded what had been previously done in this direction.

In the annual reports for 1890, it was stated that during the preceding three years the Department for Women had been fully occupied, so that any accession to the number would have been impracticable, or attended with inconvenience. This condition continued for the succeeding year. As the daily average number of patients seemed to be maintained without a prospect of speedy diminution, the Managers were confronted with the problem of over-

The
Department
for Females
fully
occupied.

crowded wards, and the continued embarrassment likely to arise in the classification of patients and medical administration. A hospital may be erected with every appliance for the care and treatment of its allotted number, but its operation as a medical institution may be effectually paralyzed by overcrowding, with the risks and discomforts that may attend such a condition. It was wisely resolved to enlarge the accommodations of this department of the Hospital. This work was undertaken in the summer of 1891, and brought to completion during the last month of this year. The whole number of beds for patients and attendants added is forty-one. The building is an extension of the North wing of the original structure. These wards

I. V. Williamson
Wards
Erected for
Female
Patients.



The I. V. Williamson Ward—Department for Women—Sitting Room.

have been named the "I. V. Williamson Wards," in perpetual remembrance of one of the eminent benefactors of the Hospital.

Gift of
Ground
to City,
conditioned
on
Construction
of Sewer.

In 1891, the Managers made a concession of a strip of land extending from Market Street to Haverford Avenue, 80 feet wide, to the City, on condition that a sewer should be constructed without cost to the Hospital, along the course of Mill Creek, to connect at both points with sewers already prepared. This construction divides the 113 acres of the Hospital property into two nearly equal parts of upwards of fifty acres each.

In 1889, the Managers acquired possession of a tract of land in Delaware County, which it was thought might in the future be desirable for the purposes of the Hospital.

Ground
Purchased
for Additions
to the
Department
for Insane.

At a Contributors' meeting, May 3, 1886, it was resolved: That the Board of Managers be authorized, whenever in their judgment it may be expedient, to purchase such area of land, within a reasonable distance from the city, not exceeding 500 acres, in order to prepare a site for such future adjuncts or additions to their Hospital as may hereafter be required or found desirable.

A committee was appointed, on June 7, 1886, with power to carry out the purposes of the resolution, who duly reported the making of contracts to purchase several farms at Newtown Square, Delaware County. This purchase secures for the future all the elements of space, pure atmosphere, elevation and convenience of access, which may be required for enlargement of the department, corresponding to the increasing demands upon its resources.

May 4, 1891, "during the year, the Tyson farm, containing 53.47 acres, was added to the Delaware County Estate, making the whole acreage about 607.94 acres, and enabling us to control all the water courses which have their origin in and flow through our territory; the deed was made and confirmed by Court, the negotiations being conducted by our late President, at a cost of \$10,800. These farms are made available for milk and produce supplies of the Hospital in West Philadelphia, furnishing 500 quarts and upwards daily."

It was considered practicable and desirable to prepare one of the farm-houses on the premises for the accommodation of a small family of patients, who were in a stage of convalescence, and for those who would appreciate a change from hospital existence to the freedom of the country and family life. The colony was changed from time to time. In addition, a carriage conveyed several patients daily to the farm as the weather permitted, who spent the day there, returning at the close of the day. The number who also had the opportunity of spending a week or more at the farm and have had the ride to and from the farm, has ranged from two hundred to two hundred and fifty, during the season of three or four months of each year the house has been occupied. It has thus been shown that with moderate preparations, a large number of patients have had the benefit and enjoyment of a change from the city to the country; that in a large number of cases a decided change toward recovery commenced and continued; and that the farm-house at Newtown Square has made a contribution to experience, which must have weight whenever plans for a new hospital come up for consideration.

In 1892, "the success of the efforts to make the 607.94 acres of our Delaware County farms available by offering the enjoyment of rural life to the convalescent patients, has led to the designing of a new building to accommodate forty patients, to be constructed it is hoped in the near future. It will be 101 feet long, 37½ feet wide, with a dining-room 21 feet by 31 feet. Much thought has been given to the character of this new edifice, both in relation to its internal accommodation and its future relation to additional structures. The one now contemplated will cost about \$35,000 to \$40,000."

Results of
Half Century Reviewing the work in the Department for the Insane, since the removal to West Philadelphia, the Superintendent, Dr. Chapin, sums it up as follows :

Of the results of fifty years of administration of the department for the insane, it may be stated it has met all the demands upon it in a liberal manner. After the construction and equipment of wards and the addition of new wards, from time to time, its affairs have been so conducted that no impairment of its capital has occurred. The Department has been nearly self-sustaining from receipts for board of patients. It has been demonstrated that, the plant being furnished, the larger proportion of patients have been able to pay the cost of their maintenance. In computing the charge to be made for board and treatment, the interest on the cost of the plant, which would be a considerable sum, has not entered into the account. That the plan has been practicable and has met an actual necessity in this community, appears by the fact that neither the state, nor any other charitable organization, has undertaken to do exactly the line of work carried out by the Pennsylvania Hospital. Suitable wards have been provided and furnished, also medical service and attendance, suited to all conditions and reasonable requirements. The Managers have also deemed it their duty to consider and approve many worthy applications for admission at less than the actual cost of maintenance. They have also made the best use of the number of free beds at their disposal.

Applications At all times there have been application for relief beyond the available means
for Relief of the Hospital and the need of its benefactions will rather increase than diminish
Continue to in coming years. The petitions for relief come first to the Managers, so that they
Exceed the become familiar with the nature of the claims that come before them. Every
Available year shows a constant demand upon the charity of the Hospital and the
Means. Managers have deemed it a duty to deserving persons, as well as in the line of a
faithful execution of their trust, to bring to the frequent notice of their fellow-
citizens the needs of the Hospital through the medium of their annual reports, as
they cannot so well be presented in any other way.

Maintenance In the great work of the Hospital at every stage of its progress much careful
of Depart- consideration was devoted to obtain the most desirable site and plans for build-
ment for ing. The plans were the best expression of the medical thought and experience
Insane of their day. The sum of \$650,000 was expended in the purchase of land, build-
dependent ings, and furniture, and at a time when the cost of construction was much less
upon volun- than at the present time. As other figures may be of interest in this connection,
tary gifts it may be stated that from the year 1841 to 1893, the aggregate sum received for
and bequests. board and treatment of patients amounted to \$6,025,148.61 and the amount
expended for the same purposes (exclusive of building) was \$6,112,349.47—
exceeding the receipts by \$87,200.86. As has been stated, the Managers have not

been unmindful of the claims of the indigent insane. Since 1841, this Department has received free patients admitted in accordance with its rules, and other patients at reduced charges, who gave promise of relief or recovery—the books of the department show that the sum of \$911,300 has been expended in the care and treatment of these classes.

At the present date the property and plant of the Pennsylvania Hospital Departments for the Insane consist of one hundred and thirteen acres of land; a building for the accommodation of two hundred and forty men and buildings for two hundred and fifty women; a gymnastic building for each on their respective grounds; two museum buildings on the grounds of the department for women. Also a building for the residence of the physician and superintendent; barns, stables, carriage-houses, carpenter and repair shops, and green houses at each department, together with the furniture necessary for the conduct of a hospital of the first class.

The career of this Department is a practical illustration of faith accompanying good works. It will stand in the future, as it has in the past, as an object lesson and as an example of a well-managed benevolent institution and medical charity in the community in which it is located. It has brought happiness and consolation to thousands of families throughout the land. Its influence and principles have been reflected in the organization and administration of similar institutions in other States. It has inspired and stimulated others to make efforts in new fields of human benevolence. It has blessed the benefactors as well as the recipients of its benefits. Its noble buildings, and their history, turn the thoughts of the beholder to the earthly work of the Divine Master.

Property
of the
Department
for Insane.





THE F. SUTHERNET CO., PHILA.

Both Residents were diligent in the careful examination and noting of and cases under treatment ; their observations, which were published separately, were among the early Hospital reports issued in this country.

In 1835 Dr. Kirkbride began general practice in Philadelphia. In 1839 he married Ann West, daughter of Joseph R. Jenks, a well-known merchant and a Manager of the Hospital. She died in 1862, leaving a daughter and a son. In 1866 he married Eliza, daughter of Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, Attorney-General under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, who with four children survives him.

Dr. Kirkbride was a constant visitor at the Hospital, keeping up his intimacy with the Medical Staff there engaged. The resignation of his friend, Dr. John Rhea Barton, led him to anticipate an appointment as his successor as Surgeon to the Hospital in the autumn of 1840. One summer morning, when walking in Race Street, he met his friend John Paul, an active member of the Board of Managers, who, to his entire surprise, asked what would induce him to relinquish his long cherished plans and accept instead the office of Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent of the new Department for the Insane.

It was a matter for very serious consideration. His professional friends regarded the change as ill-advised, indeed almost without justification. On the other hand, in the opportunity of starting a new institution, of developing new forms of management, and, in fact, of giving a new character to the care of the insane, Dr. Kirkbride finally saw inducement to forego his prospects of distinction as a surgeon. Without any solicitation, or even application, on his part, he was elected October 12, 1840, to the post which he occupied until his death.

After visiting institutions for the insane to the north and east of Philadelphia, he moved the following December, with his family, to the old mansion house within the Hospital grounds.

From this time Dr. Kirkbride's ability and varied gifts were consecrated to the insane. His energy and enthusiasm never flagged and his duties kept him always at his post. His forty-two Annual Hospital Reports give the record of his life. They are at once the history of the institution and the story of his own untiring service. So completely indeed is his career identified with the medical care and cure of the insane in hospital, that some knowledge of this subject is necessary for any true conception of his character and work. He represents a great idea, which he found worthy of life-long devotion. Eyes trained by knowledge to see his own ideal and to descry the Hospital of the future as it stood before his vision, can alone fully perceive the value, or

the meaning of his labors. His earliest reports are peculiarly interesting as character studies. Written shortly after he had entered the specialty, they reveal marvelous maturity of thought and firm grasp of the latest principles in the care of the insane, while the entire series of Reports form a valuable treatise on insanity and the relations of the community to the insane.

Dr. Kirkbride was one of the "original thirteen" physicians, who, in 1844, founded the Association of Medical Superintendents, now the American Medico-Psychological Association. He was its first Secretary, serving seven years; its Vice-President, for seven years, and its President from 1862 to 1870. He took the greatest interest in its proceedings, and was rarely absent from the meetings.

The interests of the Pennsylvania Hospital in its great work of caring for the sick and injured, lay next in his heart to the prosperity of the Department for the Insane. His power of winning friendship was great and his relations to the Board of Managers were always characterized by unbroken confidence and mutual regard, which ripened in numerous instances into warmest intimacy. He ensured their co-operation by strict conscientiousness and unceasing labor.

In 1853, after passing through a period of ill-health, but not of cessation from active duty, he felt that his "term of service had been nearly as protracted as can be required of one individual," but he worked on with the same ardor thirty years longer—and this with a physique far from robust.

Within the wards he found his chief delight in the exercise of that benign power over the insane in which he was unrivalled. To know him thoroughly one needed to see him surrounded by those to whom his life was devoted. Dignity, tempered by gentleness, invariable courtesy, tenderest sympathy and tact marked all his intercourse with his patients. His "tranquil grace of tone and look" and manner, his wonderful patience and his genial disposition brought healing influences, which were strengthened by the resolute firmness, the unyielding perseverance and fortitude of his character. The sane and the insane recognized within him a rare spiritual force.

In 1854, the wards were so over-crowded that further admissions were necessarily refused. He then suggested the erection of a separate building, for males only, and published an "Appeal for the Insane," besides writing many articles for the newspapers. He imparted his own enthusiasm to others, and many citizens, including the whole Board of Managers, threw themselves most heartily into the work.

For thirty years, although not always prominently before the public, his counsel was constantly sought by the medical societies and

successive Legislatures of Pennsylvania, in every movement relating to the care of the insane.

His yearly Reports and his work on the Construction of Hospitals for the Insane are his principal writings, but he frequently contributed essays, reviews, and notices to the medical journals, and wrote frequently for the newspapers, especially the old "United States Gazette" and "North American." Memoirs of his valued friends, Dr. William Pepper, Sr., Professor of Theory and Practice in the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Isaac Ray, the author of the "Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity," were written by request of the College of Physicians.

Dr. Kirkbride was a member of the College of Physicians, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Franklin Institute, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Philosophical Society, and an honorary member of the British Medico-Psychological Association, etc. ; he was for ten years a Trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, Pa., and for more than forty years a Manager of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. In 1880, Lafayette College, Pa., conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

In 1880, after recovery from a severe illness of several months, he returned with renewed ardor to his accustomed work. Three years of active duty followed, during which, with less of physical strength, but if possible, with more energy of spirit than before, his presence was again the life and hope of the Hospital and of his home.

In March, 1883, he was prostrated by typhoid-pneumonia. His illness lasted nine months. He died peacefully December 16th, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. The late Professor S. D. Gross, in his Autobiography, thus described Dr. Kirkbride's appearance :

"In personal appearance Dr. Kirkbride was eminently attractive. He was of medium height, with a fine physique, a well-shaped head, and a countenance highly expressive of benevolence and warmth of heart. His voice was sweet and gentle, and his presence and demeanor were such as to win at once the affection and confidence of his most wayward patients."

One of his oldest assistants, Dr. John Curwen, wrote as follows :

"Laboring with a single aim for the relief and welfare of those to whose care he had devoted more than forty years of his life, he has left behind him, in what he has written and in what he has done, a monument which will stand so long as the care of the insane will require the aid of those Institutions with which his name and his fame have been so closely connected."

By resolution of the Board of Managers, an extended Memorial of Dr. Kirkbride's life was published with the annual report of the Hospital to the Contributors for the year 1883.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Hospital, held December 17th, 1883, the members adopted a minute and resolutions expressive of their sense of the great loss they had sustained and of their estimation of the value of his services; they also directed that a tablet be placed in the Centre Hall of the Department for Women, bearing the following inscription :

THIS TABLET
RECORDS THE AFFECTION CHERISHED FOR THE
MEMORY OF
THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M. D.
FOR MORE THAN FORTY-TWO YEARS
PHYSICIAN IN CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
IN CHARGE OF
THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
IN HIS OFFICIAL DUTIES, FAITHFUL AND EFFICIENT.
IN HIS PROFESSION, SKILFUL AND UNTIRING.
IN HIS BENEVOLENCE, WISE AND FAR-SEEING.
IN HIS CHRISTIAN FAITH, SINCERE AND STEADFAST.
IN EVERY RELATION OF LIFE, TENDER AND UNSELFISH.
HE WAS
IN HIS PRACTICAL WORK IN THIS INSTITUTION THE
FIRM YET MOST
GENTLE AND SYMPATHETIC
FRIEND AND HEALER,
AND
BY HIS LIFE-LONG AND SUCCESSFUL LABORS ON BEHALF
OF THE INSANE
A BENEFACTOR OF MANKIND.
HE DIED
AT HIS HOME, IN THE GROUNDS OF THIS HOSPITAL
ON THE
16TH DAY OF 12TH MONTH, 1883,
IN THE
SEVENTY-FIFTH YEAR OF HIS AGE.



PATIENTS.

At the time when the Hospital was opened, the present customary distinctions between medical and surgical practice, and other special departments, were not generally observed, and patients were attended indiscriminately, by any member of the Hospital staff who happened at the time to be on duty. Each member apparently was considered competent to treat all classes of cases that came into the institution, and in grave cases the entire staff was required to be summoned in consultation. It was the specialty of obstetrics which first was officially recognized in 1810, when the Managers elected Dr. Thomas Chalkely James and designated him especially as "Physician to the Lying-in Department." With this exception, the members of the medical staff, in the minutes referring to their appointments or resignations, are designated either as "physicians" or "physicians and surgeons" collectively, until the Managers at the meeting held September 5, 1821, were led into making this distinction a permanent one in the institution, apparently, by the wording of the resignation of Dr. Joseph Hartshorne, dated August 27:

The Medical Staff attended all Classes of Patients Indiscriminately.

Special Practice Introduced.

Be pleased to accept the resignation of my office as one of the Surgeons of the Hospital and receive at the same time the Assurance of my best wishes for the prosperity of the Institution and for the health and happiness of each individual of your Board.

Ordered, that at the Stated Meeting in the 10th month next, the Board will proceed to elect a Surgeon, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Hartshorne.

At the meeting in October, the following appears :

Division of Medical Service. The Board having granted the request of Doctor Wm. Price and transferred him from the Medical to the Surgical Department lately vacated by the resignation of Doctor Hartshorne, proceeded to fill the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Doctor Price, when Dr. John Wilson Moore was duly elected.

It appears from this minute that, in 1821, the staff had already made the distinction between physicians and surgeons, and the Managers now officially recognized a Surgical department as existing, although no previous reference to surgery as a special branch of practice occurs on the records.

When the annual election of Physicians and Surgeons was held, on May 12, 1823, the members of the staff were officially divided, for the first time in the history of the Hospital. The results of the election were entered upon the minutes as follows :

Physicians, John C. Otto, John W. Moore, Samuel Emlen.

Surgeons, Joseph Parrish, Thomas T. Hewson, John Rhea Barton.

Physicians for the Lying-in Department, Thomas C. James, John Moore.

From this time forward the same system of classification has been followed, except, that when it was decided to finally close the Lying-in wards, in 1854, physicians to this department ceased to be elected at the annual meetings. In 1852, an additional physician and surgeon were added to the staff, making it consist of four physicians and four surgeons, which is the number at present composing the medical staff of the Pine Street department.

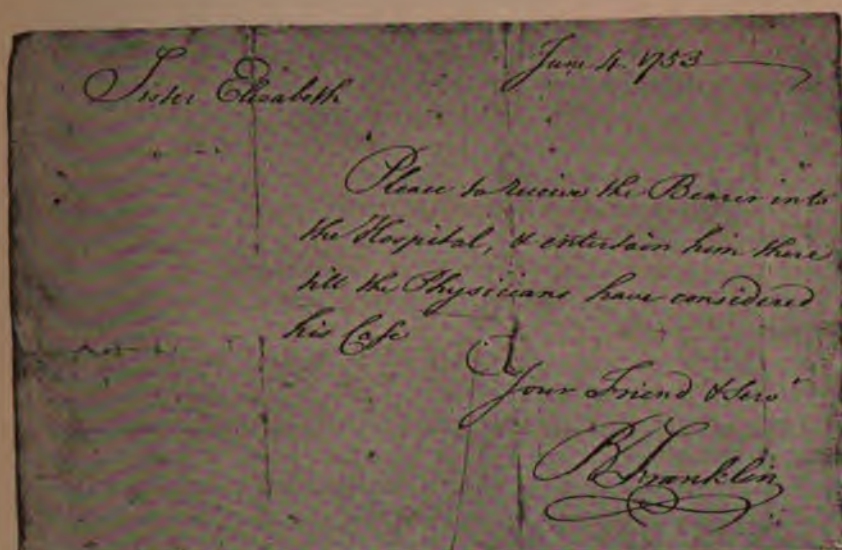
Special Departments of Medical Practice. In 1840, Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride was elected Medical Superintendent of the Insane Department, thus recognizing another specialty in medical practice. Subsequently, the Managers elected a consulting staff, representing various specialties, in connection with the Insane Department. In the Out-Patient Department, also, the service is divided up among the recognized departments of special practice.

From the beginning of the benevolent work of the Hospital, no invidious distinctions of race, nationality, or color among patients were observed or permitted, in fact in the matter of nativity nearly every country and people appears to be represented. No questions with regard to creed or religious belief were asked of those who sought assistance within its walls, the spirit of the institution being expressed by the emblem of the Good Samaritan upon its seal, who was willing to find a neighbor in every one having need. Many interesting extracts might be made from the Hospital records of rare and curious cases of disease and injury, but for these the reader is referred to the "Reports of the Pennsylvania Hospital," Vols. I and II (published in 1868 and 1869), and "Surgery in the Pennsylvania

Hospital" (published in 1880), also to reports of clinical lectures published in the current medical journals. Many quaint records of cases belonging to a former era of the history of the Hospital appear upon the minutes of the Board of Managers, some of which may be found in a previous section.

Among the earliest patients were household servants, many of whom were African slaves, belonging to citizens of Philadelphia. The first to be entered was, "Aug. 6, 1752, a negro of Robert Rawlinson's admitted at ten shillings per week under the care of Dr. Thos. Bond." The second on the minutes, however, was not of this character. The entry was as follows: "May 3, 1753, a poor free

Records of
Early Cases.



Order for Admission of Patient, signed by Franklin and directed to the Matron.

negro man named Sambo admitted as a charity patient on application of Doctor Shippen." May 12th, "A negro man belonging to Benjn. Sweet of New Castle, named Mingo, was admitted at 10s p. week, a private patient of Dr. Thos. Bond's, who engages for payment, etc." A curious discrimination, as it appears at the present day, was made against a common skin disease, in the following case: "On Jan. 5, 1754, Conrad Armbruster, a poor man apply'd for admission, but being examined by the Doctors, was not admitted, having the Itch." It appears that leprosy in those days was considered more amenable

Interesting
Incidental
References.

to treatment than the itch, for we read, "May 28, 1759, Admitted Simon Newtrobe, Leprous, a poore patient John Mease his security."

The present system of convalescent hospitals located in the suburbs, or out in the country, was foreshadowed in the next case, which also shows that hygienic remedies were not despised, Aug. 21st, 1754. "The Physicians being of opinion that Sea-air and Salt-water would be of great service to Robert Barrington, the matron was ordered to provide him some necessaries and Samuel Rowland consented to take him to Lewes."

The glimpses of historical facts afforded by the next items give them unusual interest. Oct. 9, 1754, "a French deserter afflicted with Remittent Fever" was admitted. "March 31, 1756, Admitted David Howell, a poor Patient from Berks County, having a Gunshot wound and fractured Bone in one Arm done the 6th inst. by the Enemy Indians, James Biddle of said County Security." Also, later, Oct. 3, 1764, "Admitted Margaret Sinclair, a poor patient, with Disiness in the Head having been much abused by the Indians." Oct. 30, 1759, "Admitted Wm. Bourdeaux a poor patient one of the french Neutrals dangerously ill of the putrid fever." Feb. 25, 1760. "Admitted Michael Butler, a Poor Patient, with Foul Ulcers he came lately out of a French Prison, the present Managers his Security." May 25, 1761, "Admitted Joseph Fabre a French Prisoner."

Patients, it appears, occasionally neglected to observe the formality of a regular discharge. Thus, "May 6, 1756, John Osbourn, being cured, marched off on the 17th instant, without being regularly dismissed," and "June 28, 1765, Sarah Scott Run away Cured." January 8, 1757, "Absconded, William Graham Eloped 8th inst. from the Hospital." Some of the diagnoses appear a little peculiar, for instance, Feb'y 2, 1757, "admitted Philip Pedro, a poor patient labouring under a Leucophlegmatic, at the request of Dr. Kearsley, Senior," he soon afterwards "dyed." March 2, 1757, "Admitted Andrew Way, a poor Boy with a Bloody Excresence on his Back, Mary Wistar, his Security." June 29, 1761, "Dyed. Ann Brown, yesterday & buried yesterday Evening."

Some of the patients were polite enough to return thanks on leaving the Hospital, and the fact is thought of such importance (perhaps as establishing a precedent), that it is entered upon the minutes. The following is an illustration of this and also shows that the Managers could be inquisitive at times. "Jan. 18, 1758. Discharged Michael Aspen as much relieved as the Air of the Hospital would admit of; he returned thanks, & is continued as an

Out Patient. N. B. His Master Jacob Miller afterwards appeared and acknowledged that Michael was his Apprentice. Query, how came he admitted as poor & without pay?" At the present day, the question might be asked, if this was a reflection upon the character of the "Air of the Hospital" or was the observation intended to apply merely to the unsuitability of the patient to his surroundings?

Admissions
and
Discharges
of Patients.

The first time that the words "dollars" appears in the minutes is in connection with the admission of a patient January 26, 1761, "Elizabeth Bashfull a poor patient and an Asthma & Rheumatism, paid the Steward 4 dollars for Security."

On April 25th, there was admitted "William Pierce a Soldier of the Royal American with an Hydrops Ascitis Siccus, or Tympany," also on October 26, 1762, "Admitted a Negro Boy of John Gilliland's with Guinea Worms in his feet." July 6th, "Admitted Joseph Walker with a Scorbutic Habit & Sinuous Ulcer in his Thigh," his board is to be recovered if possible, from "Capt. Jno. Morrison, who (as he says) has been the cause of his Illness by beating and other hard Treatment." The cases were principally acute diseases and accidents. Chronic disease, however, was no bar to admission. The first case of phthisis was received August 3, 1757, as we learn from the following minute, "Admitted Samuel Steel (a poor patient) in a Consumption. Mrs. Franklin his Security."

In 1758, several poor Indians were admitted, and the records state that one named Moses Titany died, October 30th, of a "Tumor in his Throat." Dec. 26, 1785, there was, "Admitted: Bucksam a Chinese." July 30, 1787, "Levi Hollingsworth, having been charged for the board of Oho Wassing one of the Chinese Strangers now represents the hardship thereof; as it was entirely thro' humanity he was induced to give such security which being considered the Board unanimously agree to extinguish the debt."

The case of Wm. Samuel should serve as a warning to all refractory patients; he was (November 27, 1758) discharged "for refusing to submit to the advice of the Physicians." Subsequently, several other patients have had a similar experience.

The following is somewhat ambiguous: "March 31, 1760,—Discharg'd James Romage being too Ancient to hope Success from the Operation he returned thanks." Likewise, "June 30, 1760, Dyed Catharine McCormick buried this day." Also, "May 28, 1764, Admitted Elizabeth Bryan with a Female Fever." On the same date, we learn of the admission of "Alexr. Freeze a poor Sailor with the Rose Drop the Matron's Security," also of Leonard Baker a poor Patient having his Bowels much Bruised;" also George

Peculiar
Diagnoses.

Gillinger "with the dry Gripes." The following is a rare but not improbable diagnosis: "July 30, 1764, Admitted Mary Archibald a poor Patient hurt of drinking of cold Water." Excess also appeared to be the cause of this case, "Aug. 26, 1765, Discharged Out Patient John Garswood a surfeit or stain;" but the record is not explicit as to its exact character. January 28, 1765, furnishes several items of interest, thus: "Peter Forster Cured went away & took no leave." "Edward McCormick Cros'd in Love gave a note to pay when able." It would be curious to trace the subsequent career of this patient to find out if he was eventually cured of his malady and if so how much he paid the Hospital for his successful treatment. Anna Goetz had "Histerick Passions her Son John Goetz her Security." The Managers' careful guardianship over the interests of the Hospital is revealed in numerous instances thus, (March 26, 1765): "Richard Day admitted on pay his Jaw Broke being much abused by Philip Bush who is bound over by the Mayor on whose recommendation Day is received and it is expected he will Oblige Bush to pay the Charge." Oct. 3, 1764, "Nameless a poor Patient much Wounded by persons unknown in this City in the Night."

Surgical operations were intended to be recorded in the operation-book and rarely found their way to the minutes, but the following was deemed sufficiently important to record in this place: "May 27, 1765, The Operation of Cutting James Child jun'r. for the stone was this day successfully performed by Dr. Thomas Bond; when the stone appeared to be as large as a Hen's Egg & weighed two ounces, two drachms and one half."

First
Operation
for Stone
in the
Bladder.

Also December 10, 1765, "On the 10th day of Dec. 1765, a Stone Weighing 1 oz 5 drachms $1\frac{1}{2}$ Inch Diameter $1\frac{7}{8}$ in length was extracted by Dr. T. Bond from a lad of about 7 years old."

The following is the first case of complete blindness recorded on the minutes, and well illustrates the humanity of the Managers. A minute under date of April 28, 1760, reads:

James Pemberton is Desir'd to insert an advertisement in the next "Gazette" notifying that Catherine Smith, the Blind Child, about 10 Years of age, who has been in this House for sometime past, it is now proposed should be bound out to some person of approved Character who will undertake to instruct her in such Business as she may be capable of, to enable her to earn her living, & that a competent sum of Money is offer'd to be given with her by the Provincial Commissioners as a Reward for their Care, & Instruction of her, as likewise to describe her Disposition & particularly her Circumstance.

The following correspondence and official action thereon, show conclusively the feelings of the Managers upon the subject of intemperance and the direct connection between abuse of alcoholic drinks

and disease, pauperism and crime, at a very early date in the present century.

The Managers received the following communication from the Guardians of the Poor :

" At a special meeting of the board of Guardians of the Poor in the City and liberties of Philadelphia, November 19, 1801.

" WHEREAS it is apprehended that lessening the number of Public houses will have a direct tendency to check the increase of paupers and lessen the taxes necessary for their support.

" Resolved that Ebenezer Hazard, Edward Pennington and John Cooke be a committee to confer with such Committee as may be appointed by the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Inspectors of the Prison on the subject of an application to the Mayor's Court and Court of Quarter Sessions requesting them to lessen the number of public houses in the City and liberties and that the said Committee unite with those other Committees in drafting and presenting such address.

" Extract from the minutes.

JOHN BIDDLE, Sec'ry."

The Managers sensible of the great injury the increased number of public houses and tippling houses are of to the community and that many of the diseases in the Pennsylvania Hospital are principally owing to the intemperance of those who frequent them, do agree in sentiment with the Guardians of the Poor on the propriety of presenting a remonstrance against them to the Mayor's Court and the Court of Quarter Sessions and for the purpose effecting a co-operation with them and the Inspectors of the Prison if possible to suppress them, the Managers appoint John Dorsey, Zaccheus Collins and Paschall Hollingsworth to unite with the Committee of Guardians and such Committee as the said Inspectors may name to prepare a suitable remonstrance on the occasion.

The Committee on the memorial to the Courts of Quarter Sessions and to the Mayor's Courts report—they presented the following which was afterwards supported by several petitions to the same effect from a number of citizens :

*To the Mayor's Court of the City of Philadelphia,
The Guardians of the Poor in the City of Philadelphia,
The Inspectors of the Prison for the City and County of Philadelphia, and
The Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital,
by their committees appointed for this purpose,—Respectfully shew*

That your Memorialists are seriously alarmed by the rapid increase of the number of the objects of their Care and have been hereby led to a consideration both of the causes thereof and the consequences necessarily resulting therefrom.

Among the former they find intemperance to be the principal and most common ; and that this is greatly promoted by taverns and other licensed Houses for retailing spirituous liquors having become unnecessarily numerous. The latter are too obvious to need a particular detail but your Memorialists deem it not improper to state as the result of their own observation and inquiries that almost all crimes, the poverty and distress of individuals and families, various diseases and some in their most dreadful forms, and a very great increase of taxes are among them. Under the impressions made upon their minds by this view of the Subject your Memorialists feel it a duty specially incumbent on them to make this representation to the Court and to add their earnest entreaties that the number of taverns and other licensed public houses in the city may be much reduced.

Intemperance
recognized as
a Cause of
Ill-health
by the
Managers.

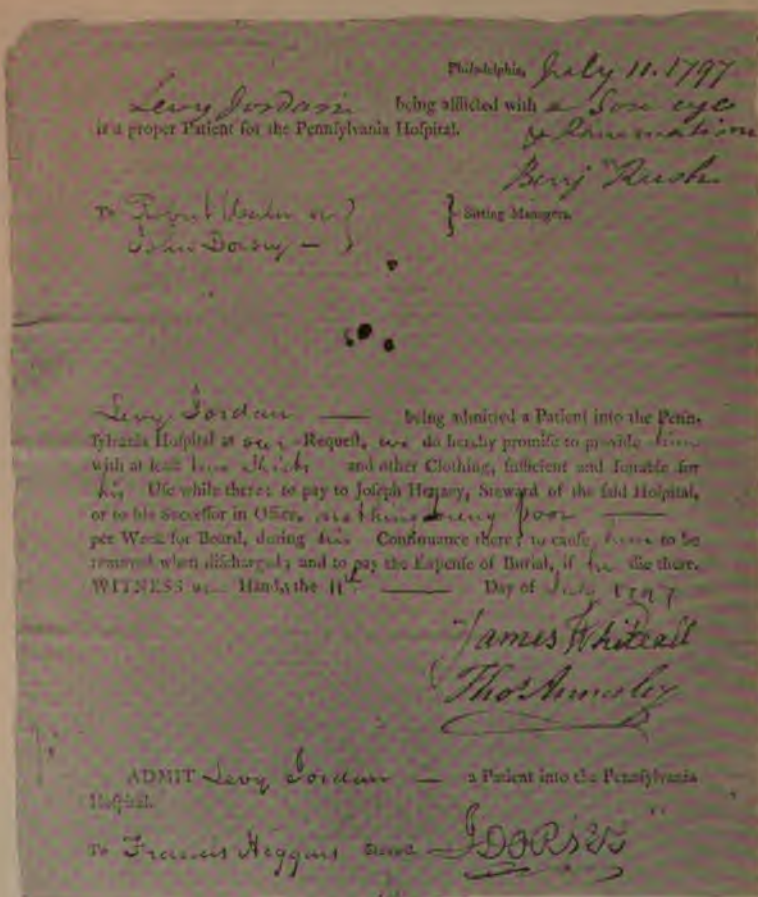
Appeal to
Authorities
to lessen the
number of
Public
Houses.

The foregoing was agreed upon, signed by the different committees and presented to the proper authorities on December 16, 1801.

JOHN DORSEY.
ZACCHEUS COLLINS.
PASCHALL HOLLINGSWORTH.

The illustration is a copy of one of the early admission cards:

Early
Form of
Admission
Card.



The following is the text of the original rules regulating the admission of patients, adopted at the January meeting in 1752:

RULES AGREED TO BY THE MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS.

First, That no patients shall be admitted, whose cases are judged incurable, lunaticks excepted; nor any whose cases do not require the particular conveniences of an Hospital.

Secondly, That no person, having the smallpox, the itch, or other infectious distempers, shall be admitted, until there are proper apartments prepared for the reception of such as are afflicted with those diseases; and if any such persons should be inadvertently admitted, they shall forthwith be discharged.

Rules
regulating
Admissions
and
Discharges

Thirdly, That Women having young children shall not be received, unless their children are taken care of elsewhere, that the Hospital may not be burthened with the maintenance of such children, nor the patients disturbed with their noise.

Fourthly, That all persons desirous of being admitted into the Hospital (not inhabitants of Philadelphia) must, before they leave the place of their abode, have their cases drawn up in a plain manner and sent to the Managers, together with a certificate from a Justice of Peace, and the overseer or overseers of the poor of the township in which they reside, that they have gained a residence in such township, and are unable to pay for medicines and attendance; to which an answer shall speedily be returned, informing them whether and when they may be admitted. All persons employed in drawing up their cases, are desired to be particular in enumerating the symptoms, and to mention the patient's age, sex, and place of abode, with the distance from the city of Philadelphia.

Fifthly, That all persons who have thus obtained a letter of license to be received into the Hospital, must be there at the time mentioned for their reception and bring with them that letter, and must likewise deposit in the hands of the treasurer so much money, or give such security, as shall be mentioned in their respective letters of license, to indemnify the Hospital, either from the expense of burial, in case they die, or to defray the expense of carrying them back to their place of abode and that they may not become a charge to the city.

Sixthly, If the several persons, not excluded by the preceding exceptions, are applying when they cannot be received, without exceeding the number allowed by the managers to be entertained at one time in the Hospital, the preference will be given, when the cases are equally urgent, first to such as are recommended by one or more of the contributors, members of this Corporation, residing in the township to which the poor persons belong; secondly, to those who stand first in the list of applications; but if some cases are urgent, and others can admit of delay, those with the most urgent symptoms shall be preferred.

Seventhly, Notwithstanding such letters of license, if it shall appear by a personal examination of any of the patients that their cases are misrepresented, and that they are improper subjects of the Hospital, the Managers shall have the power of refusing them admission.

Eighthly, That at least one bed shall be provided for accidents that require immediate relief.

Ninthly, That if there shall be room in the Hospital to spare, after as many poor patients are accommodated as the interest of the capital stock can support, the managers shall have the liberty of taking in other patients; at such reasonable rates as they can agree for; and the profits arising from boarding and nursing such patients, shall be appropriated to the same uses as the interest monney of the publick stock. Provided, that no such persons, under pretence of coming to board in the Hospital, shall be admitted, unless, on the first application made on his behalf, a certificate be produced from the overseer or overseers of the poor of the township in which he lives, of his having gained a residence in the said township; and unless sufficient security be given to the Managers to indemnify the city and Hospital from all charges and expenses whatever, occasioned by his removing hither.

Managers' Tenthly, That those who are taken into the Hospital at a private expense,
Rules for may employ any physicians or surgeons they desire.

Patients. Eleventhly, That all persons who have been admitted into the Hospital, shall be discharged as soon as they are cured, or, after a reasonable time of Tryal, are judged incurable.

Twelfthly, That all patients when cured, sign certificates of their particular cases, and of the benefit they have received in this Hospital, to be either published or otherwise disposed of, as the managers may think proper.

Thirteenthly, That no patient go out of the Hospital without leave from one of the physicians or surgeons, first signified to the matron : That they do not swear, curse, get drunk, behave rudely or indecently, on pain of expulsion after the first admonition.

Fourteenthly, That no patients presume to play at cards, dice, or any other game within the Hospital, or to beg any where in the city of Philadelphia, on pain of being discharged for irregularity.

Fifteenthly, That such patients as are liable, shall assist in nursing others ; washing and ironing the linen, washing and cleaning the rooms, and such other services as the matron shall require.

The foregoing rules were agreed to by a board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, the twenty-third day of the first month (January) 1752.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *Clerk.*

We do approve of the foregoing rules,

WM. ALLEN, *Chief Justice.*

ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

TENCH FRANCIS, *Attorney-General.*

A rule was established by the Managers January 25, 1762, which enlarged the scope of their charitable work. It was

Agreed that hereafter the Applications made by the Overseers of the Poor of any of the Townships within this Province for the Admission of Patients into this Hospital, if their cases are adjudged proper, they shall be taken in free of Charge for their Maintenance.

While such had not been the original intention when the Hospital was founded, the Managers had heretofore exacted from outlying townships a certain guarantee for board of the poor sent to the institution. This had been the rule, even with the indigent of Philadelphia, none were admitted without requiring some security, in case of death, for the removal of the body. Often when some poor stranger claimed the hospitality and care of the institution, with no one to act as security, one of the Managers or some other charitable citizen, *pro forma*, signed the admission paper.

All Classes
cared for
alike. The desire of doing good to all, irrespective of color or condition, seemed to animate every one connected with the Hospital from its beginning. That no difference was made in favor of pay patients will be evident from the following minutes made February 29, 1768 :

Resolved, That the Pay Patients now in the House and those who are here-
after Admitted be accommodated with no other Provisions for their Diet than the
Other Patients, and any Extraordinary necessities they require, Such as Tea,
Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Wine or Spirits, they provide at their own Expence.

Diet.

It is recorded on the minutes, May 7, 1752, that an Indian
having been found ill near the home of Isaac Norris, the latter
reported the case to the Managers, who immediately took action in
the matter, appointing John Reynell and Samuel Rhoads in con-
junction with the physicians to consider it, "and if they find he
cannot be otherwise suitably provided for, it is agreed that he may
be admitted into the Hospital." Upon investigation, Samuel Rhoads
reported that John Reynell and he had visited the sick Indian and
that "Isaac Norris had provided a place for him."

Poor Patients
cared for.

The want of personal security did not deter any deserving, poor
person, however, from receiving the benefits of Hospital treatment.
Here are two of the many instances on record: October 3, 1764,
"John Bryan a poor person was admitted with large ulcers, a pair of
buckles his security." On September 28, 1785, "a poor sailor was
admitted with Rheumatism, his chest of cloathes, his security."

On June 23, 1798,

The Managers in full consideration of the Fifth rule for the admission and
discharge of Patients, agree that the same be repealed so far as relates to
requiring the security for the funeral Charges of poor Patients to which agree-
ment the approbation of the Chief Justice, Speakers of the Assembly and State
Attorney is solicited.

On February 26, 1810, the following amended rules were adopted,
making more easy the admission of poor patients in future :

1st. Recent Accidents such as wounds and bruises may be received at all
times without Security provided they happen in Pennsylvania and are brought to
the House within twenty-four hours after the accident.

Amended
Rules for
Admissions.

2nd. Pregnant women of our own State, who are poor, and proper objects
for admission into the Hospital, may be received without security, except for the
removal of themselves and children when discharged. The Maintenance of the
Mothers, and their infants, including Cloathing, when necessary, to be charged
to the income of the Cavalry Fund, and in Case that proves insufficient, to the
general fund of the House.

3rd. The Attending Managers may sign in behalf of the Hospital as security
for other poor Patients for Cloathing in Cases of absolute necessity if it will not
exceed twenty-five dollars in any two months of the year; but if it should so
happen that a part of the said allowances of twenty-five dollars for any two
months should remain unexpended the surplus may be expended in the succeed-
ing months of the same year Provided that a whole year not more than one hun-
dred and fifty dollars be allowed for cloathing and the usual security be always
taken to remove the Patients when required.

Hospital
to provide
Clothing and
pay Funeral
Expenses.

4th. All funeral expenses of the Poor of our own State shall be charged to the
Hospital.

Free Vaccination for the Poor.	<p>The liberal spirit of the Managers is shown by their course with regard to free vaccination. March 28, 1808, the Secretary of Board of Managers was directed "to give public notice in the newspapers that the Poor of Pennsylvania shall be vaccinated gratis, if they will call at the Hospital." Again on March 27, 1809, it is agreed "to advertise the Poor from the City and Country to come to the Hospital where they will be vaccinated gratis." Previous to this time, inoculation was practised by the physicians of the Hospital, composing the Medical Staff; but as infectious diseases were not admitted, the patients were treated at their homes. The statistics are incomplete, but the following is of some historical interest:</p> <p>During the year 1799-1800, among the outside patients were treated: 109 cases of "inoculated" smallpox, of which 68 were cured, 1 failed. 6 cases of "natural" smallpox were also attended.</p>
Inoculation for Smallpox among Out-Patients.	<p>The physicians to the Pennsylvania Hospital on November 25, 1812, recommended the managers "to apply three hundred dollars of the medical fund towards clothing of such poor patients, who cannot find the usual security for that necessary article"; again on April 25, 1814, the physicians agreed to appropriate one thousand dollars to be taken out of the medical fund "for supply of clothing to indigent patients."</p>
Clothing from the Medical Fund.	
Colored Female Patients.	<p>The Committee on Economy, on January 29, 1827, were charged to "prepare an apartment for the accommodation of colored female patients in which they may be more suitably provided than they are at present."</p>
Directions Concerning Deceased Patients.	<p>April 9, 1757, Tom, a negro, belonging to Joseph Wharton, "an honest slave," was the first patient who died in the new Hospital. On November 26, 1766, the matron was given particular directions that bodies of the patients who die, should be taken into the Upper Hall to be laid out in a suitable apartment there to be provided for that purpose.</p>
Autopsies.	<p>It was "Resolved, that when the Physicians shall conclude it necessary to open the bodies of any of the dead, that they previously consult the sitting managers thereon and obtain their consent."</p>
The Law of Coroner's Inquest.	<p>In the course of years, disputes have occasionally arisen between the physicians of the Hospital and the Coroner of the City of Philadelphia, with regard to the relative rights of each party to make autopsies upon patients dying from injury, whether recent or remote. The following valuable contribution to the discussion of the duties of the office of the Coroner arose in this way: in the case of a woman named Elizabeth Taylor, who had been accidentally burnt about her body and died in the Hospital, in consequence thereof, a week after her</p>

admission, the Coroner of Philadelphia asserted his right to make a post-mortem examination.

The latter in an official communication, dated September 28, 1840, addressed the Board as follows :

The responsibility of an oath makes it an imperative duty on my part to call your attention to the fact, that many persons who die in the Hospital, the victims of accident, are buried without my knowledge. Now I believe that the law makes it the duty of the Coroner to hold an inquest over the bodies of persons who die from casualties.

Communication from the Coroner.

In another letter he gives a list of authorities in support of his claim that "all deaths from accidents or casualties fall under the notice of the Coroner," without regard to "the nature of the casualties or the time that may elapse preceding death."

This claim was opposed by the Managers and Horace Binney, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, was requested to inform the Board concerning the utmost limit of the duty of the Coroner.

Mr. Binney, in a full report dated November 7, 1840, (which will here be given in a somewhat condensed form), denied this claim and declared that the authorities cited did not support it. The suddenness of the death is more essential than its accidental character. The right to jurisdiction of the Coroner, therefore, in a death from casualty, is not inherent, but in each case is due to attendant circumstances.

After briefly reviewing several points raised by the Coroner's correspondence, Mr. Binney proceeded to summarize the law upon the subject and then advised the Managers with regard to their duty in case of violent or accidental deaths, as follows :

The office of Coroner, it may be remarked, derives its name from the circumstance, that it has principally to do with Pleas of the Crown, or such in which the King is more immediately concerned.

Opinion of Mr. Binney.

The judicial powers belonging to the office, have altogether perhaps a reference to the rights and duties of the crown. If the death of a person involves a homicide, the Coroner intervenes to hold an inquest, that those who are culpable may be brought to justice in the king's courts; and if the case is one in which the party is *felo de se*, the inquest is necessary or expedient to secure the forfeiture which follows the act; and if it be a case neither of homicide nor suicide, it is the Coroner's duty to inquire whether there be not a *deodand* in consequence of the death, to the king, or to the lord of the franchise under him.

These objects and ends of the office, may be regarded as limitations of its judicial power in England, except in the case of persons dying in prison, where, from a salutary suspicion that the death of all persons who are in the custody of a gaoler, may be brought about by violence or oppression, the law requires an inquest by the Coroner in every case, without regard to its circumstances. With respect to prisons, general suspicion supplies the place of particular suspicion. In other cases, it would seem reasonable to require the existence of some

particular grounds of suspicion, that the case is one which it concerns the office of the Coroner to inquire into, for some of the purposes I have mentioned.

Mr. Binney on the Duties of the Coroner.

In regard to those cases where the whole end of the Coroner's inquiry is to ascertain whether there be a forfeiture by suicide, or a deodand from a death by casualty, it is worthy of grave consideration, whether the powers of a Coroner have not been materially modified in Pennsylvania, by those provisions of our Constitution, which take away all forfeitures in such cases. I do not mean to consider that question at this time; but I may remark, that since the proper functions of a Coroner under the Stat. 4 Edw. I., and at the common law, have not been enlarged in this State, and probably have been restricted, no reasonable objection can be urged against their being limited here at least as much as they are in England; and that I think will be sufficient for the present inquiry.

I regard the English authorities as settling the point, that except in cases of prisoners, the Coroner should hold an inquest only where there has been a *violent and unnatural death*, or reasonable suspicion of such a death; and that an accident superinducing disease and death, at the end of days and weeks, is not a case for an inquest.

In Sir Edward Hyde East's Crown Law, his commentary upon the duties of the Coroner is as follows:

"First, the (Coroner's) inquiry is to be made when commanded by the King's bailiffs or by honest men of the country, upon such as be slain or suddenly dead or wounded. This power is however to be exercised within the limits of a sound discretion. There ought at least to be a *reasonable suspicion* that the party came to his death by *violent and unnatural means*; for if the death, however sudden, were from fever, or other apparent visitation of God, there is no occasion (with the exception before mentioned in the case of prisoners) for the Coroner's interference. And the Court of King's Bench on two several occasions within my own memory, blamed the Coroners of Norfolk and Anglesey, for holding repeated and unnecessary inquests, for the sake of enhancing their fees, on bodies and parts of bodies of persons unknown, which were cast upon the seashore, without the smallest probability or suspicion of the deaths having happened in any other manner, than by the unfortunate perils of the sea." (1 East's Pleas of the Crown, 382, ch. 6, sec. 7.)

Now, from this paragraph, it is obvious that death by drowning is not of itself a case for the Coroner, without more, that is to say, without suspicion of violent and unnatural means, namely, by the party himself or by some other person. *Violent and unnatural means* imply force, not of the elements, but of other agency; and when sudden death is the consequence, the case calls for inquiry, though in the end it may turn out to have been a death by misadventure only. Sir Edw. East cites the cases by name, in which the King's Bench blamed the Coroners for exceeding their authority; and he then proceeds with a more apposite case as follows: "One *Harrison*, Coroner of the County of Cumberland, was convicted for extortion in his office, in taking a sum of money for not holding an inquest on the body of a young woman, which he had no authority for doing. On the defendant's being brought up for judgment, the circumstances of the case appeared to be, that the party had by *accident* broken her leg, which was afterwards amputated; and after some weeks, she died in consequence of the fever attending it, and was buried. Some days after, the Coroner threatened to have the body taken up, and an inquisition taken on it, unless a certain sum were paid. For which offence the court sentenced him to pay a fine of £100, to be imprisoned six months, and to be removed from his office. And Mr. Justice Grose in passing sentence said, that the Coroner *under these circumstances* had

no *pretence* or authority for *taking any inquisition at all*; but if the case had warranted his so doing, he was equally criminal in having extorted money to refrain from doing his office." (*The King v. Harrison*, 40 Geo. 3; 1 East P. C. ch. vi. sec. 7, p. 382.)

I need not remark how full this authority (and it is the authority of the highest criminal court in England), is against the Coroner's claim of jurisdiction asserted in his letters, where he admits no exception from "the nature of the casualty, or the time that may elapse preceding death." Nor need I show how perfectly analogous is the description of the case where Harrison *unlawfully* asserted his authority, to that of the girl who was accidentally burned, and died a week after in the hospital.

This is not a modern law. The doctrine is Lord Hale's also whose name is of itself authority. His language is as follows: "Regularly, the Coroner hath no power to take inquisitions, but touching the death of a man, and persons *subito mortuis*, and some special incidents thereunto." (2 Hale's P. C. 57.) Lord Hale then cites the following case. "If any person dies suddenly, though it be of a *fever*, and the township bury him before the Coroner be sent for, the whole township shall be amerced." (*Iler North. Coron.* 119.) And upon this case he remarks: "*Nota*, this case is misprinted. I have seen an ancient transcript at large of the Iler of Northpton and perused this very case, which in *libro meo* f. 52, b., is *morust de feyme*, viz., starved by hunger; for though a man dies suddenly of a fever or apoplexy, or other visitation of God, the township shall not be amerced; for then the Coroner should be sent for in every case; but if it be an unnatural and violent death, then indeed, if the Coroner be not sent for to view the body, the town shall be amerced." (2 Hale's P. C. 57.)

He proceeds, at page 62, "Now sudden violent deaths, which are all within the Coroner's office to inquire, are of these kinds: 1. *Ex-visitatione dei*. 2. *per infortunium*, where no other had a hand in it, as if a man falls from a house or cart. 3. By his own hand, as *felo de se*. 4. By the hand of another man, where the offender is not known. 5. By the hand of another, where he is known, whether by murder, manslaughter, *se defendendo*, or *per infortunium*."

There may be thought to be some inconsistency between these two citations, as visitations of God are excluded by the first and included by the second; but there is no inconsistency. In the first, Lord Hale speaks of sudden deaths in the known course of nature, as fever or apoplexy; in the second, he speaks of sudden violent deaths which are out of the usual course of nature.

The sudden deaths within the Coroner's jurisdiction, may be inferred from another authority cited by Hale, 2 vol. 58, to this effect. "If the Coroner have notice, and comes not in convenient time to view the body, and take his inquisition upon the death of him that dies suddenly, and therefore upon a presentment by the grand inquest of a death by *misadventure*, if the like presentment be not in the Coroner's roll, he shall be fined and imprisoned." 3 E. 3, Coron. 292. So that the sudden deaths cognisable by the Coroner, must be, at least, death by misadventure, *per infortunium*, which is one of the classes of *sudden violent deaths* enumerated by Lord Hale.

The same limitation is expressed in 1 Burns' Justice, 432 tit. Coroner, "when it happens that any person comes to an *unnatural* death, the township shall give notice thereof to the Coroner; otherwise if the body be interred before he come, the township shall be amerced." And by Holt, C. J., "it is a matter indictable to bury a man that *dies a violent death* before the Coroner's inquest have sat upon him."

I have already remarked how all the directions of Stat. 4 Edw. 1, imply the suspicion of violence, not only in the case of the *slain*, but of the *drowned*, and *suddenly dead*.

Mr. Binney
on the
Duties of the
Coroner.

The only difficulty which attends the inquiry, is what constitutes in the eye of the law a *sudden* death, by such means. A death from wounds, inflicted by another, though it may not immediately follow, may be a fit case for a Coroner's inquest; and the Stat. 4 Edw. I., expressly requires that the Coroner "shall go to the places where any be slain or suddenly dead, or *wounded*," which in this part of the statute may mean the dead who have been wounded, without regard to the suddenness of the death; and the violence is certainly a fit subject of investigation, though the death be not in common apprehension *sudden*. On this distinction, I find nothing in the books which treat of this subject. But where the case is clear and unsuspected casualty, and the death of the party follows at the end of days or weeks, by fever, by inflammation, or by other morbid derangement produced by the accident, it is one free from all claim of jurisdiction by the Coroner, in point of law, because it wants both the *violent and unnatural means*, and the *sudden death*. If this ground of discrimination is not sound, then, as the Coroner says, every casualty producing death after any interval of time, and of course producing it directly or indirectly—the prick of a pin producing lock-jaw—scalding water from a tea-kettle producing inflammation—a broken leg producing fever—and ending in death at the end of a month or six months, all these are cases for the Coroner; and then, as Lord Hale remarks, the Coroner must be sent for in every case. What, I would ask, is the benefit of such a doctrine to the community? And it is for the public that the office is instituted among us, and not for the Coroner or any one else? Where there is no suspicion of *violent and unnatural means*, why investigate the death, however sudden? When the party lives for days and explains the casualty, and still there is no cause whatever of suspicion, why burden the county with an unnecessary expense? Persons dying in prison, whom their friends cannot approach to hear their complaints, deserve the protection of a general *post mortem* inquiry for all persons in their condition. But what security do persons require who are accidentally hurt, more than they have in the access of their friends, and in their exemption from all restraint upon their complaints or communications? I am wholly unable to perceive any reasonable ground for the Coroner's claim in the case of the accidentally burnt girl, and I apprehend, moreover, that it is directly against the case of *The King v. Harrison* before cited.

What the practice of Coroners in this county has been, it is not easy to say, nor should I place much reliance upon it whatever it may have been, since it has been substantially *sub silentio*, except in the few cases in which their inquests implicate living persons criminally, none else receiving judicial notice; and in such cases the Coroner's jurisdiction being undoubted. It is an office particularly liable to irregularities, from the fact that few persons care to investigate the claim of jurisdiction, since the county pays for its exercise. I do not entertain the opinion, however, that the Coroner can have any jurisdiction by practice, that he has not by the settled principles of law.

Having a view then to the class of cases occurring or likely to occur in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and adverting to the wish of the Managers to have an expression of my opinion upon the Coroner's jurisdiction in such cases generally, I state it as follows:

I. In regard to persons who have suffered recent injury from violence, and are brought at once into the Hospital, and die there suddenly, in the plain sense of that expression, I advise them that the Coroner has jurisdiction, and that they should give him notice of the death a reasonable time before interment.

II. In regard to such as may be brought there, who have been wounded, that is to say, stabbed, or shot, or cut, or beaten by another, and shall afterwards die,

I advise the Hospital in like manner to give the notice, and to submit to the Coroner's jurisdiction, without regard to the time that may elapse before death.

III. But in regard to cases of accidental injury, broken limbs, burns, bruises, and the like, where the patient does not die suddenly, but lives days or weeks, and then dies from fever, inflammation, or other morbid affection caused by the injury, and where there is no ground of reasonable suspicion that the injury involves any person in criminality, I advise that the Hospital is under no obligation to give notice of the death to the Coroner, and that the Coroner has no right to hold an inquest on the body.

IV. In cases of sudden death by apoplexy, and the like, among the patients in the house, there being no cause whatever to suspect violence and unnatural means, the Coroner has clearly no right to hold an inquest, and I do not understand him to assert such a right.

At the next meeting, held November 30, 1840, the above opinion was presented.

The Secretary reports that, in pursuance of the resolution of the Board at the last stated meeting, he has obtained the written opinion of Horace Binney, Esq., on the jurisdiction of the Coroner; and that, in answer to a note from the Secretary as to his fee for the same, he has received the following from Mr. Binney:

"G. Roberts Smith, Esq.

November 13, 1840.

"*Dear Sir* :—I beg the Hospital to accept my Opinion as a contribution by me to their work of benevolence.

"I remain truly yours,

"HORACE BINNEY."

On motion, *Resolved*, That a copy of this Opinion be inserted on the minutes, and that a copy be also furnished to the Coroner.

On motion, *Resolved*, unanimously, That the thanks of the Managers be tendered to Mr. Binney for his Opinion and the generous manner in which it has been given.

The following brief items will exhibit the aid extended, by the Hospital, to lunatics and indigent patients :

Charity
Patients.

Jan'y 27, 1806, That 18 lunatics may be admitted, as paupers, in all; but no sitting manager to exceed that number.

Nov. 30, 1807, That the poor list be extended so as to admit 20 poor lunatics at one time, making on the whole 47 poor patients to be so admitted.

May 9, 1808, Agreed that 50 paupers may hereafter be admitted into the Hospital at one time; of this number not more than 20 are to be lunatics.

July 31, 1809, That 60 poor patients may be admitted at one time of whom 23 only are to be lunatics.

Jan'y 27, 1817, That the number of poor patients to be hereafter admitted at any time into the Hospital be increased to 65 of whom 25 may be insane.

July 28, 1823, The subject of increasing the number of Poor patients to 90 of whom 32 may be insane was again called up and after consideration, adopted.

Aug. 3, 1829, The attending managers authorized to receive into the Hospital six lunatic patients in addition to the number of Poor Insane patients at present allowed upon the Charity of the Institution, said patients to be recent cases and to be removed by their securities at the end of six months if not cured.

July 26, 1830, *Resolved*, that no insane patient be hereafter admitted on the permanent list without the consent of the Board but as vacancies occur, the attending managers may admit such cases for six months.

A disposition being manifested by the City authorities to have their pauper patients treated at the Hospital, an extended correspondence arose on the subject which is here considerably condensed from the several entries as they appear upon the Minutes of the Board of Managers :

Medical and
Surgical
Cases
received into
the Hospital
from the
Philadelphia
Almshouse.

At an early date, July 22, 1781, the Managers of the Philadelphia City Almshouse and House of Employment, requested "that their sick Paupers may be occasionally admitted into the Hospital as pay patients at the rate of a Spanish mill'd dollar per week." The hospital board of Managers agreed at the rate of a dollar and one-third said specie and subsequently it was agreed to receive them for ten shillings per week. On May 28, 1787, the rate was reduced to eight shillings and four pence; the Almshouse being at this time, indebted to the Hospital £648. It was then again requested that the rate of board be reduced, which, being considered by the Hospital managers, they declined to make any alteration for the present in the price or terms of admission. On December 7, 1789, it was found that on "June 1st last the Almshouse was in debt to the Hospital for maintenance of their sick £945, 10s., which being placed in Attorney's hands for collection, a trial was obtained on February 12, 1791, when the Almshouse managers, finding the evidence submitted proved they had contracted to pay at the rates and prices debited to them, admitted the equity of the account and consented that a verdict should be given for £1014, due February 24, 1790. The point at issue was the objection of the Almshouse to the legality of the Hospital's charging for the board of patients who were residents of Pennsylvania, alleging that the hospital funds were exclusively intended for that description of people and that the Hospital had no right to take foreigners on charity, or the inhabitants of other States. The matter was fully argued before the Court, but not finally decided, on the Court being adjourned to the 3d of the following March. "The managers had reason to believe it would be determined liberally in their favor as they have a right to consider all persons meeting with casualties in the Roads or Streets, or perishing with sickness in the State, as the poor of Pennsylvania without exception; but if they are immediately sent from the neighboring State for the express purpose of being supported in the hospital they ought not to be admitted."

On April 20, 1799, the Managers informed the Almshouse authorities they had room for six patients, if they had any diseased persons in their House, whom the physicians of the Hospital should think proper subjects, they would willingly receive them without pay. The Almshouse managers acceded to the proposition, with delight, in the hope that their maniacs would be selected, which was not the proposition of the Hospital. The matter led to correspondence and several conferences; the hospital committee fully explained to the Almshouse managers the reason why they could not admit their poor patients in the manner and upon the unreasonable terms which they had proposed. It was finally agreed that the managers of the Hospital should consider, and make known, the lowest rate at which the sick patients of the Almshouse would be received into the Pennsylvania hospital. On December 19, 1801, they submitted the following: "1st, The Hospital will take from the managers of the Almshouse all such pay patients as the hospital physicians consider as proper cases to be received therein at 225 cents per week. 2d, That all their pay patients who are now in the house shall be charged at the same price. 3d, The accounts shall be settled at the end of every 3 months. 4th, If the foregoing proposals are not agreed to, the terms of admission shall not be altered from three dollars a week until further order is taken thereon."

On Dec. 28, 1801, The Managers of the Almshouse made answer that they could not agree to the proposal, but it was probable that a conference would remove the impediments. At a conference, held Jan'y 12, 1802, the objections made to the proposals of the hospital managers were considered and removed with exception of the first, for which the Almshouse Committee prepared the following substitute: "Resolved that the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital will take from the Managers of the Almshouse all their lunatics and such other pay patients as may be considered curable cases and proper for admission into the said Hospital (agreeable to its Rules) at 225 cents per week for each of them for one year."

The Almshouse Committee also proposed to the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, "that they shall cause to be attended all their Patients who may be in the Almshouse, by the Hospital Physicians, gratis; and that they shall be supplied with medicines except liquors at the expense of the Hospital."

On Jan'y 25, 1802, all conference on the subject was terminated by a minute of the Almshouse board, that they "are of opinion it will not be advisable to remove the sick from this house to the Hospital upon the terms proposed by the Managers of that Institution inasmuch as it will occasion a very great and as we conceive unjustifiable increase of our expenses." On Jan'y 31, 1803, a communication was received from the Almshouse board requesting a conference with the Managers of the Hospital on the admission of Paupers into said hospital and asking the appointment of committee of conference. A conference was held Feb. 28, 1803, when the Almshouse committee submitted the following minute containing the objections of the Guardians of the Poor to the terms of admission for their sick patients, viz.: "Whereas it has been Customary for the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital to admit diseased paupers into their house for cure, provided the Guardians of the Poor will engage to furnish them with Cloathes and pay funeral expenses in case of their death, and *such engagements* involve the Guardians in *unnecessary*, and in case of non-residents perhaps in unjustifiable, Expense and at the same time *swell* the account of the Guardians *while the whole credit* results to the Managers of the Hospital. Resolved, that in Future No Guardian sign *Such Engagement to the Hospital*." The Almshouse Committee was informed of the reasons upon which the rules for the admission of Paupers into the Hospital were founded and the difficulty there would be in procuring an alteration thereof; and that the Guardians could derive little or no benefit from the proposed alterations, inasmuch as clothing and burying their patients at the expense of the Hospital would only lessen the fund that supported their own poor—as they appeared to be convinced with the reasons assigned, the conference adjourned. The Almshouse board rescinded this minute and then adopted the following: "that in cases where nothing further is required than furnishing Cloaths and defraying funeral Expenses it will be proper for the Guardians to sign the Engagements, due attention being previously paid to the Applicant being a Residenter."

Correspondence between Guardians and Managers concerning Transfer of Patients from City Almshouse to the Hospital.

'This arrangement being satisfactory to the Managers, the Committee was discharged July 25, 1803, it not being considered necessary to have any further conference, at this time, on the subject.

A subsequent communication from the Guardians of the Poor was read February 27, 1804, in which they offered to transfer two pauper lunatics to the Hospital, on condition that the Managers "in future provide them all and every Necessary, without any Expense to this Institution." To this proposition the Managers made a reply, stating that

They are now, and have been at all times well disposed to extend the benefits of the Institution, as far as they can legally and properly do it to the poor of the City and Districts of Philadelphia; yet they are not willing to act inconsistently with these rules in favor of the Guardians or of any other persons: And they expect whenever the Guardians rightly consider all Circumstances, they will be disposed to promote the Interests of the Citizens, and not charge them with the Board of Confirmed Lunatics, whom the Managers of the Hospital, have offered to maintain free of any expense but Cloaths and funeral Charges.

On July 31, 1815, the following was received, showing an amicable feeling between the two institutions :

In Board of Managers at the Almshouse and House of Employment 26th of June 1815.

Resolved, That the Medical Students of the Pennsylvania Hospital be permitted to attend the Surgical Operations which may hereafter be performed in this House.
JOHN HARRISON, *Presl.*

The
Pennsylvania
Hospital in
existence
prior to
establish-
ment of the
Philadelphia
Hospital.

From the above it is seen that the claim that the excellent charitable institution known as "The Philadelphia Hospital" now existing in connection with the Philadelphia (Blockley) Almshouse, is "the oldest Hospital in America" is evidently quite incorrect. Because it now exists in connection with the Philadelphia Almshouse, it can not be admitted that it was so from the beginning, or that its organization dates back to the establishment of the first City Almshouse in 1730-31. There are no facts to sustain such an assertion; on the contrary, it is seen that the Almshouse Hospital was not established until some time between 1812 and 1815. In the numerous communications between the Board of Guardians and the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, until the last above quoted, no allusion, direct or indirect, betrays the existence of such a medical organization. Had such a hospital, in connection with the Almshouse existed, the Guardians of the Almshouse would not have made an arrangement for the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital to take their curable sick paupers as pay patients, thus increasing the expenses of the Almshouse. Finally, that such Medical Hospital did not exist as late as 1802, is evident from the proposals of the Almshouse Board to wit: 1st, "That the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital will take from the Managers of the Almshouse all their lunatics and such other patients as may be considered curable cases and proper for admission into the Hospital." 2d, That the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital "cause to be attended all their patients who may be in the Almshouse by the Hospital Physicians gratis;" and that "they be supplied with medicines except liquors etc. at the expense of the Hospital." It is evident that the sick and insane paupers at the Almshouse were not previously under the care of any medical organization and received only the ordinary Almshouse care.

At one period in the history of the Hospital, many Acadians were admitted for medical treatment. These people, in the early part of the last century, dwelt in the territory now included in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the adjacent islands, and were a peaceable and industrious, agricultural community, originally a colony of Bretons, who came from France under Pierre du Gast Sieur de Monts, a wealthy Huguenot, who had been commissioned viceroy of New France, with full power to settle and rule over a region extending from Cape May to Quebec. This domain was "Acadie," their chief settlement was at Port Royal, where they cleared the primeval forest and built their cottages, sixteen years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on the shores of New England. At the conclusion of the war between England and France, the British Government confiscated their lands, and deported the unhappy Acadians to the colonies. In September, 1755, a ship arrived in the Delaware with nearly 1400 of these unwilling immigrants on board. After some delay, they were allowed to land and were placed in some small buildings on Pine Street below Sixth, especially constructed to provide for their accommodation and shelter.

The
Acadians,
or French
Neutrals.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Levick,¹ who was born in 1789 and died in 1886, in "Recollections of My Early Days" (1881), says of the "Neutrals":

I often went out to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where I was known to the Steward and Matron, and to others there. The insane patients occupied one part of the building, and among them was the wife of the rich merchant Stephen Girard. She frequently had something to say to me, and I remember her bright, black eyes to this day. We made it a rule to leave the hospital early in the afternoon on account of its remote situation and our fear of walking from it near nightfall; especially were we afraid to pass Pine Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets, where the Neutrals had their huts, of whom we were dreadfully afraid. Either justly or unjustly, they were not favorites, and by us regarded as a dangerous set of people, to be studiously avoided.

An entry upon the minutes, April 26, 1763, reveals the fact that some of the patients were of this class:

Admitted as Out Patients Seven French Neutrals accidentally poisoned by Eating Poke Root which they had mistaken for Horse Raddish.

They were admitted on the 10th inst. and discharged on the 23d, "being all recovered." Although no further reference appears in the minutes to these unfortunate people, there can be no doubt but that, on account of their destitute condition and their residence in the vicinity of the Hospital, they were often treated within the wards of the institution, as well as by the Out-Patient department.

¹ The mother of the late Dr. James J. Levick, formerly one of the Physicians to the Hospital.

Soldier
 Patients.

Although the founders of the institution could not have anticipated that it would ever be used as a Military Hospital, for a time, during the early years of the Revolutionary war, it was forcibly occupied for this purpose, by the English troops, and both before and after the British occupation of the city it was called upon to take care of many of the patriots who had been broken in health, by exposure in the field or while encamped at Valley Forge, or wounded in various engagements with the enemy. Previous to this time, however, the French and Indian war had furnished patients. After General Dunbar returned to Philadelphia from Braddock's disastrous expedition, we find the following unfortunate case among the admissions, October 13, 1755: "Michael Higgins a Soldier, was admitted, having his under jaw shot off in the late Engagement under General Braddock." A soldier of the Royal Americans was admitted April 25, 1757, "for whose Board his Pay and Subsistence Money is to be allowed." August 17, 1757, "Admitted Thos. Boyd who had his feet mashed in the province Service, on board the Pennsylvania Frigate." March 15, 1758, "Admitted Jno. Ulric one of the provincial Soldiers discharged by order of Col. Jno. Armstrong, very hard of hearing. Prest. and Managers Security." In this case it appears that the sympathy of the Board was successfully appealed to, possibly the full diagnosis was not recorded and he was also suffering with general debility and it was thought that the Hospital treatment might restore his strength, even though his hearing failed to be improved. The Managers and physicians were obliged to obey their own rules of admission and provide security for a patient, and, where the sick person had no friends, they signed the obligation themselves. Thus June 26, 1758, "William Elliott, a poor patient one of the Provincial Soldiers with a continual fever. Doctors and Managers Security." December 25, of the same year, "Admitted John Brown with an autumnal fever and Geo. Wood with a fever; these two are Captives lately released from Canada." June 25, 1759, "John Barbeau a French Prisoner was admitted, as a pay patient," and on the same day, "Admitted Richard Knowles as a Poor Out-Patient with Rheumatic Pains he was a Soldier taken at Oswego." On November 26, same year, there was "Admitted, James Pendergrass a pay Patient, who lost his leg in the Province Service recommended by Jos. Fox, who promises that the Provincial Commissioners will pay, if necessary." The victims of prison discipline were received from time to time, thus February 25, 1760, "Admitted Michael Butler a Poor Patient with Foul Ulcers. He came lately out of a French Prison, the present Managers his Security." June 30, 1760, "Admitted

John York, a Poor Patient with a bad Leg, had been a Provincial Soldier and taken Prisoner to Canada and made his escape." August 27, 1764, "Henry Fowl a poor Soldier (from Fort Stanwicks) with a Gun-Shot Wound in his Leg." Soldier Patients.

When the war of the Revolution began in earnest, the Hospital was of great service both to the wounded patriots and to sick or wounded captives. Thus it is recorded in the minutes December 5, 1776, "that seventy soldiers were admitted the fifth of Twelfth month, by order of the Council of Safety," and twenty of them went away at different times in this month. Many of these received their wounds in the defence of Fort Washington, and subsequently at Trenton and Princeton. This was the most trying time of the Revolution. General Washington had been forced to retire to the west bank of the Delaware, and General Howe was marching through New Jersey with his victorious army on his way to take possession of Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Hospital now became a Military Hospital. It is recorded in local history that "The Council of Safety cleared a wing of the Bettering House for a hospital, and the Pennsylvania Hospital was set apart for the use of Continental troops.—The Senior and Junior Drs. Thomas Bond rendered efficient aid in organizing the hospital system upon a proper basis and securing competent surgical and medical aid."¹

In December, Congress hurriedly removed to Baltimore and Washington appointed General Putnam, Military Governor of the city. Martial law prevailed and all male "citizens between sixteen and sixty years of age" were enrolled. On December 30, 1776, nine hundred Hessians captured by Washington at Trenton, were brought to the city on their way to Lancaster. Part of these, being unable to continue their journey, were received into the Hospital for treatment. The Committee of Safety was dissolved and martial law yielded to civil government, on March 4, 1777, when the Supreme Executive Council took control and its President, Thomas Wharton, Jr., was proclaimed Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of Pennsylvania, and the Courts were reorganized. "Soon after the beginning of the year there were twenty-two hundred Militia in the City awaiting arms and fourteen hundred sick in the Hospitals."² At this time the capacity of the institution was tested to the utmost, but the Managers were equal to the situation and continued at their post, faithful to the trust which had been placed in their hands.

¹ Scharff & Westcott, Vol. I, p. 332. Also this History, page 57.

² Scharff & Westcott, Vol. I, p. 342.

Soldier
Patients.

February 4, 1777, the Managers acknowledge receipt of \$88.10, paid by order of Council of Safety "for Board, etc., of the Soldiers on per Acct. rendered." March 4th, a committee was appointed to confer with the physicians especially "relating to the use of Medicines for the Soldiers and Sailors lately introduced," and the following meeting (March 31) contains the report of the committee, which "informed the Board that Doctor Bond who has the Care of the wounded Soldiers and Sailors, agrees to pay for or replace the Medicine of the house used for such as himself is paid for."

After the period of military occupancy, the authorities occasionally found it convenient to send invalid soldiers for treatment:

WAR OFFICE, October 3rd, 1784.

Sir: Colonel Harman has entered three Soldiers to Carpenter's Hall so much incapacitated by sickness as to be rendered incapable of proceeding with the Troops to the Westward. Having no Hospital here or any person to take care of them, I must beg your assistance in procuring them admission into the Pennsylvania Hospital. I will hold myself responsible for the payment of all reasonable charges that may be incurred for Board, Medicine, attendance, etc.

I am Sir with great respect Your Most Ob'dnt and very H'bl Serv't,

I. CARLTON.

After the war the Managers had a number of soldier patients on their hands, even for several years, as we learn from the following minute of January 30, 1786:

It appearing to this Board that Dennis Ford and David Grady, Patients in the Hospital, belonging to this State have been maintained at the expense of this Institution for Four Years & that the amount thereof for Board, Medicine, & Cloathing is Two hundred & forty-nine Pounds, twelve shillings, Samuel Howell and Samuel Coates with the assistance of Doctor Hutchinson are desired to apply to the State for payment thereof.

The Managers were finally successful in having the claim paid:

COMPT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 22, 1787.

Gentlemen,—I have settled and passed the Account for the Board and Cloathing of Dennis Ford and David Grady in the Hospital till 25th March, 1787, agreeable to your Account thereof Rendered, but in future this State will not pay more than twenty-two pounds ten shillings per annum each, as it cannot be done without a law for that purpose.—These men were in public service and what hath been now passed by this State and Allowed will be Absorbed in the pay and rations they would be intitled to from the United States, which will therefore be charged to their Account—and the sum I have ment'd as their future Allowance is the Utmost which the States are respectively permitted to give to soldiers who during their Service in the Army were disabled from gaining their livelihood by labor—And therefore Penn'a will be able to gain a credit with the Union on Acc't of the Existing Requisitions for payments made on Acc't of these men as a pension.

I have the Honor to be, With great respect, Gentlemen, your Most Obed. Servant,

J. NICHOLSON.

Two years later, the following communication was received from the same writer, informing the Managers that the authorities had discontinued the payment of pensions to persons disabled in the service :

Government
Correspon-
dence with
the Managers
of the
Hospital.

Gentlemen,—The disabled persons in the Hospital who were heretofore paid for by this State cannot longer be so paid for—as the laws for paying pensions to such persons as were disabled in the Service of this United States now cease to have their operation—According to a law passed last session.

It appears that soldiers continued in the Hospital for several years as pay patients, however, as intimated in the following note of March 26, 1792 :

There being a number of sick soldiers in the House at 8/4 Per Week, which the Managers are convinced is lower than the average Cost of the Patients, it is agreed that Ten Shillings Per Week shall hereafter be charged for them and the sitting Managers are desired not to admit any Patients who have the means of making payment under that price in future.

The following belongs to a later period :

PHILADELPHIA, 14 April, 1814.

SAMUEL COATES, ESQ.

Sir:—As British Agent for Prisoners of War in this district, I Have paid two Bills at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the maintenance of and attention to wounded prisoners amounting together to six hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-eight cents, which Sum Col. Barclay our Comm'y Genl. tells me he does not feel himself authorized to repay me, and seems to doubt whether I shall be able to recover it from the British Government, no charge being ever made to any Nation for sick or wounded Prisoners of War admitted to any Hospital within his Majesty's Dominions. Col. Barclay also tells me that his recommendation in behalf of British Sailors has often met with attention from the Managers of the New York Hospital unaccompanied with any expense.

He has requested me to mention these circumstances for consideration of your Board and has desired me to assure the Managers that if any opportunity should present itself of his being serviceable to the institution he will gladly embrace it—it was his good fortune to repay the obligations he was under to the Directors of that at New York, by obtaining permission from the British Admiral for the admission of a vessel containing their winter's supply of fuel.

I shall be obliged by your answer, I am very respectfully

Sir Your Ob'd h'ble Servt.,

A. WALKER JR.

The Managers at their next meeting directed a reply to be sent to the above, insisting upon observing the rules of the Hospital and stating that, although

individuals who are strangers and destitute of money and friends are frequently received, maintained and relieved at the expense of the Hospital, yet that in all cases where there are private friends or public agents the Managers take security from them and receive the price agreed for the support of the patient.

A number of years later, during the War of the Rebellion, the Managers were called upon at various times to make extraordinary

Soldiers of
the Civil
War. preparations for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers of our
army and a large number were admitted and treated.¹

At the Contributors' Meeting, May, 1861, the Managers referred to the impending, terrible scourge of civil war threatening the country, and the necessity of having additional funds to care for the sick or wounded soldiers who might be brought to the Hospital. Contributions were freely offered. The first reception of wounded soldiers was on July 7, 1862, and in October following all were removed. The entire number treated was 124, principally surgical cases. On various occasions since that date, soldiers have been admitted, both into the medical and surgical wards, and have been maintained and treated at the expense of the Hospital and no special record made of them.

Sailors and
the United
States Marine
Hospital
Service
Patients. As the occupation of patients was not formerly recorded by the Managers, it is often only from the nature of the injury that the fact may be inferred that the patient in such cases is a seaman, while in a few the fact is incidentally stated. The first to appear in the Minutes, although probably not the first to be admitted into the Hospital, was "John Anderson (a poor sailor)," admitted May 30, 1757, "with ulcers in his Toes occasioned by Chiggers in his Feet," the disease having been acquired probably either in the West Indies, or Central America. William Walker, admitted July 6, 1757, suffering with a "Scorbutic Habit and Sinuous Ulcer in his Thigh," the result, it was alleged, of "beating & other Hard Treatment" by Captain Jno. Morrison.

Sailors
kindly
cared for Accidents incidental to a sailor's life also sent patients into the Hospital, thus August 13, 1757, "Admitted Jno. Richardson (a poor Patient) who fell from a Ship's Top & broke his thigh." And on the 17th, "Thos. Boyd (a poor Patient) who had his feet mashed on board the Pennsylvania Frigate." The interest of the Managers in the welfare of the patients, especially the poor and friendless ones, is evidenced by the following (December 25, 1758): "Admitted George Saunders, a negro boy, with a wound in his Arm an engagement at Sea, Nicholas Jones his security as a pay patient; the boy being called a free Negro care must be taken on his discharge that N. Jones takes no advantage of him for his entertainment here." Their sympathy is manifest also in the following entry on their book, January 29, 1759 "Admitted Richard Taylor (a poor Sailor) with a very bad Wound in his single Eye, the Doctors are apprehensive the Eye is destroyed." It was more substantially shown in the following case,

¹ See page 95.

June 25, 1759: "Discharged, Edward Dickett a poor Sailor at his request in order to go to London to his Friends. The Managers contributed the sum of £ 3. 17/6. towards paying his passage & he produced a Receipt from Capt. Nicholson for £ 5. paid in full for his Passage."

As it is not stated that the Treasurer was directed to pay the sum, it probably was contributed personally by the Managers and not taken from the funds of the Hospital. Among the admissions were several Chinese and other Asiatics, who probably came here as part of the crew of some vessel. Further notice of individual cases would take up too much space, and the relation of the Hospital to the United States Marine Hospital Service will now be briefly reviewed.

There were sailors under treatment in the Hospital during the latter part of the year 1776, for in the entry of January 1, 1777 among the admissions for the preceding month, their were "two Sailors, who came in with a number of soldiers and Hessians." On March 4th, "a Committee appointed to confer with the Physicians on several matters relating to their Practice in the Hospital, gave an account of the Conversation they have had with some of them in respect to the Pay Patients, but there remains some further conference necessary relating to the use of the Medicines for the Soldiers and Sailors lately introduced there, they are desired to confer further with them thereon," etc. The result was that Dr. Bond, who was then Acting Director-General of Hospitals for the Government, "who has the care of the wounded Soldiers and Sailors agrees to pay for or replace the Medicines of the house used for such as himself is paid for" which the Managers were obliged to be satisfied with. After the British army had evacuated Philadelphia, and had taken their sick with them, Dr. Bond again made arrangements with the Managers for the reception of Soldiers, and, probably, of Sailors also.

By Act of the Congress of the United States, of July 16, 1798, masters of vessels were authorized to deduct twenty cents a month from the wages of seamen to be paid to the Collector of Customs, this money to be applied, under direction of the President, for the relief of sick and disabled seamen; provided, however, that it shall be expended in the District where it was collected. This *proviso* not being satisfactory to the Southern States, Congress by Act, March 2, 1799, authorized the President to have the money expended either in the State where it was collected, or the next adjoining one; the New-England members were so tenacious of their rights on this occasion, an exception was made of the four New-England States. By Act, passed May 3, 1802, it was declared, that all the monies so collected

Seamen of
United States
Navy and
Merchant
Marine.

should form one general fund to be expended under direction of the President, without regard to the District or State in which the same was collected ; provided, however, that fifteen thousand dollars should be appropriated to the building of a Hospital in Massachusetts.

Patients from
the Marine
Hospital
Service and
United States
Navy. The first reference in the minutes to the United States Marine Hospital Service, appears in the following correspondence, which contains a proposition to the Managers, from the United States Custom House, to take Sailor Patients from the United States Navy and Merchant service. On June 24, 1799, the following communication from the Collector of the Port, was presented :

CUSTOM HOUSE, Philadelphia, June 20, 1799.

Gentlemen :—The monies which may be collected in Pennsylvania, Delaware and the Western districts of New Jersey under the Law entitled an Act for the relief of the sick and disabled Seamen is to be expended under my direction for the purpose of making provision for the temporary relief and support of sick and disabled Seamen in the public and private service.

It is most expedient that the expenditure of this fund be made at Hospitals or other proper Institutions now established. My opinion of your Institution and the Management of it is so very high as to induce me to make you the first application. I am therefore to request that you will be pleased to take the same into your consideration and to say whether it will be agreeable to you to undertake the relief and support of the Officers, Seamen and Marines of the Navy of the U. States and Master Mariners and seamen employed in private or Merchant Vessels and, if so, it will be necessary to fix by precise agreements the Conditions upon which sick and disabled seamen shall be received & supplied with whatever their Necessities may require, the Accounts must be rendered at least quarterly, supported by such vouchers as are usual and as Circumstances will admit of being taken which after due Examination will be paid out of Monies in my Hands : it may be proper to say that in the Execution of this business great Care and attention will be necessary to prevent the funds thus provided by the humane Intentions of Congress from being diverted to maintenance of Persons who ought to be relieved as paupers under the municipal State Regulations ; I am Gentlemen

Very respectfully, Your obedt. humble Servant,

GEORGE LATIMER.

On July 29, 1799, the following action was taken :

The proposal of George Latimer being considered, the Board are willing to receive under their Care all sick and disabled Seamen of the United States in his department in Public & Private Service except infectious Cases on the following terms & Conditions, that is to say at four dollars a Week each ; the United States to find them in Clothing only and to pay their funeral expenses : The Managers of the Hospital not to be sureties for the return of any Seamen but those who come into the House ; all of which they will inform George Latimer of as they are Cured unless they elope, which the Hospital cannot warrant against but will endeavour to prevent ;—this Agreement if acceded to by George Latimer, is to bind the Managers for one year on trial and leave him at full Liberty to withdraw all those Seamen at any time within that period that he pleases to make other arrangements.

This arrangement, however, was apparently not consummated until another overture had been made by the Custom House authorities. May 26, 1800, George Latimer, renewing his proposal to the Managers to take charge of all the sick and disabled Seamen of the United States in his department at \$3.50 per week, "it is agreed to accept the proposal for one year on trial, all infectious cases to be rejected."

Sailor
Patients.

The arrangement proposed by Mr. Latimer was carried into effect, and worked smoothly for several years. The Sailors were examined by the hospital physicians and, when considered proper subjects for treatment, a certificate was given which, on presentation to the Custom House authority, was exchanged for an order for admission. They were treated by the Hospital staff and the government officials were notified when they were ready to be discharged.

Soon after the opening of the century, it appears that the Government regularly contracted with the Hospital for the treatment of the sick and injured sailors, as is seen from a communication subsequently received from Peter Muhlenberg, then Collector of the Port of Philadelphia :

CUSTOM HOUSE, May 25, 1805.

Dear Sir :—Will you have the Goodness to furnish me with a list of such seamen who have been admitted into the Hospital and discharged since the first of April last ?

I am requested to state the reason for continuing some of them in the Hospital since 1803. It seems the relief afforded to disabled Seamen by the United States, is considered temporary and not permanent, and not to be extended to incurables ; otherwise in a short time, those who want an immediate and temporary relief, will be excluded by the number of those who remain for a length of time. I will thank you to enable me to account for those remaining since 1803 and 1804.

The answer from the Managers is as follows :

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, 5th mo. 30, 1805.

To Peter Muhlenberg Esqr. Collector of the Port of Philadelphia and Agent of the Marine Hospital.

Respected Friend :—Thy Communication of the 25th Instant to the Steward of this Institution being handed over to the Managers, We were requested in their behalf to reply to it and therefore have enclosed agreeably to thy Wish a list of the Patients admitted by thy order who have been received in the house and discharged from it from the 31st of 3d month to this Date and also a list of those who have been long there, say those admitted in 1803 and 1804, from which thou wilt perceive that several of the last have either died or been discharged since the last quarterly Account and that from the nature and evidence of the disease of those who were long continued as patients and of those who remain of this description that they were and are in a State of Infirmary which prevented the possibility of their assisting themselves and if deprived of the benefit of the Hospital fund must either have been supported by some other Charity, or perished in Misery.

Correspon- Of the Continuance and extent of the relief contemplated by the Act of
dence with Congress to be afforded to those who are entitled and compelled to resort to its
Collector of benefit, We are perhaps not well qualified to judge yet we cannot forbear
the Port. taking the present Opportunity to remark that it would seem contrary to the
Spirit of the Charity that dictated that Law to the Legislature to construe it in
such Manner as to deprive those who most require the relief it affords of that
relief merely because they most severely feel the Necessity of resorting to it to
which We must add that no individual has been permitted to remain in this
Institution longer than was required to restore him to Society with a prospect of
that usefulness which every individual in his particular Capacity owes to it.

Thy friends

PASCHALL HOLLINGSWORTH
SAMUEL COATES.

The following letters to the Collector of the Port have some
historical interest :

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 20, 1806.

Sir :—Your Letter of the 11th. Instant respecting the *Marine Hospital* was
laid before the President of the United States who approves the regulations you
propose for the reduction of the expenses of that establishment to a level with
the receipts of the funds. He adds that no Civil Magistrate can dictate to the
United States who shall be the Objects of their Charity.

I am very respectfully Sir Your Obedient Servt.

ALBERT GALLATIN
Secretary of the Treasury.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT 28 February 1807

Sir :—Your letter of the 18th Instant having been submitted to the President
of the United States for his consideration thereon I am directed by him to inform
you that neither Maniacs nor Chronical Cases ought to be admitted into the
Hospital & that if any of that description have been already admitted they ought
not to be retained.

I am very respectfully Sir Your Obed't. Serv't.

ALBERT GALLATIN
Secretary of the Treasury.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Philadelphia, March 6, 1807.

Gentlemen :—Enclosed I have the honor to transmit the Copy of a Letter I
received from the Secretary of the Treasury dated 20 December, 1806, and
another dated 28 February, 1807, both relative to the Marine Hospital.

From the Instructions contained in the latter I presume it will be necessary
that the Hospital Physicians should in their Certificates precisely state the Nature
of the Disease of every applicant who is to be admitted on behalf of the United
States and to with-hold a Certificate in all Cases of Mania and Chronic Disorders.

I am very Respectfully Gentlemen Your Obedient Servant,

P. MUHLENBURG,
Collector of the Port.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Philada., Feby. 27th, 1809.

Gentlemen :—You will please to Release the United States from any further
Expense by discharging from the Marine Hospital the persons whose Names are
contained in the inclosed List.

I am very Respectfully Gentlemen Your Obd't Servant,

JOHN STEELE,
Collector and Agent Marine Hospital.

To Messrs. W. POYNTELL and J. HEWES.

This letter and list of patients was referred to a Committee of the Sitting Managers "who are requested to procure in Writing from Dr. Rush, his report on each of those Cases for the Collector's information, and if he insists on the patients being discharged, the Committee are to require the Collector to remove them (agreeably to the terms of Admission) as expressed in the Notes he signed for each of them when received in the House."

Discussion
on Sailor
Patients in
the Hospital

The Committee to whom was referred the Collector's Letter of the 27th Ultimo bring before us a Report and Letter of Dr. Rush, of which the following is a Copy :

PENNA. HOSPITAL, 3 mo. 4, 1809.

In Conformity with directions the Managers Respectfully inform the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia and Agent for the Marine Fund that they have obtained the Annexed Opinion of Dr. Rush on the Cases who by the Collector's Note of the 27th Ultimo are ordered to be discharged ; If after a Reconsideration of the Subject with this document before him the Collector should persist in his determination the Managers will unquestionably comply at the same time informing him that the Rules of that House (in compliance with the poor laws of the State) which make it necessary that the Security of every Person received into it should engage for the Patients removal when discharged must be complied.

If therefore the Collector should believe it right to remove these miserable Objects the Managers have directed the Steward to deliver them to him or to such Person as he may authorize to receive them.

JOSIAH HEWES,
THOS. MORRIS.

MARCH 4th, 1809.

To the Managers :

I have Carefully examined the Cases Viz. Isaac Davis, Wm. Johnson, John Roberts, Wm. Barker, John Moore, Thomas Churchill and John Tree and am of Opinion that it will be incompatible with the duties which the Managers and Physicians of the Hospital Owe to Humanity and to Society to discharge them at the present time and for the following Reasons.

Report by
Dr. Rush.

Isaac Davis and William Barker are afflicted with a *virulent Disease* of such a Grade as to render both of them loathsome Objects of Compassion and wholly unfit to maintain themselves by any kind of labor or to be admitted into any House but a Hospital.

William Johnson is afflicted with *lameness and Epilepsy* the latter of which has reduced him to a state of fatuity so complete as to place him more upon the level of a brute than a Man.

John Moore, Thomas Churchill & John Tree are all *insane* and unable not only to support themselves by any kind of labour but if enlarged from their present place of Confinement may possibly injure themselves or others. Thomas Churchill is lame as well as deranged.

John Roberts is afflicted with a *sore Foot attended with a Caries of one of its bones* ; he is unable to walk or work, time and the Medical Aids of the Hospital may Cure Him.

(Signed) BENJAMIN RUSH.

The preceding Minutes and Letters were delivered to the Collector. It is not known whether this reply was satisfactory to the Collector or not, but it appears to have terminated the correspondence.

Board of
Sailor
Patients. A letter dated May 28, 1821, from John Steele, Collector of the Port, stating "that he is authorized by the Secy. of the Treasury to Ascertain the lowest terms Per day at which the Board will furnish *Marine Patients* with the necessary Medical & Surgical aid lodging & nursing for their Comfortable Accommodation," was read and referred to a Committee which made the following report :

The Committee to whom was referred the letter from John Steele Collector, respecting Board of Custom House Patients, Report that in their opinion Patients may be admitted at forty cents per day including necessary Medical and Surgical Aid, Lodging, washing, and nursing for their Comfortable Accommodation. The report was agreed to and a copy signed by the President & certified by the Secretary directed to be furnished the Collector.

On October 31, 1825, the Managers concluded to increase the rate of the sailors' board :

The Present price 40 cents per day or \$2.80-100 per week for the *seamen sent by the Collector of the Port* being unequal to remunerate the Hospital for the actual expenses, Matthew L. Bevan is appointed to Communicate to John Steele that 45 cents per day or \$3.15-100 per week is believed to be a reasonable compensation for the United States Seamen hereafter to be admitted to the benefits of the Institution and requesting him to address the Secretary of the Treasury on this Subject.

May 10, 1830, the Collector made an attempt to have the rate reduced again :

A Letter from James N. Barker Collector of the Port of Philadelphia was read requesting a reduction of the Weekly rate to support of sick and disabled Seamen of the Merchant Service, upon deliberation it is agreed to fix the pay at three dollars per week this being the lowest sum received for the support of Patients in this Institution. If this arrangement should be approved by the Collector it is to take effect from and after the close of the present quarter. The Secretary is requested to acquaint James N. Barker of this determination of the Managers.

This arrangement was continued with the Marine Hospital Service, until it was found inexpedient to continue the yearly contract, which was annulled finally, May 31, 1880, by the Managers declining to bid for their support. Seamen, however, are not excluded by this action. American sailors appear among the recent accidents and also among the sick, as free patients, whenever deemed suitable for admission. English sailors are admitted by order of the British Consul, and seamen of other nationalities are likewise received on Consul's order, or as free patients.

The
Maternity
Ward. At the time that the Pennsylvania Hospital was organized, in 1751, midwifery was in disrepute among physicians, partly because it was usually practiced by ignorant old nurses, but principally because obstetrics as a science had not yet been born. In fact, it was gener-

ally considered improper even indelicate for a woman in labor to have a male attendant. A healthier state of public feeling was soon to be created upon the subject. Dr. Wm. Shippen, Jr., with all the enthusiasm of youth and fresh from his studies in the European Hospitals, determined to remedy this deplorable state of affairs by delivering public lectures upon Midwifery ; he accordingly began his first course to men and women in 1765, and opened a private lying-in institution in Philadelphia, the same year.

Neglect of
Midwifery.

In the " Pennsylvania Gazette " of January 1, 1765, appeared the following moving appeal :

Dr. Shippen, Jr., having been lately called to the assistance of a number of women in the country, in difficult labors, most of which was made so by the unskillful old women about them, the poor women having suffered extremely, and their innocent little ones being entirely destroyed, whose lives might have been easily saved by proper management, and being informed of several desperate cases in the different neighborhoods which had proved fatal to the mothers as to their infants, and were attended with the most painful circumstances too dismal to be related, he thought it his duty immediately to begin his intended courses in Midwifery, and has prepared a proper apparatus for that purpose, in order to instruct those women who have virtue enough to own their ignorance and apply for instructions, as well as those young gentlemen now engaged in the study of that useful and necessary branch of surgery, who are taking pains to qualify themselves to practice in different parts of the country with safety and advantage to their fellow citizens.

The Legislature, in 1793, proposed to extend the usefulness of the Hospital by authorizing the Managers to establish a Lying-in and Foundling Hospital whenever moneys should be placed in their hands to do so. The following is an extract from an Act of April 11, 1793 :

AN ACT FOR EXTENDING THE BENEFITS EXPERIENCED FROM THE INSTITUTION
OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

Act Author-
izing the
Establishing
of a Lying-in
and
Foundling
Department
in the
Hospital.

WHEREAS the extending of the usefulness of the institution to the further purposes of a LYING-IN AND FOUNDLING HOSPITAL is deemed to be an object deserving of public encouragement :

THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, THAT as the relief of the UNFORTUNATE WOMEN LABOURING IN CHILDBIRTH, and not able to provide for the expenses necessarily incident thereto, and also the misfortunes of suffering and forsaken infancy, are objects very deserving of some humane provision, it shall and may be lawful for the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital to provide commodious apartments, for the purpose of answering the ends intended by a Lying-in and Foundling Hospital, whenever monies shall be placed in their hands for such a purpose, and that they are hereby authorized to call for any such sums as may now be destined for such an use, whenever they shall be in such a situation to carry the benèvolent design, for which such monies were granted, into full effect, ANYTHING IN THE CONSTITUTION OR CHARTER OF THE SAID HOSPITAL TO THE CONTRARY THEREOF NOTWITHSTANDING.

Approved April the 11th, 1793.

THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Lying-in
Department
in the
Almshouse.

It is of historical interest that a lying-in ward was established in 1802, at the Almshouse, by Dr. T. Chalkely James, assisted by Dr. Church. Subsequently, after Church's early death from Yellow Fever, the work was continued by Dr. James in conjunction with Dr. Nathaniel Chapman. Dr. James gave his annual course of lectures at the city Almshouse, in connection with the Medical Department at the College. On the death of Dr. Shippen, in 1808, obstetrics was separated from anatomy in the college curriculum, at the instance of Dr. Caspar Wistar, who had been raised to the chair just vacated, and the new chair of Midwifery was given to Dr. James, with Dr. Nathaniel Chapman as adjunct. This arrangement continued until 1813, when Dr. Chapman was elected Professor of *Materia Medica*, and midwifery devolved solely on Professor James. It was not, however, until 1843 that the Trustees of the University fully recognized the standing of this department of teaching by making attendance upon the lectures on midwifery obligatory upon the students, who expected to obtain the medical degree.

The necessity, in the very early period of the Hospital history, of a Lying-in department was not recognized by the medical profession and the Managers were averse to it, because they did not wish to appear to encourage immorality. They were, moreover, opposed to establishing a foundling asylum, which was thought to be a necessary adjunct, but which did not come within the scope of the Hospital plan.

First birth at
the Hospital.

There was no reason why obstetrical cases should not occasionally have been received, yet no mention seems to be made of any of this class until thirteen years after the institution had been in active operation. The birth of a child first occurred within the walls of the Hospital July 17, 1765. It is recorded under this date: "Born a female child of Martha Robinson a poor patient."

The advantage of having accommodations for these cases was not realized until some thirty-seven years after the first birth had occurred, and some fifty years from the beginning of the Hospital's active operation. On December 27, 1802, Samuel Coates "proposed the opening of a Lying-in Department;" but the subject being "considered of too much importance to decide on without a full Board it is agreed to refer it to be reconsidered at the next Meeting, at which the Physicians are all requested to Attend and James Hutchinson is to notice them accordingly." It will be observed with what extreme caution this new departure was received and acted on. The next mention made of the matter was on January 3, 1803, when: "The Proposal to admit Lying-in Patients came under con-

sideration, after which the Physicians withdrew to confer with each other, and when they returned they informed the Board they all agreed as to the propriety of opening the Lying-in Department, and if the measure was adopted they would undertake the care of such pregnant women as might be admitted and to attend to their calls in every case of emergency as they usually do to other patients." It is evident that the physicians had become by this time fully impressed with the necessity of just such a provision.

Physicians
in favor of
Establish-
ment of
Lying-in
Department.

It was, therefore, not until nearly ten years had passed, that the Contributors accepted the provisions of the act of April 11, 1793, establishing the department, and agreed to receive pregnant women on the same terms as other patients.

The following announcement appeared in the "American Daily Advertiser" for February 22, 1803:

"It is with great pleasure we inform the public, that the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, pursuant to the powers granted to them by the State Legislature, have agreed to open in the house of a lying-in department and that the first patient has very lately been admitted therein.

Managers
announce
opening of
the new
Department.

"The terms of admission are to be the same as in other cases; that is, a woman may be admitted as a pauper, when the number does not exceed, what the income of the capital stock, and the profits arising from pay patients which is expended on the poor, will maintain; the number at the present time are forty persons.

"When the poor list is full, those who send a patient, will have to pay from three to six dollars a week. Overseers of the poor, of Pennsylvania, are always to be charged at the lowest rates, but paupers sent from another State, will be charged four dollars a week.

"Good security must be given in every case to remove the woman and child, when required.

"The usefulness of this branch of the institution, will be evident to every person who feels the importance of providing a comfortable asylum for poor lying-in women, and of rearing proper Nurses and Midwives, under the care of able Physicians, whereby the lives of many may be saved, that would be sacrificed in the hands of ignorant or unskillful practitioners.

"As the enlargement of the plan of the Hospital and the extension of its care, to the female part of the family in particular, will involve the contributors in further expenses, it is to be hoped that donations and legacies will be given, commensurate with the great design which is herein contemplated.

"To express the nature and uses of the Pennsylvania Hospital in a few words, it is an institution, *not founded on taxation*, but on voluntary contributions for the benevolent design of curing or alleviating the miseries of the lunatics and sick poor of Pennsylvania and for the care of lying-in women.

"Can any objects be more proper to engage the attention and command the resources of every class of our wealthy and charitably disposed citizens, through the State of Pennsylvania?

"For the information of those, who feel an impression of duty to assist the classes of poor above mentioned, it may be right to observe the usual way of doing it, is

"*First*: By calling on Joseph S. Lewis, Treasurer, who is always prepared to receive contributions, and

"*Second*: By legacies to the contributors in their corporate name, as follows, viz: I give ten, twenty, one hundred, or one thousand, pounds, &c., to the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, for the use of that institution."

The Lying-in ward was opened May 10, 1803; the first admission being on the 30th of March, and the first birth was that of a female child, on the 27th of April of that year.

Special Subscriptions to Lying-in Department.

The following partial list of Subscribers to the Lying-in Department was reported :

The Managers having opened the Lying-in Department in the house, we the subscribers, approving of their proceeding therein, do agree to subscribe towards the Institution as contributors the several sums to our names hereafter affixed.

Stephen Girard	\$300 00	Levi Hollingsworth	\$202 84
Samuel Rhoads	30 00	James Smith	50 00
James Wood	30 00	Hugh Ely	30 00
Zaccheus Collins	100 00	Reeve Lewis	50 00
William Vicary	30 00	Wm. W. Smith	30 00
Philip Smyth	30 00	Ant. M. Buckley	35 00
I. W. C.	30 00	John Baun	30 00
Jeremiah Warder, Jr.	30 00	Thos. Jones & Stephen Smith	36 00
Malcom McDonald	30 00		
		Total	\$1,073 84

A very interesting, historical fact, in connection with this department, now to be related, will illustrate the high estimation in which the Hospital was held as a well administered charity.

First City Troop of Philadelphia offer a liberal Donation.

In 1807, an offer was made by the First City Troop of Cavalry to contribute certain securities, which they held as investments and which represented the amount received by the officers and privates of the City Troop for services during the Revolutionary War. The conditions and purpose of the donation are expressed in the following agreement :

On the 6th of April 1807, Messrs. Sam'l. Morris, John Dunlap and John Donaldson for and in behalf of those persons who were members of the first Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry from the year One thousand seven hundred and seventy-six to the year One thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, conveyed to the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, sixteen shares of Stock of the Bank of Pennsylvania on the condition that the said Contributors or their successors should apply the same to the purpose of a Lying-in and Foundling Hospital in such manner and proportions as the Managers should think proper.

On their part the Contributors covenanted and agreed with the said Samuel Morris, John Dunlap and John Donaldson, their Executors and Administrators that they will well and truly apply the proceeds of the said sixteen shares of Stock to and for the uses and purposes aforesaid.

The Deed states that the above sixteen shares of Bank Stock represented the amount awarded by the United States Government to the Troop, which had been allowed to accumulate since the Revolutionary War.

At a meeting, on April 27, 1807, the Treasurer reported having received a transfer of sixteen shares in the Bank of Pennsylvania. These were credited at par and the amount accepted as a special contribution to the Lying-in and Foundling Hospital. These shares of bank stock represented a capital of \$6,400, and yielded an average annual

income of \$456.50. The funds of the Hospital being considerably increased by those shares, "the board agreed that forty-five poor patients (in all) may be admitted at one time of whom not more than eighteen shall be Maniacs." Among the rules subsequently adopted (February 10, 1810) was the following: "Pregnant Women of our own State who are poor and proper objects may be received, without security except for the removal of themselves and children when discharged. The Maintenance of the Mothers and their infants including Clothing when necessary to be charged to the income of the Cavalry fund and in case that proves insufficient, to the general funds of the House." On September 29, 1845, the rules on admission and discharge of patients, were altered to read: "No woman shall be admitted to the lying-in ward without producing satisfactory evidence that she is a respectable married woman."

The Cavalry
Fund for
Lying-in
Department

A communication was received, April 30, 1838, from John Sargeant, President of the Preston Retreat of Philadelphia, enclosing a request from the Board of Managers of that Institution, that the Lying-in Fund given in trust by the First City Troop should be turned over to the Preston Retreat. To this the Managers replied, May 28, 1838, as follows:

On an investigation into the State of the Lying-in fund given by the First City Troop of Cavalry to this Institution, it appears that the said fund both principal and interest, was expended previously to the year 1831, and \$1,656.29 besides.

This is the last note with regard to the Cavalry Fund, and it is a satisfaction to know that it was fully expended for the relief of suffering women, even if the foundlings had to be provided for elsewhere.

As previously mentioned, the Managers elected Dr. Thomas Chalkley James, the first physician to the Lying-in Department, in 1810.

Physicians to
the Lying-in
Department.

Dr. James served until November 26, 1832, when he resigned after twenty-two years of most acceptable service. Dr. Hugh L. Hodge was his successor, and served until the department was closed in 1851. At the request of Dr. James, an associate physician was appointed in 1820; Dr. John W. Moore being the incumbent, who was succeeded in 1829 by Dr. Charles Lukens, who resigned in 1839, when Dr. Charles D. Meigs was elected, who in turn resigned in 1840, and Dr. Joseph Carson succeeded him.

On March 27, 1815, it was agreed "no resident physician or pupil shall at any time undertake to deliver a pregnant woman in the house without sending for the principal physician of the Lying-in Department."

Closing of
the Lying-in
Ward
suggested.

In a report June 28, 1841, on the finances of the Hospital, it was stated :

The expenditure of the fund appropriated for the Lying-in Ward and the few applications for admission into the same, and the Preston Retreat being now open for that description of patients, it may be a question whether it would be expedient longer to continue that department under present circumstances.

The Lying-in Department was opened, in 1803, on the second floor of the East Wing. January 27, 1817, the Managers directed that the Contributors' Room should be fitted up for the purpose, which was thus occupied until February 23, 1824, when the book-cases were directed to be removed from the second story of the centre building, so as to appropriate this chamber for the use of the Lying-in Department.



Room used for Lying-in Department from 1824 to 1835. Since occupied by the Library.

Puerperal
Fever among
Patients.

Towards the latter part of 1830, the physicians called attention to the frequency of puerperal fever. On December 27th, the Lying-in Department was ordered closed until otherwise directed. The next fall it was decided that the wards could be safely re-opened as they had been thoroughly cleaned. On October 26, 1835, it is agreed to open the new Lying-in ward in the Picture House, and the department continued its work in the same place until 1851 when the physicians came to the conclusion that the poison of puerperal fever had become endemic, and they, in wise use of their discretion,

closed the wards, and the department was finally abandoned, May 2, 1854. It had cost nearly \$20,000 in excess of the whole fund, principal and interest, received from the City Troop.

During the period it continued in constant operation (with the exception of parts of the year 1830 and 1835) for forty-eight years until 1851, there were 1330 women safely delivered, 130 removed by friends before delivery, 67 died; total number confined, 1397, the rate of mortality 4.79 per cent. The date of the admission of the last patient was February 15 1851, and the last birth occurred on March 4th of the same year.



PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL AND ITS SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Statement showing by decades, the number of persons who have received the benefit of its care and attendance.

Decades.	PINE STREET HOSPITAL FOR THE SICK AND INJURED. (a)										INSANE DEPARTMENT. (b)					
	Admissions.					Whole Number Treated.	Average Number.	Number Discharged.	Total Remaining.	Admissions.			Whole Number Treated.	Average Number.	Number Discharged.	Total Remaining.
	Free.		Pay.		Total.					Free.	Pay.	Total.				
1753-1762	801	226	1,027	1,027	1,027	27.1	975	52								
1763-1772	3,030	458	3,488	3,488	3,488	110.5	3,435	105								
1773-1782	2,177	464	2,641	2,641	2,641	66.4	2,720	26								
1783-1792	351	951	1,302	1,302	1,302	57.7	1,265	63								
1793-1802	776	1,114	1,890	1,890	1,890	75.2	1,856	97								
1803-1812	1,234	2,818	4,052	4,052	4,052	126.3	3,994	155								
1813-1822	2,061	4,014	6,075	6,075	6,075	185.4	6,075	155								
1823-1832	4,863	4,278	9,145	9,145	9,145	201.1	9,047	249								
1833-1842	6,054	3,620	9,674	9,674	9,674	206.5	9,842	81			39	169	208	106.	99	109
1843-1852	9,564	3,908	13,472	13,472	13,472	128.8	13,398	155			476	1,394	2,167	180.	1,752	227
1853-1862	11,684	5,774	17,458	17,458	17,458	166.5	17,440	173			430	1,302	2,022	243.1	1,694	265
1863-1872	14,047	4,336	18,383	18,383	18,383	165.9	18,405	151			462	1,892	2,955	322.3	2,221	395
1873-1882	20,188	3,420	23,608	23,608	23,608	155.2	23,530	169			431	1,951	3,197	366.6	2,375	405
1883-1892	41,152	1,396	42,548	42,548	42,548	162.3	42,568	185			455	1,479	3,549	393.1	1,699	440
1893-1894 (2 years)	95,110	36,974	132,084	132,084	132,084	131.6	131,990	184			2,137	8,501	10,638	438.5	361	437
															10,201	437

*For two years.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT AND ITS BRANCHES.—All Free Patients. (c)

Decades.	Medical and Surgical.				Eye, Ear, Throat, and Nose.		Gynecological.		Mental and Nervous Diseases.		Aggregate.	
	New Cases.	Visits.	New Cases.	Visits.	New Cases.	Visits.	New Cases.	Visits.	New Cases.	Visits.	New Cases.	Visits.
1873-1882	8,793	16,124	26,076	144,694	762	6,480					35,631	167,298
1883-1892	10,319	31,084	41,853	174,750	8,157	53,583	1,677	7,062	208	958	68,214	267,437
1893-1894 (2 years)	4,995	7,036	11,995	34,780	3,154	16,360	594	1,994	46	298	20,784	66,324
	30,107	54,244	79,924	354,224	12,073	76,369	2,271	8,966	254	1,256	124,659	495,059

(a) First patient was admitted to Pennsylvania Hospital February 11, 1752; the patients were removed to the Pine Street Hospital Dec. 17, 1756. (b) The new Insane Department was opened and patients admitted on January 1, 1841; prior to this time 4,366 insane had been cared for in the Pine Street Hospital. (c) The Out-patient service was first inaugurated in December, 1752; no record appears to have been kept of the number of patients as out-patients who were attended by the physicians and received their medicines from the Hospital gratis. In 1797 it was reorganized and continued until 1817, when it was suspended; on November 11, 1872, it was re-established on an improved system, and (in subsequent enlargement by establishing additional branches has been found necessary. NOTE.—The number of "Free" and "Pay" patients given are so classified at the time of admission, it is, however, of frequent occurrence that the necessities of some pay patients require their board to be reduced below the average cost of maintenance, and it is not infrequent that they are wholly transferred from the "pay" to the "free" list.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS.

In the Medical and Surgical Departments of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Table showing the number of poor and pay patients received into the Hospital in periods of five years each from its opening, February 10, 1752, to April 28, 1894, also the whole number treated, average number, patients discharged, and number remaining at end of each period.

Periods of five years each.	Admissions.			Whole Number Treated.			Average Number.	Discharged.			Remaining in Hospital.		
	Free.	Pay.	Total.	Free.	Pay.	Total.		Free.	Pay.	Total.	Free.	Pay.	Total.
1753-1757	268	71	339	268	71	339	14.4	249	66	315	19	5	24
1758-1762	533	155	688	552	166	712	39.8	511	149	660	41	11	52
1763-1767	1,317	235	1,552	1,358	246	1,604	104.5	1,269	232	1,501	89	14	103
1768-1772	1,713	223	1,936	1,802	237	2,039	116.2	1,706	228	1,934	96	9	105
1773-1777	1,711	320	2,031	1,807	329	2,136	96.6	1,759	304	2,068	48	20	68
1778-1782	466	144	610	514	164	678	36.2	499	153	652	15	11	26
1783-1787	160	593	753	175	604	779	50.8	154	568	722	21	36	57
1788-1792	191	358	549	212	394	606	52.6	186	357	543	26	37	63
1793-1797	376	501	877	426	628	1,054	70.0	404	580	984	22	48	70
1798-1802	477	523	1,000	504	571	1,075	80.4	371	501	872	27	70	97
1803-1807	477	1,241	1,718	504	1,311	1,815	113.6	467	1,249	1,716	37	62	99
1808-1812	757	1,577	2,334	744	1,639	2,383	139.0	740	1,533	2,278	54	101	155
1813-1817	836	1,001	1,837	890	2,002	2,892	169.8	818	1,883	2,701	62	119	181
1818-1822	1,235	2,113	3,348	1,297	2,232	3,529	291.0	1,217	2,157	3,374	80	75	155
1823-1827	1,862	1,816	3,678	1,942	1,921	3,863	176.6	1,868	1,826	3,694	74	95	169
1828-1832	3,001	2,432	5,433	3,075	2,527	5,602	225.6	2,963	2,399	5,363	112	137	249
1833-1837	3,027	1,966	4,993	3,139	2,103	5,242	227.2	3,035	1,998	5,033	104	105	209
1838-1842	3,682	1,654	5,336	3,731	1,759	5,490	185.8	3,676	1,733	5,409	55	26	81
1843-1847	5,582	1,366	6,948	5,727	1,392	7,119	167.4	5,642	1,352	6,994	55	40	95
1848-1852	5,899	2,929	8,828	6,007	2,976	8,983	150.2	5,869	2,918	8,787	108	47	155
1853-1857	5,775	2,845	8,620	5,843	2,993	8,836	164.2	5,809	2,918	8,727	107	58	165
1858-1862	6,535	2,426	8,961	6,662	2,472	9,134	168.9	6,566	2,857	9,423	122	46	173
1863-1867	6,512	1,910	8,422	6,634	1,959	8,593	165.4	6,540	2,423	8,963	122	49	171
1868-1872	6,794	2,069	8,863	6,923	2,001	8,924	152.6	6,792	2,079	8,871	131	22	151
1873-1877	7,331	1,351	8,682	7,465	1,372	8,837	157.9	7,394	1,364	8,758	161	8	169
1878-1882	9,630	858	10,488	9,791	866	10,657	163.8	9,643	855	10,498	148	11	159
1883-1887	10,558	538	11,096	10,796	549	11,345	169.2	10,530	540	11,070	176	9	185
1888-1892	4,152	197	4,349	4,328	206	4,534	169.2	4,152	198	4,350	176	8	184
1893-1894 (2 years)	95,110	36,974	132,084	94,934	36,966	131,900	131.6	94,934	36,966	131,900			

DISCHARGE STATEMENT.

Showing the results of hospital treatment in 131,900 patients discharged from the Pennsylvania Hospital from February 11, 1752, to April 28, 1894, in periods of five years each, also, number remaining at end of each period.

Periods at Five Years.	How Discharged.													Remaining at end of each Period.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Whole Number Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Removed by Friends or at Own Request.	Removed to House of Employ.	Hospital.	Eloped.	For Misconduct.	Pregnant Women Safely Delivered.	Infants Born and Discharged in Health.	For Irregularity.	Habeas Corpus.	Died					Medical and Surgical Cases.	Pregnant Women.	Infants.	Still Born.	Total Died.	Whole Number Discharged.	Medical Cases.	Surgical Cases.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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1753-1757	330	204	32	18	8			7	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												</

* In 1803, the first child was born in Lying-in Department. † Six discharged from pay to free list.

DEPARTMENT FOR INSANE.

Exhibiting the admission of patients, average number, population, number discharged and remaining, in five year periods corresponding to similar periods, in table relating to the general Hospital.

corresponding to similar periods, in table											
Semi-Decades.	Admissions.			Average Number.	Population.	Discharged.			Remaining.		
	Free.	Pay.	Total.			Free.	Pay.	Total.	Free.	Pay.	Total.
1841-1842 (2 years)	39	169	208	106.0	208	18	81	99	21	88	109
1843-1847 (5 years)	204	598	802	150.6	911	186	537	723	39	149	188
1848-1852 (5 years)	272	796	1,068	209.4	1,216	278	751	1,029	33	194	227
1853-1857 (5 years)	226	671	897	230.1	1,124	220	661	881	39	204	243
1858-1862 (5 years)	204	631	835	256.1	1,078	213	600	813	30	235	265
1863-1867 (5 years)	210	852	1,062	292.8	1,127	205	786	991	35	301	336
1868-1872 (5 years)	242	1,040	1,282	351.9	1,628	241	989	1,230	46	352	398
1873-1877 (5 years)	232	1,108	1,340	420.4	1,738	233	1,088	1,321	47	372	417
1878-1882 (5 years)	199	843	1,042	392.8	1,459	200	854	1,054	44	361	405
1883-1887 (5 years)	130	766	896	378.8	1,301	140	751	891	34	376	410
1888-1892 (5 years)	125	713	838	407.4	1,248	122	686	808	37	403	440
1893-1894 (2 years)	44	314	352	438.5	798	42	319	361	39	398	437
	2,137	8,501	10,638	306.3	.....	2,098	8,103	10,201			

NOTE.—The "pay" and "free" patients in the above table are as classified on admission, it is, however, necessary at times, to reduce the board of "pay" patients below the average cost of maintenance, or to wholly transfer them to the "free" list.

Statement showing population or whole number of patients treated, number discharged and the results of treatment.

Semi-Decades.	Population or Number under Treatment.	Condition on Discharge.				Total Discharged.			Number Remaining.
		Cured.	Much Improved.	Improved.	Stationary.	Died.	Alcohol and Opium Habit.	Total.	
1841-1842 (2 years)	208	49	8	13	14	15		18	109
1843-1847 (5 years)	911	378	61	102	105	77		186	188
1848-1852 (5 years)	1,256	544	88	162	117	121		278	227
1853-1857 (5 years)	1,124	471	96	142	69	103		270	243
1858-1862 (5 years)	1,078	418	66	136	93	103		213	265
1863-1867 (5 years)	1,327	472	68	175	143	133		205	336
1868-1872 (5 years)	1,628	553	75	231	159	171		241	398
1873-1877 (5 years)	1,728	539	112	253	204	238		233	405
1878-1882 (5 years)	1,459	403	60	210	169	147		200	410
1883-1887 (5 years)	1,318	247	106	190	169	147		140	440
1888-1892 (5 years)	1,448	223	96	167	133	173		122	437
1893-1894 (2 years)	798	125	37	56	39	68		42	
		4,422	870	1,783	1,492	1,509	125	2,098	10,201

* Two not insane.

RECAPITULATION.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE SICK AND INJURED.

Whole Number of Pay Patients admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital from its opening, February 11, 1752 to April 28, 1894	36,974	Cured	85,798
		Relieved	19,519
		Incurable	405
		Removed by friends or at own request	8,538
		Removed to House of Employment	24
		Removed to City Hospital	3
		Eloped	1,795
		For misconduct	728
		Pregnant women safely delivered	1,366
		Infants born and discharged in health	1,275
		For irregularity	28
		By writ of Habeas Corpus	10
		Died—Medical and Surgical Cases	12,293
		Pregnant women	46
		Infants	39
		Still born	33
			12,411
Whole number of Poor Patients admitted during the same period	95,110	Whole number discharged	131,900
	132,084	Remaining in Hospital, April 28, 1894	184
			132,984

DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSANE.

Whole number of Pay Patients admitted from January 1, 1841 to April 28, 1894	8,501	Restored	4,422
		Much improved	870
		Improved	1,783
		Stationary	1,492
		Died	1,509
		Alcohol and Opium Habit	125
Whole number of Poor Patients admitted during same period	2,137	Whole number discharged	10,201
	10,638	Remaining in Hospital, April 28, 1894	437
			10,638

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

This Department was re-organized with a more convenient system for the transaction of its business, on October 28, 1872. Seven physicians (see table on the next page) were elected to take charge of the Department, one physician and surgeon being daily on duty, to afford relief in both branches (Medical and Surgical) of the Department; other branches were added to the Department as required.

Year.	Medical and Surgical.			Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose.			Gynecological.		Mental and Nervous Diseases.		Aggregate.	
	Medical.		Surgical.	Eye Cases.	Ear, etc.	Total New Cases.	New Cases.	Visits.	New Cases.	Visits.	New Cases.	Total Visits.
	New Cases.	Visits.										
1873	325	*325	1,230								1,555	4,015
1874	646	1,332	1,628								2,324	11,488
1875	619	1,204	1,854								2,473	10,954
1876	862	1,754	2,106								2,973	13,112
1877	882	1,613	2,677								3,563	16,506
1878	1,001	2,343	2,833								3,923	18,867
1879	1,035	2,469	3,037	72	33	105		600			4,123	21,099
1880	1,034	2,308	3,030	214	0	316		2,498			4,661	26,366
1881	1,066	1,915	3,581	218	136	346		3,482			4,991	26,182
1882	1,166	1,915	4,138	*340	*108	*338		3,846			5,666	24,790
1883	*1,176	2,738	*4,143	*338	*138	*443		3,846			*3,945	27,385
1884	1,174	2,070	3,531	338	138	546		3,846			5,045	28,914
1885	1,378	2,078	3,358	338	138	546		3,846			5,045	28,914
1886	1,478	1,585	3,744	458	293	753		6,020			6,376	34,324
1887	1,397	3,248	3,946	458	245	703		6,940			6,376	34,324
1888	1,340	3,248	4,276	568	267	775		5,431			6,321	35,835
1889	1,735	3,888	4,177	679	228	967		5,964			6,746	35,069
1890	1,917	3,671	4,897	659	309	968		5,096			7,585	35,869
1891	2,137	4,694	5,641	848	354	1,202		6,010			8,983	35,221
1892	2,464	4,663	5,591	874	322	1,196		6,936			9,244	37,000
1893	2,349	3,856	6,125	863	597	1,400		8,238			10,539	36,744
1894	2,036	3,180	5,870	1,018	736	1,754		3,668			10,637	39,218
	30,107	54,244	79,924	8,035	4,038	12,073		76,369	254	1,256	124,629	495,059

*These figures are estimated.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

This Department was re-organized September 30, 1872, and on the 28th of the following month, three Physicians and four Surgeons were elected to attend to the Medical and Surgical Cases; an additional Physician was elected August 30, 1875, and in 1893, several more were elected to take charge of special departments. The following are the names and period of service of the medical gentlemen who have officiated:

Physicians.	When Elected.	Resigned.	Term of Service.	
			Years.	Months.
Morris Longstreth*	October 28, 1872	December 29, 1879	7	2
Joseph G. Richardson	October 28, 1872	January 26, 1880	7	2
Joseph J. Kirkbride	October 28, 1872	October 31, 1887	15	11
James C. Wilson	August 30, 1875	July 30, 1877	1	11
John B. Roberts	July 30, 1877	February 25, 1878	1	11
Arthur V. Meigs	February 25, 1878	March 27, 1882	4	1
Morris J. Lewis	December 29, 1879	June 27, 1881	1	5
Robert Meade Smith	January 26, 1880	March 29, 1880	1	2
Joseph S. Neff	March 29, 1880	January 31, 1887	6	11
Frank C. Handt	June 27, 1881	November 28, 1881	1	5
Henry M. Fisher	November 28, 1881	November 28, 1881	1	11
John J. Owen	March 27, 1882	July 25, 1892	10	3
Caspar Morris	January 31, 1887	July 25, 1892	5	5
Thomas S. K. Morton	October 31, 1887	September 29, 1890	2	10
Sam'l B. Shoemaker	October 27, 1890	April 2, 1893	2	5
Fred'k A. Packard	July 25, 1892			
Joseph Leidy	July 25, 1892			
J. Allison Scott	July 31, 1893			

Surgeons.	When Elected.	Resigned.	Term of Service.	
			Years.	Months.
Charles T. Huntet†	October 28, 1872	April 27, 1884	11	6
Thomas H. Andrews	October 28, 1872	October 27, 1877	4	10
Elliott Richardson	October 28, 1872	November 28, 1881	9	1
H. Earnest Goodman	October 28, 1872	July 28, 1873	1	9
William Ashbridge	July 28, 1873	April 28, 1884	10	9
William C. Cox	October 27, 1877	October 29, 1883	6	11
George C. Harlan	October 27, 1879			
Wm. Barton Hopkins	November 28, 1881			
T. Hewson Bradford	November 28, 1881			
Richard H. Harte‡	October 29, 1883	November 27, 1893	10	1
John B. Roberts	May 4, 1885	July 25, 1887	2	2
Joseph M. Fox	May 4, 1885	September 28, 1891	6	4
Charles B. Penrose	July 25, 1887	June 26, 1893	5	11
Walter D. Green	September 28, 1891			
Thos. S. K. Morton	November 27, 1893			
Robert G. LeConte	June 26, 1893			
Peter N. K. Schwenk (a)	July 31, 1893			
Alexander W. MacCoy (b)	July 31, 1893			
John Montgomery Baldy (c)	October 30, 1893			

* Elected to Hospital Staff, November 24, 1879, in place of Dr. J. Aitken Meigs, deceased.

† Died.

‡ Elected to Hospital Staff, November 27, 1893.

(a) Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Department.

(b) Surgeon to the Throat and Nose Department.

(c) Surgeon to the Gynecological Department.

NOTE.—The Out-Patient Department for Mental Disease, instituted November, 1885, is under the charge of the Assistant Physicians of the Department for the Insane, who attend in rotation.



FINANCIAL AFFAIRS AND ADMINISTRATION.

The income of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in its early days, was principally derived from appropriations by the Provincial Assembly and from the contributions of charitable citizens. Later, the State Legislature voted to the Hospital unclaimed shares of prize money, also certain arrears due the Commonwealth, under the Loan Office Act of February 26, 1776, and unclaimed dividends of bankrupts' estates. In addition to gifts of land, there were special donations of money from the Penn Family. Among the occasional additions to the income are enumerated the proceeds from the exhibition of West's picture of "Christ Healing the Sick," also from a Stage Play, from a Charity Sermon by Rev. George Whitfield, from Webster's Lectures on the English Language, from a Sacred Concert, from "Charity Boxes," and from fees of Signers of Bills of Credit. Money was also received from legacies, donations from private individuals, Associations, Railroads and various other corporations, and the interest from invested

Early
Resources of
the Hospital.

funds, and other sources. Quite a large amount was obtained from the assets of the Pennsylvania Land Company, London, which will be especially referred to on a succeeding page.

Act of Incorporation.

The act of the Provincial Assembly, May 11, 1751, in establishing the Pennsylvania Hospital, made the Contributors a corporation and provided: 1st. Authority to receive and take lands, tenements or hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of one thousand pounds,¹ of the gift, alienation, bequest or devise of any person or persons; 2d. Money, or other estate, expressly given or added to the capital stock of the Hospital, shall not be expended in any other way than by applying its annual interest or rent towards the entertainment and care of the sick and distempered poor, that shall be, from time to time, brought and placed therein for the cure of their diseases, from any part of the Province without partiality or preference; 3d. If at any time, hereafter, there should not be a constant succession of Contributors to meet yearly, and choose Managers as specified, then the said Hospital, and the estate and affairs thereof, shall be in the management and under the direction of such persons as shall be from time to time appointed by act of General Assembly of this Province for that purpose.

Provincial Assembly Grant.

The same Act of Assembly appropriated two thousand pounds, currency, to the Capital Stock, towards the furnishing and support of the Hospital, provided an equal amount were subscribed by individuals towards a permanent fund.

Occasional sources of Revenue.

On April 21, 1759, was passed "An Act to prevent the exportation of bad, or unmerchantable, staves, heading, boards and timber." One-half the penalties prescribed by this Act was made payable to the "Contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the use of that institution, the other half to the inspector of lumber, or to him or them who shall sue for the same." The Hospital's share under this Act aggregated \$214.53.

The Assembly also granted to the Hospital three-fourths of the fines or penalties levied by the Inspector of Flour on those who mixed corn-meal with middlings. The share of the Hospital under this Act aggregated \$631.90.

In 1762, in response to the Managers' appeal to help the Funds of the Hospital, the Provincial Assembly made a further grant of three thousand pounds, to replace the amount taken from capital for maintenance of Hospital.

Among the miscellaneous sources of revenue it is noted that, in 1763, the Provincial Assembly Commissioners appointed to pave the

¹ By Act March 21, 1851, the limitation of the Estate was extended to \$50,000 per annum.

streets of Philadelphia, having no immediate use for the funds, loaned to the Managers, on their individual security, four thousand pounds, for one year without interest. The Hospital gained by this loan £360 8s. 6d.

March 27, 1780, the Assembly granted an order in favor of the Hospital for ten thousand pounds, Continental money. This grant was misconstrued into a loan, but afterwards on appeal of the Managers, it was corrected and again voted as an appropriation. So great was the depreciation of Continental money that the grant of the Assembly was worth only £163 18s. 8d. in hard money. The correspondence regarding this has already appeared (see page 65).

State
Legislature
Grants
Aid.

January 27, 1783, Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Admiralty, paid to the Hospital, per Act of Assembly, the unclaimed shares of prizes taken by the Continental ship "Saratoga," (amounting to £884 13s. 6d.); also, the proceeds of a prize made by the ship "Daniel Greene" (£348 os. 0d.), also shares of prizes taken by the Brig "Neptune" (£89 11s. 9d.); also, an additional share (£37 8s. 6d.), and on May 11, 1784, several unclaimed shares of the prize brig "Ajax," captured by the brig "Friendship" (£3301) making a total, (less £52 1s. 3d., subsequently paid), of £4608 12s. 6d., received by the institution in State money.

Unclaimed
Prize Money
Awarded.

The Assembly, for the purpose of aiding the Hospital, granted to it the fines imposed upon its members, which had amounted in 1786, to £76 12s. 10d.

Assembly
Members'
Fines.

A number of contributions were received from members of the Penn family :

Contribu-
tions of the
Penn Family
in Gift of
Lands and
an Annuity.

On May 17, 1762, Richard Hockley Receiver General to our Proprietaries Thomas and Richard Penn Esq's. attending, acquainted the Board that the Proprietaries from their regard to this charitable Institution & a Desire to promote the good Purposes thereof have by Letters lately received from them given him Directions to acquaint the Managers that they would grant to the Contributors of the said Hospital the Lott of Ground adjoining the North Side of the Lott on which the Hospital stands extending the whole Length thereof from Eighth to Ninth Street along Spruce Street which compleats the Square. And that they had likewise given Orders to their Receivers General for the time being for Payment of an Annuity of Forty Pounds P'ble on the first day of May yearly and that as it was the Proprietaries Intention Payment of the first Year's Annuity should have been made on the first of this Month which being past before the Letter came to hand he now paid at the Table the said Sum of Forty Pounds which the Clerk is directed to deliver to the Treasurer & desire him to give a proper Receipt for the same which Donations being esteemed by the Board an Instance of the Proprietary's generous Intention are thankfully received & it is agreed that John Reynell, Evan Morgan, Thomas Gordon, & Samuel Rhoads be a Committee to prepare an Essay of an Adress to the Proprietaries to manifest our grateful acknowledgment thereof, to be brought to the next Meeting of the Board for Consideration & the same Committee are appointed to apply for & receive the Patent granting the said Lott.

And the said Richard Hockley expressing much satisfaction in delivering this Message from the Proprietaries & the regard he entertained for the Charity & his Willingness to contribute to promote its Advancement, presented the Sum of Twenty Spanish Pistoles as his Contribution which the Clerk is appointed to deliver to the Treasurer & request him to make out a Certificate under the Seal of the Corporation as usual.

The annuity of forty pounds was continued from 1762 to 1775, and, in all, amounted to £560. The correspondence between the Managers and the Penn family, with the patents for the land, will be again referred to when considering the subject of the Real Estate of the Hospital, in the next section.

Pennsylvania
Land
Company
in London. The Managers were informed by letter, dated June 7, 1760, from Thomas Hyam,¹ that an act of Parliament, entitled

An Act for vesting certain estates in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, belonging to the proprietaries of a partnership, commonly called, the Pennsylvania Land Company, in London, in trustees to the said to be sold; and for other purposes therein mentioned, had lately passed. Also, that he had been instrumental in proposing and having inserted in the act a clause granting to this Hospital all the money which might remain unclaimed in the hands of the trustees on June 24, 1770.

Dr. John Fothergill² and Mr. David Barclay acted in conjunction with Dr. Franklin, as Attorneys of the Hospital in England.

At the meeting of May 26, 1766, an important decision of the Lord Chancellor of England in favor of the Hospital is recorded,

* * * "Among the important results of the interest [in the Hospital] felt in England, was the receipt of a large sum of money, consequent upon the settlement of the concerns of a joint-stock partnership, denominated the "Pennsylvania Land Company in London." In the year 1760 an Act of Parliament was passed, vesting in trustees the estates of that company in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, in order that they might be sold, and the proceeds distributed. But as it appeared probable, that for a considerable portion of these proceeds, no just claimant would be found, the insertion of a clause in the Act was procured by the friends of the Hospital, granting to that institution all the money which might remain unclaimed in the hands of the trustees upon the 24th of June, 1770. Thomas Hyam appears to have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about this important event for the Hospital." [Cornell's History of Pennsylvania, 1876, p. 412. Quoted from Wood's Historical and Biographical Memoirs.]

²Dr. John Fothergill, born in 1712 near Richmond, in Yorkshire, England, a member of the Society of Friends, was graduated in Edinburgh in 1737. He was interested in natural philosophy and botany, and wrote numerous treatises on therapeutics and pharmacy. He was associated with Howard in the reformation of the management of prisons. He was also a physician of eminence in London and was greatly interested in the Pennsylvania Hospital. He presented the Hospital with casts, models, and diagrams for the museum, and gave the first volume to the medical library. He died in 1780. He greatly assisted Franklin in advancing the pecuniary interests of the Hospital in England, as in the instance of the Pennsylvania Land Co. here referred to. He was a man of high character and great benevolence. Franklin said of him "I can hardly conceive that a better man ever existed. [Thomas's Biographical Dictionary. Phila., 1870.]

which was obtained chiefly through the friendly offices of Dr. Fothergill. It is in reference to the above mentioned unclaimed shares of the Pennsylvania Land Company, the proceeds of which were to be given in trust to the Managers to hold for possible claimants. The decision is as follows :

Thursday the 28th day of June in the 4th Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the 3rd. 1764 on Behalf of the Proprietors of the Pennsylvania Land Company in London.

Decision of
the Lord
Chancellor
Authorizing
Managers
to Settle
Estates of
Pennsylvania
Land
Company.

Upon Opening the matter this present Day, unto the Right Honble. the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain by Mr. York, being of Council for the Hospital in Pennsylv. called the Pennsylvania Hospital, establish'd by an Act of the General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, entitled, An Act to Encourage the Establishing an Hospital for the Relief of the Sick & Poor of the said Province, & for the Reception & care of Lunatics, *It was alledged* That by an Act of Parliament passd in the 33rd Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the 2nd, entitled an Act for Vesting certain Estates in Pennsylvania, New Jersey & Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a partnership, commonly called the Pennsylvania Land Company in London, in Trustees to be sold, & for other Purposes therein mentioned, reciting a Conveyance in Fee, dated the 11th & 12th of Augt. 1699. From Wm. Penn—To Tobias Collett, Michael Russell, Daniel Quard & Henry Gouldney, of several Lotts in Philadelphia, & a Tract of Land in the County of Bucks in Pennsylvania, granted to Richard Noble, and of 100 Acres of Land in the said County, & all Buildings and improvements thereon and of 60,000 Acres of Land in Pennsylvania. And also that by Indenture Dated the same 12th of Aug't. 1699, Between the said Grantees of the one part, and Wm. Beach & others of the other part, the said Grantees agreed to stand siezed upon Trust to Execute such Deeds as should be approved of by the Grand Committee, of the Proprietors, And that the Neat profitts of the Premises, should be Divided into 220 Shares, & should be called the Proprietors of the Pennsylvania Land Company in London, with directions how the said 220 Shares Should be transferr'd or Descend in case of Death, and also that in the Year 1720, the Proprietors of the said 220 Shares, disposed thereof to a New Sett of Proprietors, who divided the same into 8,800 Shares, & Receipts for many of them were Signed, and given out by Thomas Storey the then Treasurer, and reciting that 233 Shares, stand in the Books of the said Partnership, in the Names of some of the Original Proprietors, and 3,728 Shares, in the names of Several Persons, specefied in the first Schedule. And that in pursuance of Advertizements, claims had been made under several receipts for 650 Shares, and 26 Shares, & the Names of the Persons who produced such Receipts or claimed such Shares, are mentioned in the Second Schedule;—And also that it was unknown, who were entitled to the Rema'n of the said 8,800 Shares, and that several of the persons named in the said Schedules are Dead & some of the said Shares had been Assigned and that the premises unsold were greatly encreased in Value, and if sold, would raise a Considerable Sum to be divided amongst the persons interested in the parcelling out thereof, might tend to Populate the said colonies; And also that Contracts had been made with Francis Rawle, the said Company's Agent in Pennsylvania for some of the Provinces, and that it would be for the Benefit of all Persons interested, to join in the Sale, or unless the said Lands by authority of Parliament, were vested in Trustees to be sold :—It was therefore Enacted, that all the premises, except what had been sold, & conveyed by the Trustees, should be vested in John Fothergill Dr. in physic, Daniel Zachary,

Rule of Court Thomas How, Devereux Bowley, Luke Hind, Rich'd How, since Deceasd,
 Making the Jacob Hagen, Silvanus Grove, and William Heron, their Heirs & assigns, UPON
 Managers TRUST, to sell the premises not Contracted for with the said Rawle, by Public
 Trustees of Auction on such Notice & Condition as in the said Act mentioned;—And by the
 Pennsylvania said Act Commissioners were appointed for examining the Claims of Shares,
 Land & impowered by Examination of Parties, & otherwise to determine, the same,
 Company. in a Summary Way, & were on or before the 1st of March, 1763, to ascertain how
 many Shares should be allowed, and to whom, & cast up the Amount thereof,
 and on or before the 24th day of June 1763, cause a Copy of such Book, Signed
 by them, to be filed, with the Clerk of the Reports in Chancery, Who is required
 to file the same, and to take such Fees, as are allow'd for Copying and filing
 Reports, And, it was thereby further Enacted, that the Neat Money belonging to
 the Partnership Estates, should with all Convenient Speed after the 24th of June
 1763 be distributed, and applyed to every person whose right should be allowed
 by the said Commiss'rs, as therein before directed, in or to any Shares, rateably
 and Proportionally, according to the Number of Shares in the said Partnership:
 —And, it was by the said Act further provided, That as to the proportionable
 Dividend of persons entitled to any of the 482 Unclaimed Shares in the said
 Partnership, or any receipt for Shares therein, who should not make out their
 right thereto, The Trustees were to pay the same into the Bank of England, in
 the name and with the privy of the Accountant General of the Court of
 Chancery and to be placed to his Acco. under the Title of—THE PROPRIE-
 TORS of THE PENNSA. LAND COMPANY IN LONDON—subject to such
 Order as should from Time to Time be made concern'd the same, by the Court of
 Chancery, & all Persons who before the 24th of June 1770 should think them-
 selves entitled to any part of the Money, on Acct. of any such Dividend, might
 apply to the Court, by Motion in open Court or petition, and the said Court,
 should thereupon proceed in a Summary Manner, & from time to time make
 such orders in the Premises, as should be just, and if any Persons entitled to any
 of the Money so paid into the Bank, as for the Dividend of any sach Share,
 should not apply to the Court, to be paid their proportion of the Money so paid
 into the Bank, and before the said 24th of June 1770 make out to the satisfaction
 of the said Court their right to so much of the said Money which they should
 claim in respect of some share in the said Partnership, then so much Money,
 which should be so paid into the Bank on the Account last above-mentioned,
 & which should not before the said 24th of June 1770 be claimed, & ordered to be
 paid thereout to the respective parties, who should make out their right thereto;
 As by the said Act before provided should go to the use of the HOSPITAL in
 Pennsylvania, called the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL established by an Act
 of the General Assembly in the Province of Pennsylvania, entitled An Act to
 Encourage the Establishing a Hospital for the Sick & Poor of the said Province
 & for the reception & Cure of Lunatics and at any time after the 24th of June
 1770, on application being made to the said Court, on behalf of the said Hospital,
 by Motion in open Court on petition for Payment thereof, The Court should
 order the Accountant General, to draw on the Bank for the same, payable as the
 Court should order for the use of the Hospital; And it was by the said Act
 further provided, that after any Money should be paid into the Bank of England
 as therein before directed, it should be Lawful for the Court on the application of
 any Person or Persons interested in any such Money so paid in, or who should
 apprehend Him, Her, or themselves so to be, to Order the same, or any part
 thereof, to be placed out at Interest, in some of the Public Funds of this
 Kingdom, in the Name of the Accountant General, and all Interest attending the
 same, should go, and be applied in such Manner as the principal Money should

be so paid into the Bank on Acco't of any such unascertain'd Shares, or Receipts, in the said Partnership, as aforesaid, Whereby the said Act before directed to go, and be applied, That the Commissioners named and appointed by the said Act certified by Writing under their hands, at the foot of their proceedings, entered into a Book for that purpose, Pursuant to the said Act, that they had proceeded to Execute the powers & Authoritys thereby vested in them, agreeable to the directions in the said Act, and as for and concerning the 3973 Shares, in the first Schedule, referr'd to by the said Act, which by mistake are there cast up, and set down 3961 Shares, 3485 Shares and $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of 22 Shares, thereof, having been claimed before them, and such Claims made out to their satisfaction, they had adjusted, and ascertain'd, the said 3485 Shares & $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of 22 Shares, to belong to the several Persons, and in the proportions mentioned in the first Schedule:—The Remaining 466 Shares, and $\frac{1}{5}$ th of 22 Shares of the said 3973 Shares, having either not been claimed before them, or the Claims in Respect thereof, having been disallowed by them for want of sufficient Evidence to make out the same to their Satisfaction, and as for & Concerning the 676 Shares in the 2nd Schedule, referr'd to by the said Act 672 Shares thereof having been Claimed before them, & such claims made out to their satisfaction, they had adjusted & ascertain'd the said 672 Shares, to belong to the several Persons, & in the Proportions mentioned, in the second Schedule, The remaining 4 Shares, not having been claimed before them, and as for and concerning 470 Shares, which Remain'd Unclaimed at the Time of passing the said Act, but which by Mistake are therein called 482 Shares, 138 Shares thereof having been Claimed before them, & such Claims made out to their Satisfaction, they had adjusted & ascertained the said 138 Shares, to belong to the Several persons, & in the proportions mentioned in the 3rd Schedule. The remaining 332 Shares of the said 470 Shares, not having been claimed before them which said 3,973,676 Shares & 470 Shares together with the 3681 Shares, in the said Act mentioned, to have been assign'd to Thomas Hyam, Thomas Reynolds, & Thomas How in Trust for the Benefit of the persons therein called the Pennsylvania Land Company in London make the 88,000 Shares, into which the Original 220 Shares in the said Act mentioned, are therein recited to have been divided and branched out in the Year 1720. At a general Meeting of the Proprietors then held, they were informed by the Trustees that the greatest part of the Company's Lands had been Sold, and that from the Money arising therefrom, they were Enabled to make a first Dividend of £8 per Share, which Dividend being unanimously agreed to by the Proprietors then present, was declared accordingly and hath been since paid to the several Proprietors whose claims were allowed by the Commissioners;—That the surviving Trustees in the said Act of Parliament have paid into the Bank, the sum of £6451 4s being £8 per Share on 802 Shares & $\frac{1}{5}$ th of 22 Unclaimed Shares and the said Money is now Remaining in the said Accountant General's Name in this matter, under the Title of The Proprietors of the Pennsylvania Land Company in London pursuant to the said Act of Parliament, that it will be for the Benefit of all parties to have the said £6451 4s laid out in Stock & Carry Interest—IT WAS therefore prayed that the sum of £6451 4s Cash in the Bank, now remaining in the name of the Accountant General, and placed to the Credit of the Proprietors of the Pennsylvania Land Company in London, may be laid out in the purchase of 3 per Cent. reduced Bank Annuities, in the Name and with the privity of the said Accountant General, upon the Trusts mentioned in the said Act of Parliament and that he may declare the Trust thereof Accordingly subject to the further orders of this Court, WHEREUPON and upon hearing of Mr. Seare of Council for the surviving Trustees, in the said Act of Parliament, who *consented* thereto, and

the said Accountant General's Certificate Read, and what was Alledged by the Council for the said Parties—IT IS ORDERED that the said Sum of £6451 4s Proceeds of Estates of Pennsylvania Land Company. 3 P. Ct. reduced Bank Annuities in the name and with the privity of the said Accountant General, to be there placed to the Credit of this Matter under the Said Title, AND he to declare the Trust thereof, accordingly Subject to, the further order of this Court, And for that purpose the said Accountant General, is to draw on the Bank, according to the Form prescribed by the Act of Parliament, and the General Rules, and orders of the Court in that Case made and provided.

The drafts were signed by eight Managers. The amounts realized were as follows :

32 Bills sold for	£7390. 0.0	Sterling or	£11,990. 5.0	Currency.
1 " "	134. 1.2	"	225.17.9	"
Paid Messrs. Bevans' Commissions	87.12.0	"		
Amount received	£7611.13.2	"	£12,216 2.9	in Cur'cy.

(Besides the £12,216.2.9 in Currency, as much more as the £87.12.0 Sterling was worth.)

The above amounts were paid at various times, the last portions not being received until after the close of the Revolutionary War.

Funds from Arrears of Loan Office Acts Granted. By Act of April 11. 1793, entitled "An Act for extending the benefits experienced from the institution of the Pennsylvania Hospital," twenty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$26,666.67), were granted to the contributors out of the arrears due the Commonwealth under the Loan Office Acts of Feb. 26, 1773, and the State Treasurer was directed to pay to the Hospital all moneys on that account received by him since the first day of January preceding, and to assign to the Hospital the mortgages and securities upon which anything remained due. The managers were required to give security, and to use their utmost endeavors to collect the money and, after satisfying the grant, to pay the surplus to the State Treasurer. The Managers were appointed trustees of the Loan Office, etc., and were directed to apply the money granted to erect additional buildings, and to render an account annually to the Legislature. Also any unclaimed dividends of Bankrupts' estates were directed to be paid to the Hospital by the Commissioners of Bankrupts, the Hospital to be liable therefor, if subsequently claimed. The Managers, by the same Act, were empowered to establish a Lying-in and Foundling Department in the Hospital.

Unclaimed Dividends of Estates of Bankrupts.

On December 16, 1795, the Commissioners in Bankruptcy paid to the Managers on account of unclaimed dividends and surpluses \$20.044.64, and on March 28, 1796, \$6912.08.

The following correspondence is of considerable historical interest. It is recorded in the minutes of a meeting held November 22, 1796 :

The Governor having lately paid a visit to the Hospital and signified a willingness in his next address to recommend to the Legislature to grant a further sum to finish the centre building, it was agreed that Robert Waln, Saml. M. Fox & Saml. Coates be a committee to take him the following address and to request he will introduce therein such parts of it as he may conceive will be useful on the occasion :

Visit of
Governor
Mifflin.

TO THOMAS MIFFLIN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital acknowledge with great satisfaction, the benefit derived from that part of the Governor's last address, to the Senate and House of Representatives of this State, in which he was pleased to recommend that Institution to their attention for aid and support. The grant of money which followed this recommendation has enabled the Managers to finish seventy rooms in the West Wing and thus to provide suitable and convenient accommodations for a Number of Lunatics ; instead of the subterraneous and damp cells, in which they have hitherto been confined ; the pleasing hope of administering more effectual relief to this afflicted class of patients is much encouraged by the great success, which under every Inconvenience, has attended the Efforts of the hospital Physicians, during the last year ; according to the original plan some progress has been Made towards connecting the two Wings of the Hospital by the center building, the foundation of which has been laid, the walls carried up to the level of the Ground floor, and many Materials provided for completing the Same. In the expenditure of the money intrusted to the Managers they have observed the strictest economy, but the sum granted being insufficient, They fear that the Work already done, if it should be left in its present unfinished state will suffer greatly from the weather ; other inconveniences will greatly attend it ; the Steward and Matron will be too remote from many of the Patients, to afford the necessary attention, The Number of Nurses and servants must be increased, and Consequently the Expences of the Institution. The room where the Managers meet, the Museum, the apothecaries Shop, and the apartments now occupied by the Steward & Matron and apothecaries are all wanted for the more comfortable accommodation and better separation of the sick, untill the center building be completed these Inconveniences cannot be removed ; the Managers forbear to enlarge on this subject ; it is unnecessary they think to dissent on the relief, which has been extended to many of the Citizens of Pennsylvania, as well as to distressed Strangers by Means of this Hospital ; the Governor having some years ago been a Manager thereof, has had a full opportunity of knowing the usefulness of an Institution, which among other charitable Endowments, has reflected honor on the humanity and public spirit of Pennsylvania.— They will therefore intrude no longer on his time, but to submit to the Governor the propriety of mentioning the present situation of the Pennsylvania Hospital in his next Address to the Legislature of this State.

Address to
the Governor
asking
favorable
mention.

Signed on behalf and at the request of a board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 11th month 22, 1796.

JOSIAH HEWES, *President*.
SAML. COATES, *Sec'y*.

An additional
Grant from
Assembly for
completing
Buildings.

A Supplement to Act of April 11, 1793, passed April 4, 1796, made an additional grant of twenty-five thousand dollars to enable the contributors to finish the buildings according to the original plan, etc.

At a special meeting held at the house of Josiah Hewes, December 28th, 1797, the draft of a second address to the Governor was produced, agreed upon and directed to be forwarded.

THE MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT :

Managers'
Report of
Progress
and need
of another
Appropri-
ation.

That they have with as much œconomy as the nature of the business would admit, proceeded according to the views of the Legislature, towards the Completion of the buildings originally intended by the Contributors and have besides finishing the Western Wards in a stile of superior Consequence for the accommo- tion of Lunatic Patients, raised and partly inclosed the Centre Buildings designed for the residence of the Officers and servants of the Family, and for other necessary purposes. In thus far Prosecuting the Task assigned them, the whole of the Monies granted by the Assembly for the purpose, hath been expended and the sum of eighteen hundred pounds, and upwards borrowed, besides incurring debts on unsettled accounts, to the supposed amount of Two thousand Pounds.

The Managers confiding in the Governor's willingness to co-operate with them in obtaining the means to complete a good design, so far happily bro't on its way, request that he will in such manner as may be most likely to promote it, aid an application, which they are about to make to the Assembly for the Sum of six thousand Pounds, which if granted, they hope will enable them to finish the Original Plan of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and to extend its benefits much more widely, than their heretofore limited circumstances would allow.

Signed

JOSIAH HEWES, President.

SAMUEL COATES, Secretary.

An address was also directed to be prepared to be presented to the Legislature to second the Governor's recommendation. It appears in full in the minutes of the same meeting.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

*The Memorial of the Managers of the Pennsylvania
Hospital Respectfully Shew,*

Address
to the
Legislature.

That in the beginning of the Year 1751 a plan was presented to the Assembly, for a Public Hospital, for the benevolent purpose of receiving and accommodating the Lunatics and sick poor of Pennsylvania.

This plan was approved of by the Legislature, who shewed a good disposition to carry it into effect, but they had some doubts of encouraging the building for fear that individual contributions would not be raised in proportion to Legis- lative aid. A trial however, was soon made . . .

The Legislature gave in May following, two thousand pounds towards erect- ing the Eastern Wing of the Hospital, embracing at the same time the idea of extending it, at a future day, whenever the Circumstances of the Province should require its enlargement ; To this gift they annexed a Condition that the money

should not be paid until the Contributors should raise by subscription an equal sum for the same use.—This was soon done and in a short time more was subscribed than the Act required.

The Institution was then organized, and Twelve Managers, a Treasurer and six Physicians were chosen, who freely undertook the service of the House for the sake of the sick and suffering Poor.

A CHARTER was also procured, which provided that Committees of the House of Assembly, should visit the Hospital, whenever it appeared proper to them, that the annual accounts should be submitted to the House, that the laws and rules for the Election of Managers, and Physicians, should be approved by the chief justice and attorney General and finally, to shew that every object of the Contributors tended to the Public Weal, a clause, was inserted by which the Hospital with all its property was to escheat to the Province in case, the Contributors should fail,—Thus in the early settlement of Pennsylvania the Hospital took its rise—The Legislature became its Patron, and every humane citizen its friend.

Appeal
to the
Legislature
for Funds
to complete
the Hospital.

By a Combination of Public and Private exertions of so many Charitable disposed people in the Province, the Managers were enabled to finish the Eastern apartments; but the two thousand Pounds, which the Assembly gave, and the first Contributions that were raised, were expended in the buildings; it therefore became necessary to procure a reimbursement of this Money to the Capital Stock; for which reason the Managers petitioned the Assembly to replace it.

The Prayer of this Petition was readily granted, by which eventually, the Legislature had the exclusive honor of raising the first asylum of the kind that was known in the State, if not in the Union, for the most afflicted and helpless class of the people, both in body and mind. To the humane Citizens of Pennsylvania, and to many benevolent persons in England, and in other parts of the World, the Credit of endowing the Institution with funds to support it unquestionably belongs.

Such liberality is not to be found in the annals of this Country, in which a private association of Gentlemen, who had no personal emoluments in view, have freely subscribed a productive stock of Twenty thousand, five hundred and eighty-five pounds, ten shillings and four pence, for the use for the Poor.

In addition to this Sum, they have added to the Hospital Estate, two valuable Lots of Ground, to be kept open forever, for the benefit of fresh and wholesome air, for the Patients,—To prove that the Contributors have rendered this important service to the Country, the Managers can appeal to the annual accounts, which were rendered to your predecessors in the Year 1774, all of which they presume are Carefully preserved among the archives of the State.

About this time the affairs of the Hospital were in a prospering Condition—When alas! by events inseparable from the War, which occasioned the late revolution, the Contributors lost above Ten thousand Pounds—This Shock in the Infancy of the Institution, paralised the active operations of the Managers for several Years, but as the native benevolent spirit of Pennsylvania was yet alive to the miseries of their fellow suffering Citizens, the Managers were encouraged to re-assume their labours.

And now, when Peace returned to heal the wounds of a long War, and the lap of Industry was filled with the Profits of agriculture and Commerce, the managers sought for new Contributions, which they received from many Charitable Citizens: by these means, the Capital was partly restored so that in 1793 it amounted to seventeen thousand and sixty-five Pounds, eleven shillings and tenpence.

An additional
Grant from
Assembly for
completing
Buildings.

A Supplement
made an addition
the contributors
plan, etc.

At a special
28th, 1797, the
produced, agree

Managers'
Report of
Progress
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of another
Appropri-
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THE MANAGERS

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who have been afflicted with madness, casualties and almost every disease that affects the minds and bodies of Men, and that they have been the means of preserving several thousand of the lives of those distressed people, they trust and believe you will not require a more powerful address to your feelings, than this appeal to the Prayer of this, their earnest Petition.

Signed by order of a Board of Managers.

JOSIAH HEWES, *President.*

SAMUEL COATES, *Secretary.*

12th month 28th. 1797.

Several other attempts were made and petitions presented to the Assembly. No specific appropriation was given, but the proceeds of the Loan Office Funds, as they came in, were used to complete the work.

On March 6, 1799, an address was prepared, directing the attention of the Assembly to a deficiency in an appropriation previously made :

The Committee on the Loan Office Fund report the following Memorial to the assembly which being read by paragraphs and considered was approved, it was then ordered to be transcribed signed by the managers and laid before the Legislature without delay. The accounts which are not on the Memorial were directed to be copied on the rough minutes.

*To the Representatives of the Freemen of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

*The Memorial of the Subscribers Managers of the Pennsylvania
Hospital in the City of Philadelphia respectfully Sheweth.*

That by an Act of Assembly passed the 11th Day of April 1793, the Sum of \$26,666⁸⁷/₁₀₀ Dollars was granted to the Contributors to the said Pennsylvania Hospital for the uses in the said Act mentioned, out of the Principal and Interest due to the Commonwealth in pursuance of an Act passed 26th of February 1773 entitled an Act for emitting the Sum of £150,000 in bills of Credit on loan, and providing a fund for the payment of public Debts. Petition to the
Assembly.

And your Memorialists further shew that under and by virtue of the said Act the State Treasurer at the request of the Treasurer of the said Contributors, did assign transfer and set over to the Managers of the said Hospital, the said Amount and more in the Mortgages for Money loaned at the said Loan Office under the said Act of 26th of February 1773.

And your Memorialists further shew, that by the said Act dated 26th February 1773, it was provided that if it should appear on the Settlement of the Accounts of the Trustees of the said Loan Office, that any Deficiency had happened by any Borrower or Mortgages not having Right to the Lands mortgaged or in the Value thereof or by any other way or Means whatsoever to pay the Monies and the Interest accrued thereon with the Costs of the Suits which should be prosecuted for the same, that in every such Case the Trustees of the said Loan Office having an Order from the Assembly for the purpose should draw an order on the Treasurer of the County in which such Deficiency should happen, for the payment of such Deficiencies, if so much Money should then be in the Treasury, and if not that the said Trustees should issue their precept to the Commissioners and Assessors of the said County, enjoining them to cause the said Deficiency so happening with such Costs & Charges as should accrue and be

Memorial to
Legislature
with regard
to Loan
Office
Estates.

paid by the said Trustees in endeavoring to recover the same, forthwith to be assessed, raised and levied of and upon the County, in the same manner by the same persons and under the same pains, Penalties and Forfeitures as other County Rates are by Law directed to be assessed, raised and levied, which the said Commissioners and Assessors were hereby enjoined and required to do.

Your Memorialists further State, that on the Transfer of the said Mortgages, they caused Precepts to be issued to sell the mortgaged Premises as soon and in such Instances where the same could be done with propriety after Default made in paying the Instalments of the same, and in many Instances the mortgaged Premises have been sold according to due Course of Law, and the Premises included in some of the said Mortgages, so as aforesaid assigned to the Managers of the said Hospital have sold for less than the Sums loaned upon the same with the Interest by the Sum of £4508 3s. 8d. and that the Deficiency in the value thereof, has occasioned a Loss to the Trustees of the said Loan Office, and the said Contributors and Managers of the said Hospital to the amount above mentioned the particulars of which appear in a Schedule hereto annexed marked A.

Your Memorialists beg leave further to represent that several Estates which were under Mortgage to the said Loan Office for Monies loaned under the said Act of 23rd. February, 1773 and which Mortgages were so as aforesaid by the Treasurer of the State assigned and set over to the Treasurer of the Contributors to the said Hospital under and by the Directions of the said Act of the 11th. of April 1793 have been forfeited to the Commonwealth by the Laws of Attainder and sold without regard to the Debt due thereupon to the said Loan Office and the proceeds of the said Estates have been received by the Agents of the Commonwealth and appropriated to the use thereof, by which also there is a Deficiency of the Funds of the said Loan Office set over for the use of the Hospital as aforesaid to the amount of £2111 17s 10d the particulars of which appear in the Schedule hereto annexed marked B.

Your Memorialists further state that on the 23rd. of July 1774 by an Act of Assembly to be found in Page 514 of the old Province Laws, the Commonwealth loaned to the County of Northumberland a Sum of Money which with its Interest to the first day of the present year amounts to the sum of £1777 13s 4d and that the said Debt due by the said County of Northumberland as aforesaid by virtue of the Act of 11th. of April 1793 was assigned to the said Contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital and is yet unpaid, and no Means are provided by any existing Law to compel the payment of the said Debt due by and from the said County of Northumberland the particulars of which Debt appears by a certain Schedule hereto annexed marked C.

Your Memorialists request that you will be pleased to take the preceding Circumstances into your serious Consideration, relying upon the Funds thus assigned to them by the Bounty of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the Managers of the said charitable Institution, the Hospital in the City of Philadelphia, have contracted Debts which the Means put into their Hands are insufficient to discharge. Many particulars not necessary at present to be recapitulated have prevented your Memorialists from receiving the Sum appropriated by the Legislature, for rendering the Hospital more extensively useful.

Your Memorialists therefore request, that a Law may be passed ordering and empowering your Petitioners, the said Managers and Trustees of the said Loan Office under and in virtue of the said Act of the 11th. of April 1793 to draw an order on the Treasurers of the Counties in which the Deficiencies have happened as stated in the said annexed Schedule Marked A. for the payment of such Deficiencies, if so much Money shall be in the Treasuries of the respective Counties, and if not, authorizing and empowering the said Managers as Trustees

as aforesaid to issue their precept to the Commissioners and Assessors of the said several Counties to cause the said Deficiencies with Costs & Charges to be forthwith assessed raised and levied of and upon the said several Counties, in the same manner as other County rates are assessed, raised and levied.

And your Memorialists further request that a Law may be Passed authorizing and directing the Treasurer of this Commonwealth to pay to them the Amount stated in the said annexed Schedule B. being the deficiency in Mortgages assigned for the use of the said Hospital and which Deficiency has been occasioned by the attainer laws of this Commonwealth, under which the said mortgaged Lands have been sold and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the State.

Memorial to
Legislature
with regard
to Loan
Office Funds.

Your Memorialists further request that a Law may be passed to levy on the County of Northumberland in manner as directed by the said Act of 26th. of February 1773 the said Sum of £1,777.13. 4 being the principal Sum borrowed by the Commissioners of the said County for the use thereof, and the interest thereupon, the whole whereof is yet due and owing from the said County to the Commonwealth, and by the Commonwealth assigned as aforesaid to the said Pennsylvania Hospital.

Signed by all the Managers.

6th of 3rd month 1799.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :*

*The Memorial and Petition of the Managers of the
Pennsylvania Hospital respectfully shew.*

That Your Memorialists have heretofore submitted to the General Assembly a Report of the Receipts for and Expenditures upon, the new buildings, to the 18th. of the 12th month 1797, with a Petition dated the 18th. of the same month, for Six thousand and Seventy Eight pounds 5/5 to finish and furnish the same : And on the 6th. day of the 3d month 1799 they laid before you, an Account in detail of the Loan Office fund of the Year 1773, and requested your Assistance, to enable them to recover, the Arrears thereon due to the State.

Another
Address to
the Legisla-
ture asking
a Settlement
of Loan
Office Funds.

In addition thereto, they now offer you a Report of the receipts for and expenditures upon the building, continued to the 25th. of the 11th month 1799.

Your Memorialists forbear urging at this time to your Consideration, the usefulness of the Institution under their Care, referring You to their former Memorial hereto annexed, in which they have enlarged upon that Subject, and apprehending the Assembly must be convinced of its Utility from their having already granted near twenty-five thousand pounds in all towards it.

Your Memorialists think it may be proper to mention, that before the Contributors engaged in this Undertaking, they presented you a plan of the contemplated Erections, with an Estimate of the Costs that would probably attend them, from which they have not deviated ; they accompanied these with a fair and plain declaration, that the funds of the Institution were insufficient to support (more than a few poor Patients) and that by the Charter no part of the Capital Stock could be expended on the buildings. Assurances were given you at the same time, that Your Memorialists depended upon Legislative Aid to complete them.

With a knowledge of these Facts Your Memorialists expect you will not hesitate to perfect, the Work which by your own Acts you authorized them to begin and enjoined them to do ;—And as the Contributors have bought & paid for the Lots upon which the Hospital stands, and endowed it with a Capital at Interest of Twenty thousand Eight hundred and five Pounds 13/1, and continue

to manifest a benevolent disposition by new Contributions and Legacies to extend its benefits to this & future Generations, Your Memorialists think the Legislature of the Opulent State of Pennsylvania, have the most powerful inducements to comply with their Petitions, by passing the necessary Acts, to enable them to recover the Arrears of the Loan Office fund, and to grant them (in Cash) six thousand & seventy Eight Pounds 5/5 to settle the depending Accounts, repay the Monies they have borrowed, and to finish and furnish the buildings.

To conclude, Your Memorialists introduce their annual Accounts which they submit to Your Inspection, and as by removing the Seat of Government to Lancaster, the customary visits of the Members to the Hospital, may be rendered more inconvenient than usual, Your Memorialists think it proper to express their Willingness to meet your Enquiries in that, or in any place you will please to appoint, and to attend the Visitations You may order to the Hospital, under any Modifications you may think fit to Approve.

Signed by the Managers.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, 12th month 14th, 1799.

The above was presented at Lancaster by Saml. Coates, who went there as a Committee of one for that purpose.

Final Adjust-
ment of Loan
Office Fund.

Acting under the authority of a special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed in 1804, an amicable adjustment and final settlement of the account between the Commonwealth and the Managers, acting as Trustees of the Loan Office Fund, was made. The minutes of the Managers' Meeting, held June 25, 1804, contain the following report of the Managers' Committee on the Loan Office Fund, which was accepted and the Committee discharged :

The above account having been settled agreeably to a special Act of Assembly, made for the purpose at the last Session, the Managers consider themselves free from blame on account of any deductions that have been made from jury's verdict, that was given in their favor. for \$5031.36-100. They likewise hold themselves clear of the Surplus Money, they recovered by the verdict, which has been appropriated under the Act, and not paid to their Treasurer, but inasmuch as the Comptroller and Register General have disallowed the charge of \$133.28-100 made by Charles Chauncey for his Commission of 2½ per cent., which the Managers think a reasonable charge for his trouble in the business, and which by capital Contract they agreed to allow him, they request the Committee before they receive the balance, to write again to the Controller, & propose to him a reconsideration of this item of the Account; and if on a representation of the Case, he should still reject the Charge, the Committee are then to accept the balance of 1567 Dollars & 83 cents; the necessity of submitting to the Act being obvious, altho in this Instance the operation of it appears unreasonable, and meets with the disapprobation of all the Managers.

In consequence of the fact that they had collected the entire amount, the Legislature by Act of April 4, 1805, directed a re-assignment of the remaining mortgages and other securities.

Charity
Sermon by
Rev. George
Whitfield.

The Rev. George Whitfield, a dissenting clergyman, of great oratorical ability, came to this country from England, in the early

days of the province and held revival services, which created great popular excitement. As one of the substantial results of his preaching there was built for him in Philadelphia one of the largest churches then in the colonies. He is said to have preached while here to an audience of 15,000 persons. After a successful tour in the South, he returned to this city, where, prior to his departure for Europe, he preached in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Sunday, October 22, 1764, a Charity Sermon for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Hospital, taking his text from Rom. vii. 4. The amount realized, including his personal contribution of five pounds, was £174. 14. 0. (or \$465.86).

On March 2d, 1786, the Managers received word that Mr. Noah Webster had made a public offer in one of the newspapers to give a benefit lecture on the English Language, to the Pennsylvania Hospital, provided he was waited on for that purpose. The Board agreed to accept this offer, and Josiah Hewes and Reynold Keen were appointed to wait on Mr. Webster and acquaint him therewith, and also to thank him, in the name of the Board, for his politeness. The following notice was read :

Noah
Webster
Lectures for
Benefit of the
Hospital.

"Next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, in the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Webster author of the Grammatical Institute will begin to read a short course of lectures on the English Language, and on education in general. Tickets for the whole course (of six lectures) at 15s and for an evening 3'9, sold by M. Carey & Co. R. Aitken and F. Bailey, at their Printing offices. A seventh Lecture will, if requested, be delivered for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Hospital. The evenings proposed for the Lectures are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays."

As Mr. Webster generously comply'd with the request of this Board in giving a Lecture for the benefit of this Institution Josiah Hewes and Reynold Keen are appointed to collect the Money arising from the Sale of the Tickets and pay the same to the Treasurer.

The Committee for collecting the money for the tickets sold for attending Webster's lecture, on June 26, 1786, reported that they had received the entire proceeds, amounting to thirty-five pounds, two shillings, six pence.

On May 4, 1786, "a Grand Concert of Sacred Music" was given in the German Reformed Church for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia Dispensary, and the Poor.

Sacred
Concert.

The Treasurer, on July 31, 1786 reported that Nathaniel Falconer and Reynold Keen had paid him forty one pounds, twelve shillings and two pence, or \$110.95, being (one third of £124. 16.6) our proportion of the proceeds Arising from the late Concert of Sacred Music held at the German Reformed Church which the undertakers agree to give for the Use of this Institution for which they are requested to return the Thanks of the Board.

Financial
Advantages
from Charity
Box.

Early in the career of the Hospital, at the suggestion of Franklin, who fully appreciated the value of small things and the maxim with

regard to "taking care of the pence," it was agreed to have "Charity Boxes" made and set up to receive the donations of such as may be willing to give anything towards this purpose. Hugh Roberts and Saml. Rhoads were appointed a committee to have them made.

Under date of February 1st, 1753, it is noted in the minutes :

Collections by Charity Boxes. Twelve Tin Boxes with the words "CHARITY FOR THE HOSPITAL" painted on them in gold letters being now prepared, each of the managers present agreed to take one of them to be put up in his House in order to Collect Money for the Hospital; the Board was informed that William Leech painted these Boxes and provided ye Gold at his own expense gratis.

Dr. Franklin in speaking of these boxes in his book, "Some Account of the Hospital, etc., 1754," says:

One Box for each Manager, to be put up in his House, ready to receive casual Benefactions, in Imitation of a good Custom practised in some foreign Countries, where these kind of Boxes are frequent in Shops, Stores, and other Places of Business, and into which the buyer and Seller (when different Prices are proposed) often agree to throw the Difference, instead of Splitting it: In which the Successful in Trade sometimes piously deposit a part of their extraordinary Gains, and Magistrates throw their petty Fees; a Custom worthy of Imitation, But these Boxes among us have produced but little for the Hospital as yet, not through want of Charity in our People, but from their being unacquainted with the Nature and Design of them.

The latter remark was premature, having been made but a short time after the boxes were put up and their purpose not being fully understood, the public had not become accustomed to seeing nor perhaps thinking of this innovation, but it appeared that in due course of time considerable sums were thus collected. The following entries will show some of the benefits derived from this source.

"Jan'y 26, 1765, There was collected from the Charity Box of Wm. Coleman's £2 16s. 5½d. by Samuel C. Rhoads and Joseph Morris; this amount was handed to the Matron to be accounted for in household expenses." The same day was paid to the Matron £3 16s. 8d., cash received from the Assembly's Charity Box by Daniel Roberdeau and delivered to John Reynell for the use of the Hospital. Also "paid 2s. 7d. to the Matron, cash found in the Charity Box of the Hospital."

It is stated May 3, 1765, "that Benjamin Marsh was paid Ten shillings for a large Charity Box," where this was placed, or for what purposes, is not mentioned; it may be inferred that it was for the hall or door at the Hospital, the small one then in use having been found insufficient. May 27, 1765, this item occurs: "By cash for entrance money at the door £1 3s. 5½d." An item is charged April 25, 1790: "Paid for Books, Ink, Postage and painting Charity Boxes £2 11s.

9½d.,” thus showing that these receptacles were kept in good order and received the necessary attention to make them attractive and conspicuous to the public.

On the recommendation of the Committee on internal economy, June 29, 1812, a notice was placed over the Charity Box as follows: “Money not to be given by visitors to servants or patients,” to prevent if possible the charitably disposed persons from giving money to the inmates instead of depositing it in the box.

The aggregate amount of money received from the Charity Boxes kept in the Hospital and at the residences of Managers and other friends of the Institution, was \$19,093.44, up to the year 1845, as the minutes record. Several old time Charity Boxes are yet to be seen in the wards of the Hospital, in which small amounts are still occasionally deposited.

Before the invention of the numbering machines, and fac-simile reproductions of signatures, it was necessary in the early days when paper currency was issued by the Province, to employ persons to sign the bills. (See also page 49.) The Managers, ever on the alert to secure contributions for the Hospital, saw an opportunity for securing money and addressed the Legislature as follows:

Signing Bills
of Credit.

In the second Month (February) 1754, a Bill lying before the House of Assembly, for remitting and continuing the Currency of the Bills of Credit of this Province, and for striking a further Sum, the following Proposal was laid before the House, viz.

To the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

We the Subscribers being persuaded, that the same charitable Disposition which induced the House of Representatives some Time ago to found an Hospital for the relief of the Sick Poor, etc. will still incline them to promote all proper Measures to render to so laudable an Institution the most extensive Service, with this View we offer to sign the Paper Bills of Credit proposed to be issued by the Law now under Consideration, and we will contribute such Sums of Money as may by Law become due to us for that Service, towards increasing the Capital Stock of the said Hospital, or to be applied in such other Manner, for the Uses thereof, as the Managers may think most proper.

Submitted with all due Respect to the Consideration of the House, By

William Logan	Jas. Pemberton	Joseph King	Jona. Evans
George Spofford	John Pole	Jos. Fox	Jos. Saunders
Judah Foulke	Thos. Say	Thos. Crosby	Israel Jones
Will. Parr	Is. Greenleaf	John Armitt	Danl. Williams
Sam. Hazard.			

Many of the signers of this proposal, it will be noticed, were also contributors. As might have been expected, the measure was strongly antagonized by the politicians of the day, and as the bill failed to pass, nothing was obtained at this time.

The Managers and Contributors subsequently succeeded in their efforts to obtain money from this source. In a report made by the Building Committee on February 23, 1756, it is stated,

"On examining the funds appropriated towards building, the total amount thereof appears to be about £2000 exclusive of the subscriptions promised from the signers of the paper money lately emitted, which will be about £550."

The Managers for the ensuing month (July, 1757) were desired to procure an Order on the Provincial Treasurer from the Signers of the late £45,000, Bills of Credit of this Province for the sum due to them by the Act of Assembly, which they generously promised to contribute towards building the Hospital.

Israel Pemberton informed the board that

"On the twenty-first of April, 1759, he received from Saml. Preston Moore, the Provincial Treas'r. four hundred & seventy pounds eleven shillings and sixpence and paid the same to H. Roberts, our Treas'r. being the allowance due by law to the Signers of the one thousand pounds Bills of Credit last emitted which they have generously contributed towards the building of the Hospital. And as it was some time since agreed that as soon as the said Money was received by our Treas'r. he should put the same to Interest in order to replace the five hundred pounds Capital Stock paid in by John Baily, and since made use of in discharging the Debts due on the Building account, the Board was informed by Israel Pemberton that the Treasurer on the twenty-third of April, 1759, lent the Sum to Andrew Doz, for which he hath given a Bond payable in twelve months."

Signers of
Paper Money.

On May 1, 1762, the following entry occurs :

"Cash received from signers of the paper money £166 7s. 9d. and on May 3, 1765, By cash received of Samuel Preston Moore, Provincial Treasurer, Pursuant to an order of the signers of the last Emission of Paper Currency, £601 2s. 6d."

A very interesting document was found among the old papers which will show the magnitude of the labor involved in signing bills at this time, as well as the amount realized by each individual signer ; the paper is worded as follows :

"A list of the Signers to the £55,000 issued in the year 1764, with the respective sums due to each Person ; Who by their order dated February, 1765, & drawn on Samuel Preston Moore, Provincial Treasurer, in favour of Hugh Roberts, treas'r. of the Pennsilva. Hospital ; Gave the same to the Managers of said Hospital, to be by them Applied, for the payment of the Consideration Money, for the Lott of Ground bought of James Coultas, Esq., And such other purposes as the said Managers should direct."

The signers were paid fifteen shillings per thousand signatures for the tickets and forty-five shillings for the same quantity for the bills.

On Oct 31, 1785, the Board having been informed that "the signing of the late emission of Paper Money is compleated and that as the persons named in the Law as signees had promised to give their Wages to this Institution, Samuel Howell, Josiah Hewes, Andrew Doz and William Hall, are appointed a Committee to call on them for their different Orders for such Wages & lodge the same with the Treasurer to be by him received from the State Treasurer."



REAL ESTATE.

The first piece of real estate owned by the Hospital was located in the part of the city known as Northern Liberties, on Germantown Road. It was donated by Matthias Koplin, September 2, 1751, as his contribution, accompanied by a complimentary letter (see page 26). This was leased for a time, until the Managers, July 30, 1764, agreed to let upon ground-rent.

Matthias
Koplin's
Gift.

November 6, 1776, Mary Reybold offered to take upon Ground-rent at Forty-five shillings per Annum, the Lot given to the Hospital by Matthias Koplin for £37. 10s. provided she can have the Liberty of purchasing it in seven years. The proposal being agreeable to the Managers it was agreed to call a Meeting of the Contributors, in order to lay the proposal before them for their consideration, on December 6, 1776.

The Contributors agreed :

That the Managers or a board of them should execute under their Hands & the Seal of the Corporation a deed of Conveyance to Mary Reybold & her Heirs for the lot of ground in the Northern Liberties of the City near Germantown the Gift of Matthias Koplin on the terms reported by the Managers in their minute of November 6, 1776.

The first real estate purchased by the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital was the site for the erection of the Hospital buildings.

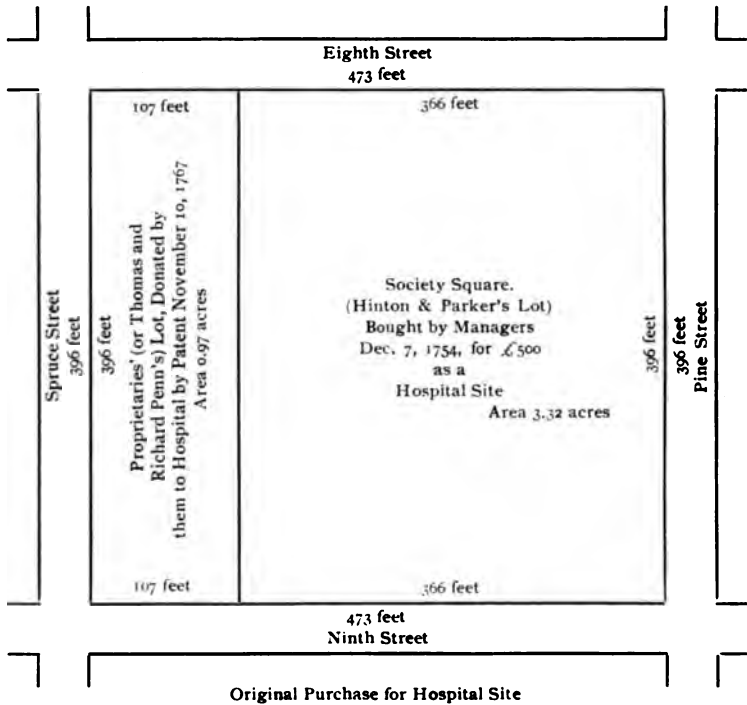
First Pur-
chase of
Real Estate.

On September 11, 1754, they learned that Society Square, extending from Eighth to Ninth, and north from Pine Street, could be obtained for £600. It was subsequently ascertained that the offer of sale was limited to the holdings of William Hinton and Richard

Ground for
Hospital Site
Purchased.

Parker, 396 feet on Pine Street, from Eighth to Ninth Streets, and 366 feet northward to a strip of ground on Spruce Street. This strip on Spruce Street, extending 396 feet from Eighth to Ninth, and 107 feet southward, belonged to the Proprietaries, Thomas and Richard Penn (who subsequently donated the same to the Hospital by patent, dated November 10, 1767). The Society Square was bought December 7, 1754; the sum finally paid by the contributors to Hinton and Parker, for the ground, being £500.

The area of ground purchased was 3.32+ acres and the portion donated by the Penns, 0.97 acres, or altogether about 4.30 acres.



The Deed for the ground purchased reads as follows :

THIS INDENTURE made the fifteenth Day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and fifty four between Richard Parker of the City of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania, Taylor, and William Hinton of the said City, Innholder, and Susannah his Wife, of the One Part, and the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital of the other part ; WHEREAS in and by a Certain Act of General Assembly of the said Province intituled "An Act to encourage the Establishing of an Hospital for the Relief of the Sick Poor of this Province and for the Reception and Cure of Lunatics," the Assembly of the same Province for the further encouragement of the Beneficent and Pious under-

taking of the said Hospital did grant Two Thousand Pounds for the Founding, Building and finishing thereof AND WHEREAS, by a certain Indenture bearing date the Twenty-Eighth Day of January in the Year One Thousand Seven hundred and Twenty four Recorded at Philadelphia in Book G. Vol 2 page 221 etc. made between Charles Read, Job Goodson, Evan Owen, George Fitzwater and Joseph Pidgeon then of the City of Philadelphia aforesaid Merchants (Trustees appointed by an Act of General Assembly of the said Province made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of the late King George the First intituled "An Act for vesting the lands and Lots commonly called the Lands of the Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania in Trustees to be sold for the payment of such sums of Money as were paid into the public Stock of the said Society for purchasing the said Lands and Lots and carrying on the Trade designed by the said Society") of the one part and Richard Parker then of Darby in the County of Chester, Yeoman, (Who was the father of the first named Richard Parker) of the other part They the said Trustees for the consideration therein mentioned did grant bargain sell and confirm unto the said Richard Parker the Elder and to his heirs and Assigns ALL THAT Lot or piece of ground Situated in the said City (belonging to the said Society and then vested in the said Trustees by virtue of the said Act) Bounded Eastward, with the Eighth Street, from Delaware, Three hundred and Sixty Six feet; Southward, with Pine Street three hundred and Ninety six feet; Westward, with Ninth Street, from Delaware three hundred and Sixty Six feet and Northward, by a vacant lot, Three hundred and Ninety Six feet; Containing Three Acres and fifty two Perches with the Appurtenances to hold to him the said Richard Parker the Elder his Heirs and Assigns forever. AND WHEREAS the said Richard Parker, the Elder, and Martha his Wife by Indenture Dated the twenty fifth Day of March in the Year One Thousand Seven hundred and Twenty five for the consideration therein mentioned granted one full and equal Moiety or half part (being the Westernmost part) of the said described Lot of Ground with the Appurtenances unto David Thomas then of the Township of Darby aforesaid, Smith, his Heirs and Assigns forever who with Anna his Wife by Indenture dated the Twelfth Day of May in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and forty for the consideration therein mentioned granted the same Moiety or equal half part of the said Lot of Ground with the appurtenances unto the above named William Hinton and Jane his then Wife their Heirs and Assigns forever As in and by the several recited Indentures Relation being thereunto Respectively had more fully and at large appears and the said Jane the Wife of the said William Hinton, dying, the same Moiety of the said Lot devolved upon her said husband William by right of survivorship; AND WHEREAS, the said Richard Parker the Elder, died seized of the Easternmost Moiety, equal half part or residue of the said described Lot of Ground with the Appurtenances as in his Estate aforesaid having first made his last Will and Testament in Writing bearing date the Twenty Eighth day of the Second Month called April in the year One Thousand Seven hundred and thirty six And therein devised the same unto his Son the said Richard Parker his Heirs and Assigns forever As by the same in part Recited Last Will duly Proved and remaining in the Register General's Office at Philadelphia aforesaid appears NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that the said Richard Parker party hereto William Hinton and Susannah his Wife for and in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred Pounds Current Money of Pennsylvania (part of the aforesaid Two thousand Pounds granted by the Assembly) unto them in hand paid by the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital aforesaid at and before the Sealing and Delivery hereof, The Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have and each and either of them hath granted bargained sold aliened enfeoffed released and confirmed, And by these presents Do and each and either of them doth grant

Deed of
Hospital lot
on Eighth St.

Deed of
Original
Hospital, Lot.

bargain sell alien enfeoff release and confirm unto the said Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital aforesaid and their successors forever all that the aforesaid Lot of Ground granted in and by the said first recited Indenture situated bounded and being as aforesaid and containing in the whole three Acres and fifty two perches as aforesaid Together also with all and singular the Streets passages Waters Watercourses Rights Members Fences Improvements Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining And the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders Rents Issues and Profits thereof and of every part thereof And Also all the Estate and Estates part and parts Right Title and Interest Use possession property Claim and Demand whatsoever of them or any or either of them the said Richard Parker party hereto William Hinton and Susannah his wife either in Law or Equity or otherwise howsoever of in to or out of all and singular the Premises Together with the said Recited Indentures to have and to hold the aforesaid described Lot of Ground Containing Three Acres and Fifty two Perches Hereditaments and premises hereby granted bargained and sold or mentioned or intended so to be with their and every of their Appurtenances unto the said contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital aforesaid and their Successors forever To and for the use of the said contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital aforesaid and their Successors forever under the yearly Quit Rent hereafter accruing for the hereby granted Premises To the Chief Lord or Lords of the Fee thereof and the said Richard Parker party hereto doth covenant promise and grant for him and his heirs That he and his Heirs the Eastermost Moiety or equal half part of the said described Lot of Ground Hereditaments and Premises hereby granted or mentioned to be granted with the Appurtenances unto the said contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital and their Successors against him the said Richard Parker party hereto and his Heirs and all and every other person or persons whatsoever lawfully claiming or to claim by from or under him them or any of them or by from or under his said late Father Richard Parker deceased shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents. And the said William Hinton Doth covenant for him and his heirs That he and his heirs the Westernmost Moiety or equal half part of the said described tract of Ground hereditaments and Premises hereby granted or mentioned to be granted with the Appurtenances unto the said contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital aforesaid and their Successors against him the said William Hinton and his heirs and against the said Susannah his Wife and against all and every other person or persons whatsoever lawfully claiming or to claim by from or under him her them or any of them shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents and the said Richard Parker party hereto and William Hinton for themselves their Heirs Executors and Administrators severally and not jointly or one for the other do covenant promise and grant to and with the said contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital aforesaid and their successors by these presents That they the said Richard Parker party hereto and William Hinton and their Heirs respectively and all and every other person and persons whomsoever lawfully claiming or that shall or may so have or claim any Estate Right Title or Interest of in or to the hereby granted premises or any part or parcel thereof by from or under them or any or either of them shall and will at any time or times hereafter at and upon the reasonable request Proper Costs and Charges in the law of the said Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital aforesaid or their Successors make execute and acknowledge or cause so to be all and every such further or other reasonable Act and Acts Deed or Deeds Device or Devices in the Law Whatsoever for the further and better Assurance and confirmation of the said described Lot of Ground Hereditaments and Premises hereby granted or mentioned to be granted with the appurtenances unto the said Contributors to

the Pennsylvania Hospital aforesaid and their successors as by them or their Counsel learned in the law shall be reasonably devised advised or required, in witness whereof the said parties to these presents have Interchangeably Set their Hands and Seals Dated the day and year first above written.

RICHARD PARKER [SEAL]

SUSANNA HINTON [SEAL]

his

WILLIAM x HINTON [SEAL]

mark

At a meeting held September 28, 1765, the Warrant for the lot "bounded 107 feet on Eighth and Ninth Streets and 396 feet on Spruce Street," above referred to, as the gift from the Proprietaries to the Hospital, was produced. It was signed by Governor Penn and was addressed to the Surveyor-General. The patent was finally presented to the Managers, at a Meeting held November 30, 1767. It is as follows :

Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Esquires true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New-castle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware To all unto whom these presents shall come Greeting ; WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant under the Seal of our Land Office bearing Date the twelfth Day of September in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and sixty five there was surveyed on the third Day of November One thousand seven hundred and sixty six to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital a certain Lot of Ground situate on the South Side of Spruce Street in the City of Philadelphia and between the eighth and ninth Streets from Delaware Containing in breadth respectively on the said eighth and ninth Streets one hundred and seven feet and in length on Spruce Street three hundred and ninety-six feet Bounded Northward with Spruce Street, Eastward with Eighth Street aforesaid, Southward with ground belonging to the said Hospital and Westward with Ninth Street aforesaid As by the said Warrant and Survey thereof remaining in the Surveyor Generals Office and from thence certified into our Secretaries Office more fully appear, Now Know Ye that for and in consideration of the Sum of five Shillings lawful Money of Pennsylvania to our Use paid by the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital aforesaid (The receipt whereof is hereby Acknowledged) And of the yearly Quit Rent herein after mentioned and reserved We Have given granted released and confirmed and by these presents for us our heirs and Successors do give grant release and confirm unto the said Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital and their Successors All that said herein before described Lot or Piece of Ground Together with all and singular the Buildings Improvements Ways Alleys Passages Waters Water Courses Rights Liberties Privileges Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining And the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders thereof To Have And To Hold the said described lot or piece of Ground Hereditaments and Premises hereby granted or mentioned so to be with the Appurtenances unto the said Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital and their Successors To the only Use and Behoof of the said Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital and their Successors for ever To Be Holden of us our heirs and Successors Proprietaries of Pennsylvania as of our Manor of Springetsbury in the County of Philadelphia in free and common Socage by Fealty only in Lieu of all other services Yielding and Paying therefore yearly unto us our

The Penns
Donate lot
on Spruce
Street.

Heirs and Successors at the City of Philadelphia afd at or upon the first day of March in every year from the first day of March last Five Shillings Sterling Money of Great Britain or Value thereof in Coin current according as the Exchange shall then be between our said Province and the City of London to such person or persons as shall from time to time be appointed to receive the same And in Case of Nonpayment thereof within ninety Days next after the same shall become due that then it shall and may be lawfnl for us our heirs and Successors our and their Receiver or Receivers into and upon the hereby granted Lot of ground and Premises hereby granted to re-enter and the same to hold and possess until the said Quit Rent and all Arrears thereof together with the charges accruing by means of such Nonpayment and Reentry be fully paid and discharged Witness John Penn Esqr. Lieutenant Governor of the sald province who by virtue of certain powers from the said Proprietaries hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal to be affixed at Philadelphia this Tenth Day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty Seven The eighth Year of the Reign of King George the third over Great Britain &c. And the fiftieth Year of the said Proprietaries' Government.

JOHN PENN (Seal)

The Penns also donated to the Hospital, by patent in 1769, a lot on the south side of Spruce Street extending southwardly in depth 107 feet, to other land of the Hospital, and west from Ninth Street 198 feet.

Western Lot
Leased.

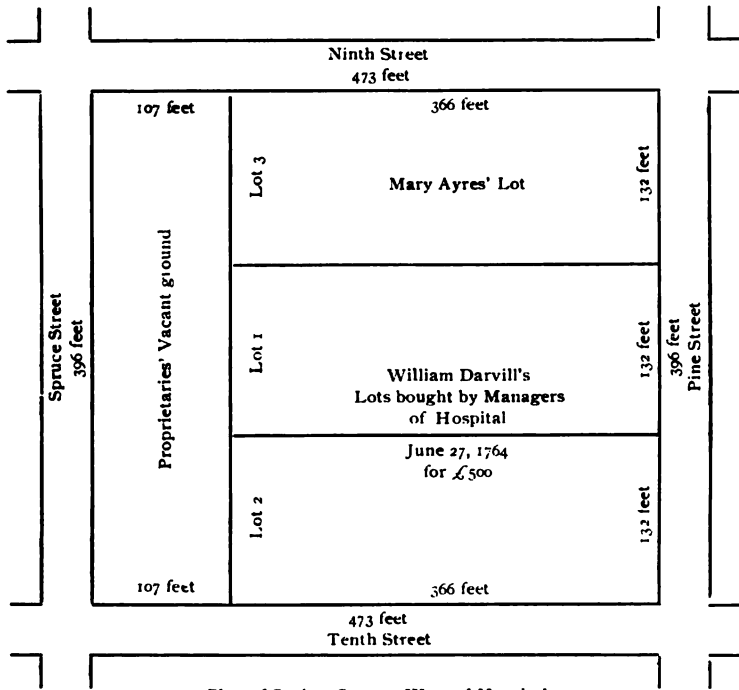
On December 27, 1763, the Managers learned that a lease for thirteen years could be obtained on a lot (on part of which a brick tenement was erected), being part of the square next west of the Hospital site, "which may be useful for a pasture," etc. A committee, consisting of the Treasurer and Jacob Lewis, was appointed to use their endeavors to get it secured for the benefit of the Hospital. On January 31, 1764, the Managers were informed by the committee that

On the 21st inst., William Darvill, Hatter, of Baltimore, Md., executed a Lease to the Contributors of the Hospital, for the Western two thirds of one of the Society Squares with the Brick tenement thereon situate between Ninth & Tenth streets 396 feet and extending from Pine St. northward 366 ft. (exclusive of 107 feet belonging to the Proprietaries) for thirteen years from 20th of March next at the rate of twenty five pounds per annum, with the condition, if he should be inclined to sell the said Lot and House, that the Contributors and their successors shall have the offer thereof preferable to any other Person under the Penalty of One thousand pounds.

As some difficulties were experienced by the Managers in obtaining possession of the lot taken upon lease of William Darvill, and a favorable opportunity offered of purchasing it, the Committee who transacted that affair reported (June 27, 1764)

they have purchased the same for £500 and that the title is vested in Isaac Jones, Thomas Gordon, Jacob Lewis and Thomas Wharton in trust for such uses as the Managers for the time being may direct.

On February 24, 1766, the Managers were informed that Mary Ayres had expressed an inclination to dispose of her lot contiguous to that purchased of William Darvill. A committee, consisting of Jacob Lewis and Thomas Wharton, was appointed to treat with her and purchase the same and report to next Board, provided she agrees to take the sum she has mentioned of about £300. The committee reported March 26, 1766 :
 that Mary Ayres demanded a price for her Lot so much exceeding the Sum mentioned in the minute of last month they have not been able to make an agreement with her, therefore the board declines any further treaty at present.



Plan of Society Square, West of Hospital.

On August 26, 1766, the Board being informed by several Managers of the House then erecting for the "Better Employment of the Poor of this City of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark and Townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk and the Northern Liberties," that they have lately agreed for the Easternmost third part of the Square, contiguous (Mary Ayres lot) to the Lot bought of William Darvill by the Managers of the Hospital, it is now proposed that the Consideration Money for both purchases being added together and the Lot equally divided, the Easternmost part should be allotted for the Hospital and the Westernmost for the House of Employment and an equal part, of the cost of the whole borne by each Institution, which the Managers agree to propose to the Managers of the House of Employment.

Western Lot Purchased.

Proposal of Almshouse Authorities to Exchange Property.

Conference
of Managers
and House of
Employ about
Exchange in
Western Lot.

At a meeting of the Committee of Managers of the House of Employ and the Committee of the Managers of the Hospital the 23d of February, 1767. Present on the part of House of Employ, Joseph Fox, Luke Morris, Abel James; on behalf of Hospital, John Reynell, Josh. Richardson, and Thomas Wharton. Taking into Consideration the state of the Square which is situate between the two institutions and that it would be more convenient that each of the Public Buildings should enjoy the part which is next to each particular institution. It was therefore mutually Agreed that the Managers of the House of Employ should convey to the Managers of the Hospital the third part of said Square being the part they bought of Mary Ayres with the improvements thereon; And that the said Managers of the House of Employ pay to the Managers of the Hospital the sum of Fifty Pounds. That the Managers of the Hospital convey to the Managers of the House of Employ the Westernmost Moiety of the said Square being a part of the Purchase which the Hospital made of William Darvill; That each of the institutions take Possession of their particular parts as soon as the deeds are Executed. (Note) The North & South lines of said Square, so far as they relate to the two institutions, are but about 366 feet in Length, and that those Lots are bounded on the North by vacant Grounds &c.

The Deed was prepared and executed, March 23, 1767, and the consideration money of Fifty Pounds paid to the Treasurer of the Hospital.

Proprietaries
Donate a
Portion of
Western Lot.

The Proprietaries, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, donated to the Pennsylvania Hospital by patent, in 1769, a lot situated on the south side of Spruce Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, containing east and west on Spruce Street one hundred and ninety-eight feet, (west from Ninth Street), being executed under the great seal of the province and recorded in the rolls office.

It is as follows :

THOMAS PENN AND RICHARD PENN, ESQUIRES TRUE AND ABSOLUTE PROPRIETARIES AND GOVERNORS IN CHIEF OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND COUNTIES OF NEW CASTLE KENT AND SUSSEX ON DELAWARE.

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting:

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant dated the Seventeenth day of December last there was surveyed on the Twentieth day of January last A certain Lott of ground to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital Situate on the South side of Spruce Street between the Ninth and Tenth Streets in the City of Philadelphia Containing in length East and West on Spruce Street aforesaid One hundred and ninety eight feet and in Breadth North and South on Ninth Street aforesaid One hundred and Seven feet Bounded Northward with Spruce Street Eastward with Ninth Street Southward with other ground of the said Hospital and Westward with ground intended to be granted to the Contributors to the House of Employment of the poor &c. Now at the Instance and request of the said Contributors (by their Managers) that we would be pleased to grant them a Confirmation of the same. Know ye that for and in Consideration of the Sum of Five Shillings lawfull money of Pennsylvania to our use paid by the said Contributors (the receipt whereof we hereby acknowledge and thereof do acquit and for Ever discharge the said Contributors their Heirs and Successors by these

Presents) And of the yearly Quit Rent herein after mentioned and reserved We have given granted released and Confirmed and by these presents for us our Heirs and Successors Do Give Grant Release and Confirm unto the said Contributors their Heirs and Successors the said described Lott of Ground as the same is now set forth bounded and limited as aforesaid Together with all and singular the Buildings Improvements Ways Waters Water-Courses Rights Liberties Profits Advantages Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever to the said Lott of Ground belonging or in any wise appertaining and the Reversions and Remainders thereof To have and to hold the said described Lott of ground & premises hereby granted or mentioned so to be with its Appurtenances unto the Contributors of said Hospital their Heirs and Successors To the only Use and Behoof of the said Contributors their Heirs and Successors for Ever To be holden of us our Heirs & Successors Proprietaries of Pennsylvania as of our Manor of Springetsbury in the County of Philadelphia in free and common Soccage by Fealty only in lieu of all other Services Yielding and Paying therefore Yearly unto us our Heirs and Successors at the said City at or upon the first day of March in every year from the first day of March next—Five Shillings Sterling for the same or Value thereof in Coin Current according as the Exchange shall then be between our said Province and the City of London to such Person or Persons as shall from Time to Time be appointed to receive the same. And in Case of Non-payment thereof within Ninety Days next after the same shall become due that then it shall and may be lawful for us our Heirs and Successors our and their Receiver or Receivers into and upon the hereby granted Land and Premises to re-enter and the same to have again repossess and enjoy until the said Quit Rent and all arrears thereof together with the charges accruing by means of such nonpayment & Re-entry be fully paid and discharged Witness John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the said Province who by virtue of certain Powers and Authorities to him for this Purpose inter alia, Granted by the said Proprietaries hath hereunto set his Hand and caused the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed at Philadelphia this Fourth day of February in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred & Sixty nine The Ninth Year of the Reign of King George the third over Great Britain &c. and the fifty first year of the said Proprietaries Government.

JOHN PENN [L S]

[Recorded 6th May 1769 in Deed Book I. Vol. 5 page 348 &c.]

The Managers, on October 27, 1828, received a letter from the Guardians of the Poor in charge of the City Almshouse, communicating a plan for the improvement of the lot owned by them, adjoining the western ground of the Hospital, if the Managers of the Hospital would give twenty feet of their ground towards a forty foot street proposed to be opened through the Almshouse lot. On consideration the Secretary was directed to reply that the Board had no authority to make any arrangement in the premises, and do not deem it judicious to convene the Contributors at this time.

Correspondence with Almshouse Managers.

At the meeting of the Contributors, held May 10, 1830, the Managers were, by resolution, directed to purchase of the Managers of the Almshouse their moiety of the square lying westward of the Hospital site, provided the same can be obtained for \$50,000 ; and if

the purchase can be made, the Managers of the Hospital are authorized to lay out a thirty foot street to extend from Ninth to Tenth Streets, at the distance of one hundred and fifty feet south from Spruce Street, etc. On May 31, 1830, the Committee authorized to offer the Guardians of the Poor the sum of \$50,000 for the Almshouse lot, reported having done so, and that this body had officially declined the proposition.

Exchange of Lots. Dec. 27, 1830, the Managers received a proposal from Thomas Mitchell, instructed by John Savage, to exchange the western lot for that of the Guardians of the Poor, so as to give the northernmost 160 feet of the Hospital lot to a 30 feet street for all the Almshouse lot south of said street, being 283 feet.

The Board deeming such an exchange calculated to improve the interests of the Hospital appointed Wm. W. Fisher and Alex. W. Johnston to attend to the subject, &c., and with further instructions to attend the sale of the Alms House Lot and bid therefor \$50,000.

The Committee on January 12, 1831,

Sale of Almshouse Lot. Reported they had attended the sale of the Alms-House Lot and had bid therefor Fifty thousand and One hundred dollars: And that it was bought in at a higher sum. That since then they had received from John Savage a proposal that he will purchase the Alms House lot provided the Hospital Managers will join him in laying out a street twenty feet wide from Ninth to Tenth streets at the distance of one hundred and sixty feet from Spruce Street, and exchange Northernmost one hundred and sixty feet of the Hospital Square for the Southernmost Two hundred and ninety-three feet of the Almshouse lots, he will agree to build on the Spruce St. front elegant dwelling houses and will be restricted from building on the Twenty feet street dwelling houses or any work shops or manufactories which might be offensive, he objects to a restriction, as to stables although the Contemplated plan will virtually make such restriction.

Proposition to Exchange Property.

The Managers adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, that the proposition made by John Savage be now accepted subject to the decision of the Contributors to reduce the street from thirty to twenty feet wide so as to make the lots 160 feet deep.

At a meeting of the Contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital it was

Contributors Authorize Exchange of Lots. *Resolved*, that the Managers of the said Hospital be and they are hereby authorized and directed in the name and on behalf of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital to enter into such contract and agreement with the said John Savage as shall be sufficient to secure the performance of the following objects, viz. :

" 1. To lay out and open a street to extend from Ninth St. to Tenth Street at the distance of one hundred and sixty feet southward from the south line of Spruce street which said street so to be laid out shall be twenty feet wide and shall be called Bond street and shall be and remain open as a public street or highway forever.

"2. To effect an exchange with the said John Savage of all that part of the Square (westward of the Hospital and now belonging to this Corporation) which shall lay northward of the said twenty feet street and is believed to contain in front on Spruce street 198 feet and to extend from the said Spruce St., southward to length fronting on Ninth St., 160 feet to the said 20 ft. Street, bounded Northward by Spruce St., Eastward by Ninth St., Southward by the said twenty feet St., and westward by a part of the said Alms House lot now belonging to the said John Savage, and to grant and convey the said lot just now described to the said John Savage in fee subject to such restrictions as are herein after mentioned in exchange for all that part of the Square (westward of the Hospital commonly called the Alms House lot now belonging to the said John Savage) which shall lay Southward of the aforesaid twenty feet street and Containing in front on Pine St., One hundred and ninety eight feet and extending from the said Pine St., Northward in length fronting on Tenth Street about two hundred and ninety three feet to said twenty feet street. Eastward by other part of said Square now belonging to this Corporation. Southward by Pine St. and westward by Tenth St., aforesaid, which said last described lot is in execution of said exchange to be granted and conveyed by the said John Savage to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital their successors and assigns forever in fee.

"3. That as well that lot of Ground so to be conveyed to the said John Savage in exchange as aforesaid as also that other piece of ground which he purchased from the Guardians of the Poor and which lays Northward of the said twenty feet street shall be conveyed and made subject to such restrictions as to buildings to be erected on the said twenty feet street as the Managers of the said Hospital shall think proper—having regard to the safety and quiet of the Hospital and the purity of the atmosphere.

"4. The Managers of the said Hospital are hereby invested with full and ample power in the name and on behalf of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital to do and execute all such Acts matters and things in Deed or in Law as shall be necessary to carry the objects and resolutions into full and complete execution."

On motion, it was unanimously "Resolved that the twenty feet street intended to be laid out as stated in the preceding resolutions shall be named Bond street in grateful recollection of the early long and faithful services of Drs. Thomas and Phineas Bond as Physicians to this Institution.¹ A deed for completing the exchange of lots embraced in the minute of the Contributors was read and approved, the same Committee was continued to superintend the Conclusion of this business. On February 28, 1831, the Committee reported that the Deeds were duly executed by the respective parties and those instruments placed upon record.

Memory of
Dr. Bond
Honored.

On October 3, 1835, the Committee for the sale of the western and southwestern lots presented a draft of an agreement between

Sale of the
Lots
West and
South of
Hospital
Site.

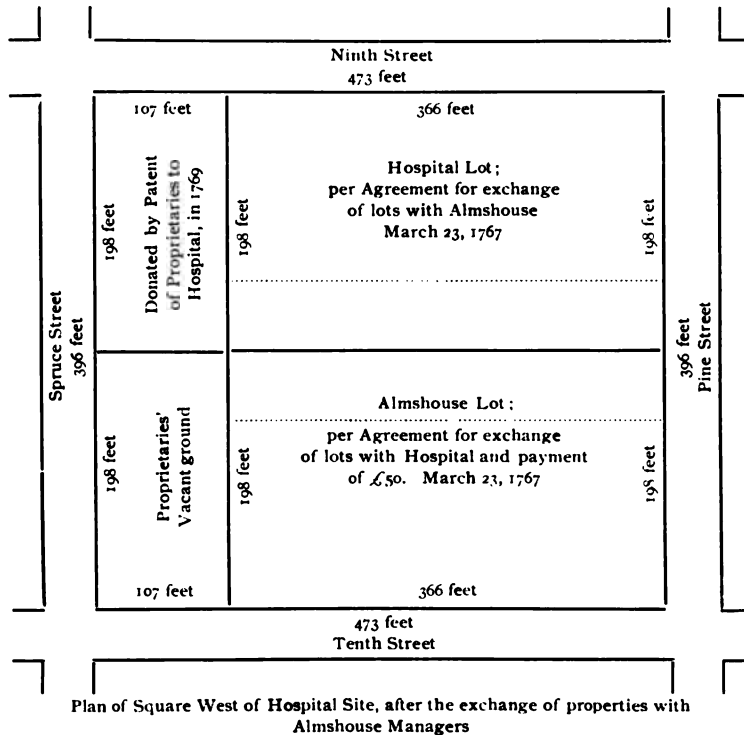
"The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital" of the one part and Charles F. Lex, Samuel Browne, Samuel Robb, Thos. C. Cash & William H. Garrigues of the other, which being approved was directed to be executed. December 16, 1835, a part of the Western lots having been retailed out by the parties with whom the managers have made a contract for the whole, it was agreed that the Committee appointed on the sale of said lots apportion the amount of the purchase money to be inserted in each of said deeds in conformity

¹ The name of this street was subsequently changed to Clinton.

with the original agreement; and when the said deeds are drawn they are directed to be executed by the President & Treasurer on the Mortgages being duly executed.

Sale of
Western
and South-
western
Lots.

October 12, 1836, a communication was received from Chas. F. Lex, Wm. H. Garrigues, Samuel Robb and Thos. C. Cash, "offering mortgages, which with those before received from them together with \$20,000 in cash (see a Minute of 1st mo. 25th, 1836), will complete the amount of the purchase made by them of our western and southwestern lots (see Minute of 10th mo. 3d, 1836) for \$120,000."



The following is recorded on the Minutes for October 30, 1837,

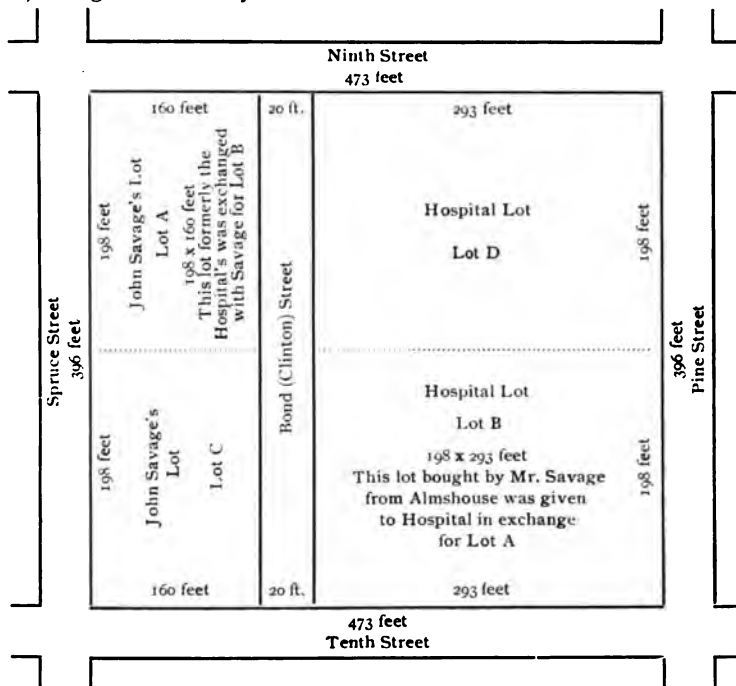
"The Treasurer reports the execution and delivery of all the deeds for the Western and South Western lots, sold to Charles F. Lex, Samuel Brown, Samuel Robb, Thomas C. Cash and William H. Garrigues for the sum of \$120,000; twenty thousand dollars of which payable in cash November 29th, 1835, and the balance One hundred thousand dollars, in bonds payable at any time within 5 years from that date, with interest half yearly at 5 per cent per annum, to be computed from April 1st, 1836; and that he has received for the same cash and bonds secured by Mortgages."

On May 28, 1764, an agreement was made with Reuben Haines for an Square East of Hospital Site Purchased.

Assignment of his term of One Year to come on a lease for a certain Piece of Pasture Ground being the Square opposite the Hospital to the Eastward between 8th and 7th Streets & Pine & Spruce Streets for Seven Pounds Ten Shillings—an order was drawn on the Treasurer for the amount.

The Managers being informed on April 29, 1765 :

That Reuben Haines hath lately purchased of John Whitpain one Moyety of the next Square to the Eastward of the Hospital for £500 ; & that he apprehends he will consent for the accommodation of the Hospital to sell it to the Contributors, for the same price, it is therefore unanimously agreed that it will be expedient to purchase it, in order to prevent any inconvenient Buildings being erected thereon, & John Reynell, Joseph Richardson, & Isaac Greenleaf are desired to treat with him, and agree for it if they can.



Plan of Square West of Hospital Site, after the exchange of properties.

(Ninth Month 26, 1766), Joseph Richardson proposes that if the Managers will purchase for the use of the Hospital the Lot of Ground, being one-half the Square between Seventh Street and Eighth Streets opposite the Hospital Eastward that he the said Joseph Richardson will Contribute towards payment of the same, the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

(Fourth Month 2, 1767), the Committee appointed to confer with Reuben Haines, about purchasing his undivided Moyety of the Square of Ground, bounded by the 7th & 8th Streets from Delaware, & Spruce & Pine Streets opposite the Penna. Hospital Eastward, which he purchased of John Whitpain, which he

Eastern Lot
Purchased. agrees to sell & convey to the Corporation of Contributors of the Hospital for £650.—subject to the Dower of the Widow of Zachary Whitpain dec'd, to be paid in the following manner—viz. Two Hundred Pounds to be paid on Executing the Deed, Two Hundred Pounds more in two months from the date thereof, and the remainder in three months from the date, and he further agrees to contribute Fifty pounds, to be discounted out of the last payment, to promote the Charitable design of the Hospital which being considered & approved, the same Committee are desired to get the Title examined, and the deeds of conveyance drawn, and when compleated to call a board if they find it necessary.

A Deed was produced April 27, 1767, intended to be executed by Reuben Haines & Wife for the undivided Moyety of the Square of Ground purchased of him, fronting the Hospital Eastward, which was read & examined & requiring some alteration the care thereof was committed to the same Committee who informed the Board that on a late conference with Reuben Haines, he prefers having the consideration Money to be paid & mentioned in the conveyance, should be no more than Six hundred Pounds, and that no Notice be taken of his proposed Contribution of Fifty Pounds as at first proposed, which was agreed to. On May 25, 1767, report was made of a Deed from Reuben Haines & Wife for the undivided Moyety of the Square of Ground purchased of him, situate Eastward of the Hospital, which was executed and deposited in the hands of the Treasurer.

(Tenth Month 28, 1772), Thomas Forrest offered for sale his undivided fourth part in right of his wife to the Square of Ground between Seventh & Eighth Streets bounded Northward with Spruce Street and Southward with Pine Street for the sum of three hundred pounds out of which he agrees to Contribute Twenty five pounds to the Hospital. The Board concluded to purchase the said Lot of him on the Terms above mentioned and to pay him the money as soon as we are able to raise it which we have expectation will be in our power in a short time.

The Sheriff of Philadelphia County, on November 28, 1774, served a Writ of Partition on William Whitpain and the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital respecting the Square of Ground to the eastward of the Hospital, and Israel Pemberton, Edward Penington and the sitting Managers were appointed to take the necessary care relative to the partition of the said lot and purchase of William Whitpain, his share.

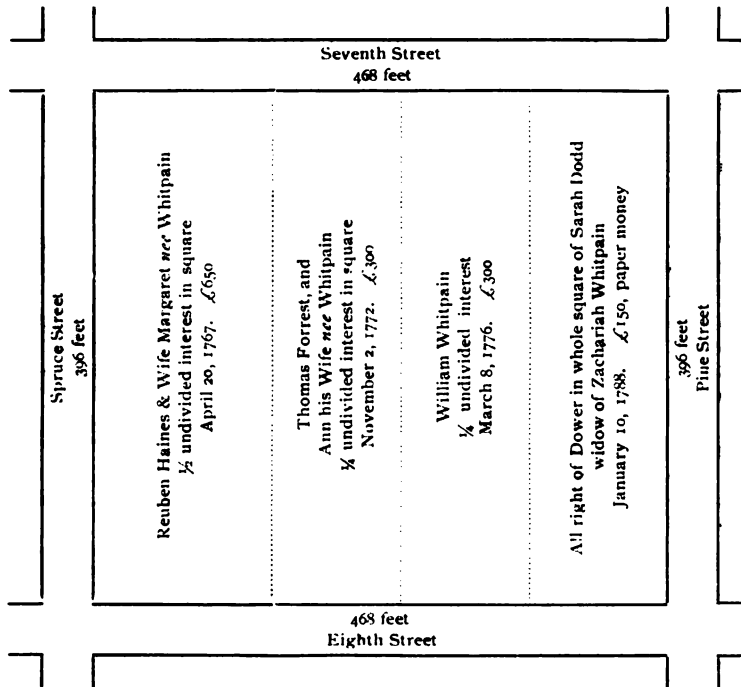
(Twelfth Month 26, 1774), the Committee appointed to attend the Partition and purchase Wm. Whitpain's Share of the Square of Ground to the Eastward of the Hospital reported that Joseph Stamper Attorney to William Whitpain (who is absent beyond Sea) being applied to on the occasion informed them that he had no Authority to sell Whitpain's Share of the Lot for less than £450 which not being agreed to by the Committee, nor now by the Board, the matter is continued under the care of the said Committee. And the Action at Law commenced for the Partition of the said Lot is withdrawn.

(On Fourth Month 24, 1775), William Whitpain owner of an undivided Quarter part of the Square of ground to the Eastward of the Hospital attended the Board and offered to dispose of his part of the said Lot for the sum of Three hundred and Seventy five Pounds which the Board agreed to give him and appointed Thomas Wharton and Isaac Cox to get the deed for it drawn and executed and they are authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the purchase money, which being less than the said Whitpain first demanded it is agreed to present him with a certificate for £30 as a Donation from him to the Hospital.

Fourth month 1, 1776 :

The Treasurer reported that the Deed from William Whitpain to the Contributors of the Penna. Hospital for his undivided share of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the Lot of Ground was duly executed and delivered at the Rolls Office to be recorded and that he paid to the said Whitpain One hundred and seventy five pounds gave his obligation in behalf of the Contributors for two hundred pounds and delivered a Certificate for thirty pounds as a Donation from said Whitpain being the amount of the sum mentioned in the Deed for the said Lot viz. £375 and a Certificate of £30.

Deed Executed for Eastern Lot.



Plan of Eastern Square.

February 22, 1779. Doctor Bond applied to rent the lots lying to the eastward of the Hospital square ; it was agreed that he might have them “for the rent of twelve pounds in specie Per Annum for seven Years, putting them under good fence and leaving them in the same Condition at the expiration of the term.”

A letter was produced, November 27, 1786, from Thomas Forrest in behalf of Sarah Dodd (formerly Whitpain) claiming her dower in the lot eastward of the Hospital, late the property of her husband, Zachariah Whitpain, whereupon Reynold Keen, Thomas Moore and Joseph Paschall were appointed to investigate the merits of her claim and report at the next meeting.

January 28, 1788. "The Committee on the claim of Sarah
Clearing the Title. Whitpain report they have settled with her by paying her One hundred and fifty Pounds Paper Money for which she hath signed a Release to all her right of dower to the lot East of the Hospital, and the whole Arrears due thereon which the Board approve and the Treasurer is desired to get it recorded."

The Managers finding it necessary to provide increased accommodation for patients by enlarging the buildings, decided to ask authority from the Contributors for them to sell one or more of the lots of ground in order to obtain the necessary funds. On March 26, 1832 :

It is agreed to submit to the next Annual Meeting of the Contributors the propriety of selling the Eastern Lot.

At the Contributors' Meeting in May following it was

Contributors *Resolved*, That the Managers be authorized to make sale of the Eastern Lot
Authorize the for the Purpose of raising funds to erect buildings for the additional accommoda-
Sale of Lots. tion of the Hospital.

May 14, the Contributors having authorized the Sale of the Eastern Lot, John J. Smith, Bartw. Wistar and Charles Roberts are appointed to receive proposals from purchasers upon a plan of building now approved and submit offers to the Board.

June 25, it is now agreed that when the Committee on the sale of the Eastern lot shall in any case conclude an arrangement with the purchasers, the President and Treasurer be and they are hereby authorized to convey the same in sufficient deeds agreeably to the restrictions determined upon under their signatures and the Seal of this Corporation.

Sale of Eastern Lot. July 16, 1833, the Board assembled at the request of the Committee on the sale of the eastern lot, which reported

That six lots had been sold on Spruce Street, and a like number on Pine Street and proposed that authority now be given to make deeds to the purchasers, whereupon it was resolved "that the President of this Board with the Treasurer of the Contributors be, and they are hereby empowered to execute sufficient conveyances to the persons who have bought, under the seal of this Corporation with such reservations as have been agreed upon in the general plan ; this power is to extend to the purchasers of the remaining part of the lot, as sales may be made."

The street directed to be opened through the eastern lot having been proposed to be called Barclay Street, and that designation being previously used in this city, the Board agreed that the avenue be called Citron (now Barclay) Street, and that it be forty feet in width, and that it be entered upon the record.

On May 5, 1834, John J. Smith, Charles Roberts, and Bartholomew Wistar, were continued to attend to the care and sale of the eastern lot.

The square on the south side of the Pennsylvania Hospital, from Eighth to Ninth Streets, extending from Pine to Lombard Street, (396 feet), being the whole front of the Hospital and opposite to it

Square South
of Pine
necessary for
Hygiene of
Hospital.

Is in the opinion of this Board absolutely necessary to be secured to the Institution, for the benefit of the southern air, as opportunity may offer to buy it, A minute, dated Sept. 21, 1795, states that "it is therefore the unanimous Opinion of all the Managers present that a part of the Square which Richard Rundle owns of 112 feet on Eighth Street by 183 on Pine Street to Blackberry Alley, which lot he offers for One thousand pounds Cash, should be bought as soon as possible and added to the Capital Stock; and that any Monies given towards this purpose or other Monies may be paid for the said lot. An order was drawn on the Treasurer for the amount in favour of Richard Rundle, which he is desired to pay out of the monies received from the Commissioners of Bankruptcy when the title is delivered and approved in writing by William Rawl or any other Counsel learned in the law."

On Feb. 23, 1791, "Josiah Hewes, John Dorsey, Robert Smith, and Samuel Coates are appointed a Committee to wait on William Lewis, to know if he will accommodate this Institution agreeably to the expectations he has given us by exchanging his lot on the South side of Pine Street for the lot bought of Isaac Snowden in the name of Samuel Coates on the north side of Spruce Street, which lot was bought with a view of exchanging with William Lewis and for no other purpose; his definitive answer will be expected. On Feb. 22, 1802, William Lewis contrary to the expectations of the Managers after encouraging them to purchase the lot on Spruce Street and promising to exchange his own for it to accommodate the Hospital has come to a conclusion not to exchange on any terms but offer his lot at a very exorbitant price as will appear by the following letter of which it is agreed no other notice shall be taken than to insert it on the Minutes."

"January 4th, 1802.

"*Gentlemen.*—I have concluded either to sell my lots near the Pennsylvania Hospital or to let them on ground-rents or to erect buildings on them in the Spring in order to render them productive, but not to exchange them for other lots, and I deem it proper to inform you of this before coming to any particular conclusion respecting them in order that the Managers if they think proper may have an opportunity of becoming the purchasers. I am but a very indifferent judge of their value, but from the best information I have been able to procure, I suppose it to be twenty-two hundred and fifty pounds. This sum I am willing to accept for them but I believe that I shall not take less. If the Managers are not disposed to take them at this price nothing further need be said on the subject, but if they are, I wish to know it soon for the reasons mentioned

"I am, Gentlemen, your friend and humble Servant,

WILLIAM LEWIS."

A proposal was received March 5, 1801, from John Taylor, in which he offered to sell his lot fronting on the south side of Pine Street 198 feet, and extending from thence 292 feet along Ninth Street to Lombard Street, for the sum of fifteen hundred pounds, payable without interest in twelve months. On receiving this offer the Managers adjourned to view the situation of the ground and having returned reported that they were all of opinion that

The said lot is indispensably necessary to this Institution and that it ought always to be left open to admit the southwesterly winds and to prevent the near approach of wooden buildings which in the hands of the careless people may be the means of setting the Hospital on Fire. And such persons may also very much incommode the sick patients by introducing a noisy business or endanger their lives by the offensive smell arising from their several occupations. For these reasons and knowing that it is of particular importance at times when the yellow fever or infectious or contagious diseases prevailed in the city to keep at a convenient distance from and prevent communications with a settled neighborhood, the Managers agree unanimously that it will be proper to purchase this lot and they appoint Thomas Morris and Samuel Coates to be a committee for that purpose giving them liberty to accept of John Taylor's offer if they cannot do better and if the contract should be made for cash, the Treasurer is desired to pay the purchase money to the order of the Committee but if it should be bought for Credit the Treasurer is authorized to issue a Certificate under the Corporate seal to John Taylor binding the Contributors to pay the Money if it does not exceed fifteen hundred pounds.

On March 30, 1801, the Committee to purchase the lot of John Taylor report,

Lots South of Hospital Purchased. They have bought it for four thousand dollars payable without interest in twelve months from the 6th instant. The deed has been delivered to the Treasurer and by him sent to be recorded ; a certificate of the purchase money was delivered to John Taylor. On March 29, 1802, the Treasurer paid John Taylor for the lot and cancelled the certificate.

The Secretary informed the Managers May 14, 1807, that he agreed with William Lewis for the lot south of the Hospital, late belonging to Benjamin Fuller for four thousand dollars of which two thousand dollars is to be paid on the Execution of the Deed and two thousand in Sixty Days from the Date thereof.

At the meeting held February 23, 1824, a written application from the Pennsylvania Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was read, in which they propose the purchase of one of the vacant Lots south of the Hospital, on which to erect a building for that establishment, which proposition was unanimously declined.

On July 25, 1831, the following opinion as to the legality of closing Blanchard's Alley, was ordered to be recorded on these minutes.

My Dear Sir :—I have examined the title papers placed in my hands and am satisfied that Blanchard's Alley running from 8th Street to Blackberry Alley between Pine and Lombard Streets is a private Alley laid out for the use of the adjoining Lots. As all these Lots now belong to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, they can close it whenever they think proper.

Respy. yours,

HENRY J. WILLIAMS, *Attorney*.

Phila. Dec. 1, 1831.

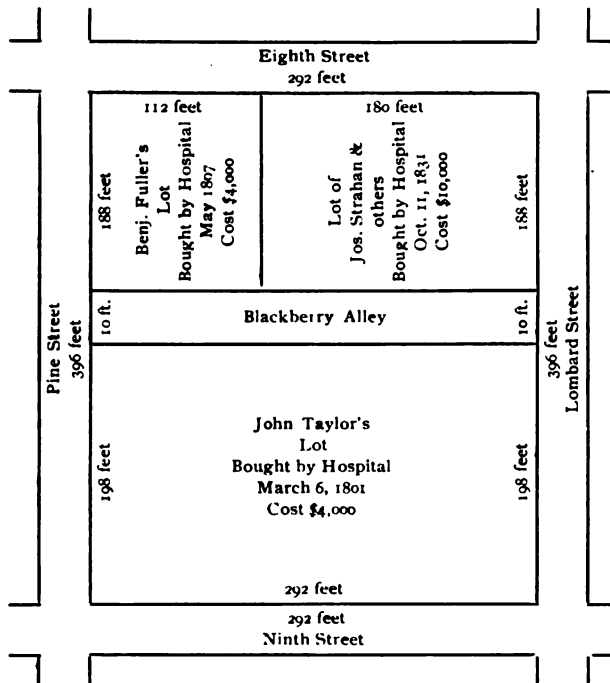
November 28, 1831, the Treasurer reported :

The payment on 9th inst., of \$10,000 to Joseph Strahan and others for a lot of ground with the improvements thereon situated on Delaware 8th Street between Pine and Lombard Sts., purchased of them Per Deed to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital dated Oct. 11th, 1831.

On July 9, 1832, an exemplification of the record of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Philadelphia in the matter of vacating of Blackberry Alley from Pine to Lombard Streets, was presented and ordered to be handed to the Treasurer to be placed with the title papers of the lot.

Street
Vacated in
Hospital Lot
South of
Pine Street.

On February 13, 1850, a special Meeting was called as to the sale of the South lot, to lay before the Board drafts of a deed provided to be executed to the purchasers of parts of said lot with particular covenants as to restrictions.



Plan of Properties purchased by the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital on Square south of Hospital bounded by Eighth, Ninth, Pine and Lombard Streets.

“On motion, a plan was adopted opening a 30 ft. wide street through said lot from 8th to 9th streets, 162 ft. South of Pine to be called Keble Street; and the following restrictions were agreed upon, 1st, That the lots on Pine Street, shall throw out 12 ft. on the North sides thereof, so as to widen the pavement to that extent; and 2ndly, That no buildings other than Stables or offices shall be built on said Keble Street, with a reservation of power to enter and abate any buildings erected contrary to said restrictions.”

Street
Opened from
Eighth to
Ninth Streets

On November 30, 1849, a meeting was called by the Committee for the sale of the South Lot which made a preliminary report, asking instruction regarding the terms of sale. This report was substantially as follows:

Report of the
Committee
on the sale
of the Lot.

The Committee appointed by the Board at the last meeting to prepare the way for selling the Square on Pine between Eighth and Ninth and Pine and Lombard Streets, reported that it had prepared the annexed plan and advertisement which they recommended to the Board for its adoption.

The Committee, furthermore, deemed it of importance to insert in the deeds certain restrictions with regard to the kind of buildings to be erected on said square as might best secure the interests of the Hospital and those who purchase lots: viz.: One genteel Dwelling house upon each lot. Stables to the Pine Street lots, or not, according to the opinion of a majority of the Pine Street lot holders.

The houses at the corners of Eighth and Ninth and Lombard Streets were to be allowed to have the privilege of a store, and it was stipulated that the houses on Pine Street should recede twelve feet from the line of said street.

The following advertisement was issued for the sale of the above lots:

HOSPITAL BUILDING LOTS.

The entire Sq. of ground on Pine St., from 8th to 9th St., and from Pine to Lombard is now offered for sale.

A plan of said Square as laid out into Building lots may be seen at the Pennsylvania Hospital upon application to the Steward who is authorized to sell the same.

ESTIMATED PRICES.

16 lots on Pine St., at	\$4,400	\$70,400
8 " " 8th & 9th Sts.	2,600	20,000
2 " " " " " "	2,800	5,600
10 " " Lombard St.	1,500	15,000
2 " " Pine, 8th & 9th	4,600	9,200

\$121,000

On motion, the above report was adopted.

Offer
Accepted for
South Lot.

March 5, 1852. This meeting was called by the Committee on the sale of the South lot to lay before the Board an offer by John Eisenbrey to purchase all the unsold part of said lot at the price heretofore fixed by the Board, provided no interest be charged until the first of March next.

On motion, *Resolved* that the Committee be authorized to sell on the terms specified in the said offer.

The lot was sold for \$120,000, of which sum, \$78,000 was expended in repairing the Pine Street Hospital and \$42,000 was carried to the capital account.

Proceeds of
Sale of Lots.

At the Contributors' Meeting, in May, 1831, it was decided that a separate Hospital Building for the Insane Department was expedient and the Managers were authorized to sell vacant ground, in order to obtain necessary funds, and to select and propose a suitable site at a future meeting.¹

In 1835, the Managers purchased the farm of Matthew Arrison, of 101 acres, for \$29,289, situated in Blockley township, West Philadelphia, about two miles west of the City of Philadelphia, between West Chester and Haverford Roads, on the latter of which the entrance was made. In 1838, an additional purchase of 9½ acres adjoining was made for \$3500, which they considered desirable to include within the walls to be erected as a place of exercise and recreation for the patients. In 1845, two lots adjoining the farm of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane were purchased and conveyed to the Contributors for \$2350. In 1849, the thanks of the Managers were presented to G. Roberts Smith for his gift to the Contributors of a strip of land 70 feet in width, along the whole eastern front of the grounds, extending from Haverford Road to Market Street, containing about three acres, making the whole tract 113½ acres. The Hospital land extends from 42d to 49th Streets, and from Market to Haverford.²

Purchase
of West
Philadelphia
Properties
for Insane
Department.

The minutes of the Managers state that on March 28, 1808, Robert Wharton, Mayor, having by his proclamation informed the citizens of the regulations proposed on the ground plots of Philadelphia, from Fifth Street westward to Schuylkill, and called upon such as conceived their interest affected by those regulations, to state their objections to the Mayor, Aldermen and City Commissioners, Joseph Lowmes, Zaccheus Collins and Peter Browne were appointed to inspect the proceedings of the Commissioners, etc., and

If they are of opinion our estate is likely to be injured they are desired to attend the meeting of the Mayor, etc., to be held at the City Hall on the 11th of May next, and state their objections on behalf of this institution.

A meeting of the Contributors was held on August 12th, 1809, in pursuance to the above call published in two public Gazettes, inserted daily for ten days previously.

¹The grounds surrounding the Hospital property on Eighth Street, which were purchased for the sum of \$8917.27 by the Managers, were sold as directed by the Contributors. The amount ultimately realized, by their sale, aggregated, including interest, \$325,000.

² These purchases have been referred to more fully on page 117 *ante*.

Special
Meeting of
Contributors.

A minute of the Managers, entered on their books on the 31st of July 1809, stating the object of calling the contributors together, was read. It was to consider "the expediency of disposing of such parts of the real estates belonging to the Pennsylvania Hospital as are not expressly given by legacy, or donation, to be added to the capital stock of the institution, and also excepting the lots surrounding the Hospital now belonging to it, which are purchased for the benefit of fresh air."

The opinion of Charles Chauncey, Esq., having been given by request, was inserted in the minutes on the same date :

Question as
to the sale of
real estate.

Question : Can the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital legally sell and convey real Estate of which the Corporation is possessed in "fee simple?"

Opinion of
Charles
Chauncey,
Esq.

"I have considered of the foregoing Question & am of opinion that the Corporation may sell & convey real Estate of which it is possessed unless restrained by the Grant under which it is holden; the Right to sell and Convey its real Estate is I conceive incident to a Corporation of this Description unless the Alienation is restrained or prohibited by the Charter or by the particular Grant from which the Estate is derived. In the Charter to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital are Contained no Words which limit the Power to sell & convey; The power therefore exists subject only to the other restrictions which I have pointed out.

"I have been requested to advert particularly in this Examination to the Will of John Keble under which an Allotment of Land to the Hospital has been made which it is now Contemplated to sell; the very full and ample terms of the Will leave no doubt in my Mind that the Devisor has imposed no restraint upon the power of Alienation which the Corporation upon general principles possesses in relation to the Estate he has devised to it."

June 24, 1809.

CHARLES CHAUNCEY.

Managers
Empowered
by Contrib-
utors to Sell
Real Estate
in Fee Simple

The Contributors having empowered the Managers to dispose of various ground rents, and real estate in fee simple, in Philadelphia and elsewhere, this duty was entrusted to a Committee consisting of Thomas Stewardson, William Poyntell, and Zaccheus Collins. This Committee, between the years 1809 and 1831, sold all the real estate, and except that specially reserved by the Contributor's resolution, and the money was turned in to the capital stock.

Managers
Object to
Including
Hospital
Property in
Borough
of West
Philadelphia.

The Managers deemed it inexpedient and opposed to the best interests of the Hospital to have its property occupied by the Insane Department included in the proposed borough of West Philadelphia. Accordingly they prepared a remonstrance against incorporating the Pennsylvania Hospital land in the Borough of West Philadelphia. On Feb. 25th, 1850, on motion, a respectful memorial was directed to be sent to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be signed by the President and Secretary of the Board, against the incorporation of any part of the property of the Hospital with the borough of West Philadelphia and this forwarded to the Legislature.

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

On March 25, 1850, the President and Secretary laid before the Board the following memorial which they addressed to the Legislature of Pennsylvania agreeably to the directions of the Board at the last meeting. Memorial to Legislature.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The subscribers by direction and on behalf of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital represent:

That they have learned that a bill has been reported to your honorable Bodies enlarging the limits of the present borough of West Philadelphia so as to include therein about 1-2 of the premises known as the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. Say 50 acres and all the buildings connected therewith. Your memorialists have no wish or intention of interfering with any necessary or proper enlargement of said borough; but they feel it their duty to represent that the Borough can in no wise be benefitted by its extension over any part of the Hospital property; whilst on the contrary the laying out of streets or any other exercise of Municipal functions within the said premises would at once destroy their whole value as an Institution for the Insane and the burden of Borough taxes and charges would be needlessly heavy and deduct so much from the charities of the Corporation.

They further represent that this Institution has only been in operation nine years after an outlay of nearly \$350,000 for the purpose of its foundation and that its site was then chosen for, and still remains valuable to us for its isolation, between the West Chester & Haverford Road, and its consequent separation from neighboring properties; and that hence the exclusion of the whole of the said Hospital property by name from within the limits of the proposed extension of said Borough can in no way effect a conflict with any interest or good purpose public or private so far as your memorialists know.

They therefore pray your Honorable Bodies so to amend the proposed law as to exclude the said premises now belonging to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane from the limits of any such Borough or town Corporation.

And they will ever pray,

LAWRENCE LEWIS, *President.*
G. ROBERTS SMITH, *Secretary.*

The following draught of an Act was submitted the next year:

To change the name of the borough of West Philadelphia to the District of West Philadelphia, and relative to highways in the Districts of Kensington and Richmond, in the county of Philadelphia.

Section 1, Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of July next the municipal district incorporated by an act of Assembly passed February seven-teenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, by the name and title of "The borough of West Philadelphia," shall be known by the name and title of "The District of West Philadelphia;" and the name of the councilmen shall be changed to that of commissioners, and that of burgess to president of commissioners, but that they shall have all the powers and be subject to all the restrictions conferred by existing laws on the burgess and town council.

Section 12, That from and after the passage of this act, the boundary of the district of West Philadelphia from the southeast corner of Pennsylvania Hospital,

Act of
Legislature
Defining
Limits of
Hospital
Grounds.

shall be as follows, thence west from said corner to a small rivulet running through the estate of the late John Rose, deceased, thence southwardly along the centre of said creek to the Philadelphia and Baltimore turnpike, thence eastwardly along the said turnpike, and thence as described in the act approved the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled "A Supplement to incorporate the borough of West Philadelphia," &c.

Approved. The third day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

WM. F. JOHNSON, *Governor.*

As the result of this timely action on the part of the Board, there was no encroachment upon the property of the Hospital by the Borough of West Philadelphia and the grounds were kept intact for the uses of the insane department.

City of Philadelphia restricted from opening streets through ground of Department for Insane. As the opening of city streets through the ground of the Hospital would greatly impair its usefulness for the purposes of the Insane Department, the Managers determined to prevent this intrusion by legal means.

To restrict the power of the city of Philadelphia to thus injure the property occupied by the Department for Insane, the Managers voluntarily offered to throw out and dedicate to public use the ground required for streets on the eastern and western boundaries of the Hospital property, if the Legislature would thereafter forever exempt the grounds occupied by the Department for Insane from being intersected, or cut into, by any public streets. The Legislature accepted the offer and passed the following Act:

An Act to prevent Streets being laid out through the grounds without the consent of the Managers. "Section 1. Be it enacted &c. That no streets, alleys, road or lanes, shall ever be opened through the property belonging to the Corporation of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, situate in the Twenty-fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia, without the consent of the said corporation, so long as the said property is used for the purposes of their Insane Department, any to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided That said corporation shall contribute one half the ground for an avenue, on their east, and one on their west, line, each, one hundred feet in width, without charge to the City of Philadelphia.

"Approved. The seventeenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four."

WM. BIGLER, *Governor.*

The proper deeds of dedication of the ground for the streets on the said east and west sides being executed, were accordingly delivered to and accepted by the city authorities, thus creating a legislative contract, the consideration for which has been furnished on the Hospital side, which can be safely relied on to protect the grounds in the future.

The sufficiency of the contract has been sustained by a judicial inquiry in the case of the improvement of Haverford Street, which it was proposed by the Board of Surveys to widen, by taking a strip off

the Hospital property. Upon objections, on behalf of the Contributors, being made, it was held by the Court, that, except with the consent of the Contributors, no part of the ground was liable to be taken for any public street, the protection under the above legislative contract being absolute.

The Claim of Managers decided by the Courts in favor of the Hospital.

In the ravine separating the male from the female department, a sewer of very large capacity, extending from Haverford Road to Market Street, was built by the city of Philadelphia; the Hospital having donated to the city, in 1891, a strip of ground eighty feet wide from Market Street to Haverford Avenue, provided that this sewer should be constructed without expense to the Hospital, (see page 192 *ante*). The attempt of the city authorities to open a street over this sewer subsequently, was successfully opposed by the Managers

The Managers, foreseeing the rise of a contingency in the growth of the city and the erection of many buildings around the Hospital property in West Philadelphia, which in the future might make it expedient or necessary to remove the Insane Department out of the city limits, have recently purchased a farm in Delaware County, in a favorable location. This is now used for convalescent patients and as a source of dairy and garden supplies for the Hospital, as already mentioned. (See page 193.)

Purchase of Farm in Delaware County.

The relation of the Hospital to the City Government and the Commonwealth, with regard to the question of taxation of its property, is of sufficient interest to warrant the devoting of the remaining portion of this section to its consideration.

Taxation of Hospital Property.

Towards the close of the last century, the city of Philadelphia levied a special tax, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to building a hospital for quarantine purposes at the station on Little Tinicum Island. As this was known popularly as the "Hospital Tax," the Managers feared that the income of the Pennsylvania Hospital might be affected by a general impression that their institution was to be the beneficiary of this tax. Accordingly, at a meeting of the Managers, held January 26, 1795, the Secretary was directed to have inserted in the papers and distributed in hand-bills throughout the city the following minute:

A Hospital Tax levied by City of Philadelphia.

The Managers being informed that many of their fellow citizens entertain an erroneous opinion that the Tax, commonly called "The Hospital Tax" which they have lately paid, is for the Use of the House, think it a duty they owe to the Contributors to inform the public that the Institution receives no benefit therefrom; the said Tax being laid for the said purpose of erecting a building to accommodate persons with infectious diseases; which is not to be within the limits of Philadelphia. The Principal Dependence of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital is on the Legacies & voluntary Contributions of their charitable & humane fellow citizens, throughout the City and State.

The Penna. Hospital derived no benefit from Hospital Tax.

The Hospital maintained solely by charitable citizens. Many of these whose Minds have been impressed with the necessity there is of supporting this valuable & useful Institution have enabled the Managers to maintain the house at a great Expense upwards of forty Years by the acceptable Gifts & bequests they have added at various times to the Capital Stock.

Relying still with a firm Confidence on the well known benevolence of the Charitable Citizens of Pennsylvania, they commend the Institution to their further Notice ; & as the funds are far Short of being adequate to the heavy Expenses of the House the Managers do not expect to solicit this assistance in vain.

Managers claim exemption for Hospital from the payment of Taxes. During the early struggles of the Hospital, when it so frequently appealed to the Assembly for pecuniary assistance and constantly was held up before the benevolent as a deserving charity, all men knew of its good works and its pressing needs, and even the benevolent single women and rich widows acknowledged its claims, there was then no thought, in the community, of demanding that it should deplete its resources by paying taxes to the State or city. In fact it was declared a pure charity and therefore properly exempt from such taxation. There came a time, however, when an attempt was made to assess the property, and the Managers for a time were put to considerable trouble and some expense before the question was finally decided in their favor.

City of Philadelphia exempts all the Estates, including Ground-rent of the Hospital from Taxes. (On March 28, 1808), the Managers, being informed the Assessors intend to tax the real Estate of the Hospital contrary to the usage & practice of their predecessors in Office since the foundation of the Institution ; are unanimous in their Opinion the said tax should be repelled by every legal means in our power, and appoint Zaccheus Collins and Edward Penington to attend on the Days of Appeal and Claim an Exoneration therefrom.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Commissioners to claim an exoneration for the Hospital of the Payment of Tax, Report April 25, 1808, they have performed that service and that all the Estate including the Ground rent have been exempted from the Taxes.

Legal opinion useful in obtaining Exemption. William Rawle's Opinion in writing was given by him & found to be very useful on this occasion which is now delivered to the Treasurer to be kept among the records of the Hospital and the Committee are desired to return to William Rawle thanks for his services, to Edward Tillghman, also for the Offer of his Opinion gratis on this Subject.

(On January 13, 1809), a Letter from John Dorsey of the 10th. Instant informs the Board that the Question is likely to be brought on in the Legislature as it regards the propriety of taxing this and other Charitable Institutions throughout the State.

Committee appointed to prepare Memorial to Legislature. As an Exemption therefrom will be very important to the Hospital it is agreed that Zaccheus Collins, Paschall Hollingsworth and Samuel Coates draw a Memorial to express the Sentiments of the Managers on this Subject and state such reasons in favor of an exemption to the Hospital as may appear to them to be proper ; And when the Memorial is prepared they are to call a Meeting of the Board ; and lay it before them.

At a meeting held January 23, 1809, the following Memorial was read and approved, viz. :

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Memorial of the Managers and Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital respectfully sheweth :

Legislative
Memorial of
Managers
asking
exemption
from
Taxation.

That a part of the Estate of the said Institution Contrary to the Usage and practice of more than fifty years from its foundation has lately been assessed for the Payment of Taxes to the injury of the sick poor of the State ; and Contrary as your Memorialists apprehend to the nature of the Establishment and without adequate benefit to the Citizens of the district in which such assessments have been made. That the funds of the Pennsylvania Hospital have invariably been applied to the benevolent and Charitable purposes for which they were designed, Your Memorialists need only refer to your own files containing Accounts which have been every year submitted to Legislative inspection ; that they deem it superfluous to dilate on the Utility of an Institution to the Commonwealth at large which experience has tested and the merits of which have on several occasions been honorably noticed on the Minutes of the Legislature. Your Memorialists believing as they do that the Commonwealth never intended that a Charity raised by the bounty of Government and of private persons for the relief of the Sick and Miserable of Pennsylvania should be taxed for any purpose, earnestly request and on behalf of the Sick and Insane poor of Pennsylvania Confidently hope that you will in such way as may appear best, exempt the Estate and Funds of the said Hospital from Taxation.

When the above Memorial is fairly transcribed the President and Secretary are desired to sign it on behalf of the Managers : and Doctors Rush and Wistar are requested to sign it on behalf of the Physicians,—and when signed Peter Browne, Zaccheus Collins and Samuel Coates are appointed to go to Lancaster and present it to the Legislature with the last Annual Accounts.

Memorial
presented
with the
Accounts of
the Hospital.

Peter Browne & Samuel Coates report on February 27, 1809, that they proceeded to Lancaster & waited there One Week, during which time they presented to the Legislature the Annual Accounts to the 4th. Month (April) 1808, also the Memorial to both houses ; the House of Representatives referred the Memorial to a Committee who reported by a bill in favor of exempting the hospital from the payment of Taxes which bill was debated and rejected in the said House.

Bill to
exempt
Hospital
debated and
rejected.

On March 27, 1809, the Assembly not having legislated on the Memorial claiming an Exemption from the payment of Taxes it is agreed to refuse payment and to have a Case tried in the Supreme Court. Zaccheus Collins, Thomas Stewardson & Samuel Coates are appointed a Committee to engage any Three Attornies they may approve to defend the Institution on any suit, which may be brought for a Tax by the Collectors.

Managers
refuse
payment
of Taxes.

Robert Allen the Collector of Taxes for New Market Ward & as Collector for Cedar Ward has sent in an Account for City, County, Poor & Health Taxes for the Year Eighteen hundred & Eight Amounting altogether to Three hundred & Eighty One Dollars & Seventeen Cents the payment of which he demanded and being refused he has levied on Hay on our Easternmost Lot and says he will call on Seventh (Saturday) Day Morning Next at Eleven Oclock to know if the Board will pay him to prevent the Sale of our Property for the said Taxes, which being Considered, the Managers agree to refuse Payment and if he proceeds to Sale they

Taxes levied,
payment
demanded
and refused,
by advice
of Counsel.

will, if it can be done, purchase the Articles so seized & sold; and bring an Action of Trespass on the Case against the Officers; this Measure being recommended by William Rawle except so far as relates to the Taxes on Ground Rents; which it is agreed the Tenants may pay and the Treasurer may discount them from said Ground Rents.

County Commissioner sells Cows, Hay, etc. of the Hospital. July 31, 1809, "Robert Allen having seized for the Taxes and sold our Cows, Hay &c. the same were purchased by Captain Wm. Vicary of whom the Steward afterwards bought them for the House. The Committee are continued to bring the Action for Trespass in this Case agreeably to the Minute of Sixth Month (June) last."

(On May 27, 1811), the Late Ordinance exempting the Vacant Lots from Taxation in the City Tax is directed to be inserted in our Manuscript Copies of the Laws.

Action for trespass brought; Decision against the Hospital. (On November 30, 1812), the Action for Trespass against Robert Allen, Collector of taxes having been decided and Charles Chauncey Esquire having managed the Cause with Industry and Ability tho' without Success and having declined to receive pecuniary satisfaction for his Services the Board direct this minute as an Evidence of their Sense of the Obligation conferred by their Counsel.

(February 13, 1813), Samuel Coates, Joseph S. Lewis and Thomas P. Cope were appointed a Committee to draft a Memorial to the Legislature now sitting at Harrisburg soliciting an Exemption from Taxation of the buildings and Lots the property of this Institution and to cause the same to be presented without delay. The President and Secretary are requested to sign the said Memorial on behalf of the Board and the Physicians are respectfully desired to give it their Signatures.

On the 22d, the Committee appointed to draft a Memorial to the Legislature reported that one had been forwarded, of which the following is a copy:

Memorial to Legislature to exempt Hospital from Taxation.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Memorial of the Managers and Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, respectfully sheweth:

That the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have at different periods made very liberal grants, towards building of said Hospital.

That the few vacant lots belonging to the said Hospital, and which are only separated from it by the Intervention of Streets, were purchased by the Contributors for the following Uses,

1st to erect thereon such buildings, as should be deemed necessary appendages to the Establishment.

2nd to keep the Hospital at a proper distance, from the dwellings of private Citizens, as a precaution against the ravages of fire.

3d to keep the buildings sufficiently open to fresh Air, which the Physicians, consider indispensably necessary to the Restoration of the Patients.

4th To preserve a small range for the Cows belonging to the Hospital, fresh Milk being deemed of great importance in dressing the wounds of the Patients & being moreover a principal Article of diet for the Sick.

5th for small Plots, on which to exercise occasionally the convalescent Lunatics, for whom moderate Labor is sometimes recommended, as a means of recovery.

Such have been the motives for purchasing these lots.

Duly appreciating these Motives, the City and County Commissioners were in the practice for nearly fifty years of exempting these Lots from Taxation but lately, the assessors have returned them and the Taxes have been enforced, to the manifest Injury of the Institution, and contrary as your memorialists apprehend, to the Spirit of the Charter, and it must be obvious that in proportion to the extent of these Exactions, must the Institution be deprived of the means of diffusing its Charity to the suffering stranger, and the afflicted of the Commonwealth at large.

On a suitable representation to the City Councils, they have by Ordinance exempted the Hospital property from assessment for City Purposes, but the County Commissioners continue their Assessment.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully request you will be pleased to take the premises into your serious Consideration, and exempt the Pennsylvania Hospital, the lot on which it is erected, and the vacant lots of the Institution from taxation, so long as they shall be retained for the purposes set forth in this Memorial.

Signed by the President and Secretary, and all the Physicians.

Nothing having resulted from the above petition, the Managers a year later determined to make another appeal. On October 31, 1814,

Samuel Coates, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas P. Cope are a Committee to essay a Memorial to the Legislature to be submitted to the Board at their next Stated Meeting, Craving an exemption of the Hospital property from taxation.

The Committee appointed on the Tenth month (October), 31st last, to prepare a memorial to the Legislature craving an exemption of the Hospital property from taxation, reported, December 26, 1814, an essay which being read and considered was with some small alterations agreed to, and the President was requested to forward the same, signed by himself and the Secretary to the Legislature.

Committee to prepare Memorial to Legislature reports.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly Met.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital Respectfully sheweth,

Memorial assigns reasons for exempting Hospital from Taxation.

That by the bounty of Government & the liberality of Individuals the Hospital & Buildings appurtenant thereto were erected & paid for, the Square of Ground on which the same stands having been in part the Gift of Thomas & Richard Penn and in part purchased by the Contributors without Governmental Aid. So the several Vacant Lots in the Neighbourhood being all nearly Contiguous and separated only by the intersection of Streets were purchased and paid for by the Contributors without public aid. That the last mentioned Lots were purchased with a view to the health of the Patients & the Security of the Buildings and are so kept not yielding to the Institution any income whatever and saving only so much as would otherwise be necessary expended in hay and pasture for the Cows and Horses belonging thereto. That the Number of poor

persons afflicted with various diseases of mind and body who have been maintained by the Corporation within the last Ten Years in the Hospital Amount to One Thousand seven Hundred & sixty three being an average of one hundred and seventy six and upwards Per Annum. And the number of poor who have been attended by Physicians and furnished with Medicines at the expense of the Corporation Out of the House in the same Space of time Amounts to ten thousand three hundred and forty four being an Average of One thousand and thirty four per. Annum. That the whole Amount of the Annual income which arises from Monies loaned, Ground-rents, Stock of the United States Banks and other public Institutions is no more than seven thousand five hundred Dollars & thirty five Cents. That Notwithstanding this extensive Utility compared with the active funds of the Hospital, the City & County of Philada. have recently assumed to impose a grievous Tax upon the said vacant Lots there having been Assessed levied and collected thereon under their Authority and for their exclusive Uses for the Year 1814, no less than One thousand one hundred & thirty four Dollars & twenty eight Cents being a Sum far exceeding the Annual saving from these Lots and more than One seventh part of the Whole Annual income of the Hospital Estate. And the Managers would perhaps be wanting in duty to the Institution were they to Omit an Allusion to another and greater Burthen which threatens their funds if the City and County of Philadelphia continue to be authorised to levy and collect the Tax. The burthen they mean is the United States direct Tax, which if the Bill now before Congress should, as seems probable, be passed into a Law, the Tax thereby imposed not assumed by the State of Pennsylvania & the Hospital Estate be Assessed agreeably to the County rates and levies, will more than double the burthen. Whereas if the State Legislature should in Wisdom exonerate the Hospital Estate from taxation, the law of the United States will not affect it. To your Memorialists it appears to involve a serious contradiction to the bounty of the Legislature that they should Authorise One Section of the State to impose such a burthen upon a Charitable Institution which the State at large has so materially Contributed to raise to its present Usefulness. They therefore respectfully solicit the Legislature to grant them relief in the premises by passing a Law to prohibit the further imposition of Taxes upon the property and estate of the Pennsylvania Hospital and your Memorialists will acknowledge the favour in behalf of the Poor and afflicted of the state at large for whose benefit the Charity was intended without partiality or preference of One Section to another.

On January 30, 1815, "Samuel Coates, Samuel W. Fisher and Joseph Lownes, are a Committee to attend at Harrisburg on the subject of our Memorial now pending before the Legislature."

Committee
unsuccessful.

The Committee appointed to that service reported February 27, 1815, that they had been to Harrisburg, but had again returned unsuccessful.

Vacant Lots
liable to U. S.
Direct Tax.

(On April 8, 1815) a Question on the necessity for returning the Lots, Buildings and Furniture of the Pennsylvania Hospital to the Collector of the United States direct Taxes for the first district of Pennsylvania having been brought before the Board; it was determined that the Treasurer make a return of the vacant Lots but that the House, Lot on which it Stands and Furniture were exempt from Taxation.

The Councils of Philadelphia were next petitioned to exempt the vacant lots of the Hospital from taxation :

(October 30, 1815) the Managers appointed a Committee, to petition the Select & Common Councils to exempt the vacant lots of this Institution from Taxation. They are likewise to prepare a Memorial to the State Legislature on the same subject.

(On November 27, 1815) the Committee appointed at the last Meeting to petition the Select & Common Councils to exempt the Vacant Lots of this Institution from Taxation report that they had done so.

The same Committee reported that they had not yet prepared a Memorial to the State Legislature believing it better to wait the Issue of the application to the City Councils.

On December 25, 1815, the Committee on the Memorial to the City Councils report the successful result of their application and that Councils had passed the following :

Philadelphia
Councils, by
Ordinance,
exempts
vacant lots of
Hospital
from tax.

An Ordinance For exempting from Taxation certain vacant Lots of ground the property of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital appropriated to the purposes of the Institution.

WHEREAS the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital assisted by the benevolent donations of the Legislature of the State after having made large expenditures in erecting valuable and commodious Buildings and in establishing the institution upon a liberal and philanthropic plan, deemed it necessary to obtain possession of various lots of ground adjacent to the lot on which the buildings of the Hospital stand and acquired the same by purchase for the purpose of providing for a free circulation of air and for securing a site for the additional buildings which the encrease of population might render necessary. And WHEREAS for a long series of years the Hospital was unoppressed by taxes by Common Consent of the Authorities who Assess and Collect the same ; and it being manifestly impolitick to diminish by taxation the funds of an Institution derived from Public and Private Munificence and subservient to the cause of humanity & benevolence, an Institution in which the friendless and destitute of every nation may claim an interest, and derive comfort and assistance ; Therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Citizens of Philadelphia in Select and Common Councils assembled, That the several lots of ground belonging to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, situated in the immediate vicinity of the lots on which the buildings of the said Hospital are erected and only separated therefrom by the intervention of Public Streets shall be hereafter wholly exonerated and exempted from Assessment and taxation of any sum or sums of Money which hath or have been or may hereafter be directed by ordinance of the Select & Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia to be Assessed, raised, levied, or collected for any use or purposes whatever upon the estates real or personal within the said City, which exemption from taxation hereafter granted shall Continue in full force and operation only so long as the lots aforesaid shall remain as they now are unoccupied by buildings or may be occupied by buildings appropriated exclusively and alone to promoting the Comfort of the Patients or the Convenience and improvement of the Institution but from which no income rent or revenue may be derived thereto.

Section 2. And be it further enacted That if any tax heretofore Assessed by the City Commissioners on the lots aforesaid or any of them now remains due and unpaid by the said Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital to the Collector appointed to receive and Collect the same the said tax shall be and is hereby remitted and the City Commissioners are authorized and directed to include the

Amount thereof in the allowance to be made to such Collector upon the final Settlement of his duplicate.

Enacted into an Ordinance at Philadelphia the fourteenth day of December in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & fifteen.

JAMES S. SMITH, *Prest. of the Com. Council.*

ROBERT RITCHIE, *Prest. of the Sel. Coun.*

JOHN C. LOWBER, *Clerk of the Common Council.*

December 28, 1815, the Committee appointed at the last meeting, to prepare a Memorial to the State Legislature, submitted the same, which was adopted and the President requested to sign and forward the same to Harrisburg :

The Memorial of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital Respectfully Sheweth :

Legislature
again asked
to exempt
Hospital
property.

That application was made at the last session of the Legislature to pass an Act to Exonerate the Hospital Buildings & the vacant lots in their Vicinity from Taxation, on several grounds stated in a Memorial then presented ; and although your Memorialists forbear to trespass on the time of the Legislature by repeating the language then Submitted, yet they deem it a duty they owe to the Interest of the Institution and may they not add, to the comfort of the Sick and Indigent, to renew their application. That the Pennsylvania Hospital affords a Charity of no small Importance to the Citizens of Pennsylvania, and especially to those of the City and County of Philadelphia because of their vicinity to the Hospital, is a proposition which cannot be fairly controverted ; and that independent of the fostering hand which has been from time to time extended by the Legislature itself, all the funds of the Corporation are derived from the Purses of humane and benevolent Individuals. That it appears to your Memorialists extraordinary and perhaps without example that a Hospital founded and maintained by the Bounty of Government and of its Citizens, should be deemed a proper Object of Taxation and they beg leave to present it as a question worthy the inquiry of the Representatives of a great and free State, whether there is to be found in the Annals of any other one of the United States or of any Section of Europe, or, in a word, of any Government in the Civilized World, an instance of imposing or permitting to be imposed, a tax on the Liberality of their own Acts, or of their subjects or Citizens. Your Memorialists feel the more encouraged again to address you on this interesting subject, as it has engaged the attention not only of the Contributors to the Hospital Funds, but of the Citizens of Philadelphia and its Vicinity at large, who, as your Memorialists understand are prepared to express their Sentiments to your respective Houses. Under all the Circumstances they should think themselves fully warranted in asking an entire exoneration of all their Corporate Estate from Taxation ; but they Content themselves with repeating their request, that the Hospital Buildings, the Lot on which they are erected, and the vacant Lots in the neighborhood thereof and separated therefrom only by the intersection of streets be so exonerated : and this they earnestly & confidently Solicit.

Collector of
U. S. Direct
Tax made
assessment
on the
vacant lots.

(On February 8, 1816) the President stated that he had called this Meeting in Consequence of the information received from the collector of the United States Direct Tax that there had been Assessed on the Vacant Lots of the Hospital for the Year 1815 the sum of \$633.31/100, and having doubts in his mind whether it might not be expedient to apply to the proper Authority for a remission he had thought it right to consult the Board on the subject. After some Consideration it is agreed to make no such application for the present.

The Committee reported, March 25. 1816, that the Legislature of the State had just passed the following Act, exempting the Pennsylvania Hospital property from taxation, and for other purposes :

Pennsylvania
Legislature
exempts
Hospital
and vacant
lots from
Taxation.

(EXTRACT FROM AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.)

"The Pennsylvania Hospital, together with the lot or square whereon the same is erected, and the adjacent lots now employed in direct aid and occupation of the said institution, shall be and remain free from the payment of taxes as long as the same shall be directly occupied and employed as at present for humane and charitable purposes."

Approved the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

(Signed) SIMON SNYDER.

On the 29th of April, the Committee report that they had forwarded to our Representatives in Congress, this Memorial requesting exemption from taxation :

Memorial to
Congress
requesting
exemption
from
Taxation.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States in Congress Assembled.*

*The Memorial of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital
respectfully Sheweth :*

That the said Hospital was founded by an Association of Benevolent individuals, endowed by them and by the Legislature of the State, has been supported during all the Term of its existence by private Contribution, and that its funds are immediately or remotely applied wholly to the relief and maintenance of the indigent who are afflicted either with Corporal or Mental Maladies. That the Institution having had its Origin in Charity, and its funds having been uniformly applied to Charitable purposes, it seems to Your Memorialists Consistent with sound reason, policy and humanity, that Government should Cherish rather than distress it; nor can they believe that the National Legislature had this or similar Institutions in view, as objects of Revenue. The Assessor of this District, however, finding no exemption in favor of the Institution in any Law of this State, caused the property belonging to the Pennsylvania Hospital, including the Hospital itself, to be assessed, in the same manner as if it were private property, and productive of profit to the owners; And in consequence of such Assessment a demand has been made by the Collector of the revenue of the first district of Pennsyla. for the sum of \$633.33 being the amount of the Tax for the year 1815.

Your Memorialists deem it proper briefly to State for the further information of Congress that the City and County of Philadelphia did within a few years impose a Tax on part of the property of the Institution other than the Hospital Buildings and the Lot of Ground on which they are erected, but that the Buildings and Lot on which they stand were never considered objects of Taxation. That the property which was so assessed consists of vacant Lots in the Vicinity of the Hospital and separated therefrom only by the Intersection of Streets; and that Your Memorialists applied to the City Councils, and the Legislature of the State, to exonerate this Institution from the burthen; which applications they have the pleasure to state were deemed so reasonable, that those bodies respectively since the Act of Congress imposing the District Tax, passed an Act granting the request of Your Memorialists; so that now neither the Hospital Buildings, the Lot on which they are erected nor the Vacant Lots in the vicinity, are liable to any demands in the nature of a Tax in Pennsylvania.

Relying therefore on the Justice & Propriety of their present appeal to the Highest Tribunal of their Country, Your Memorialists earnestly solicit that the Funds of the Pennsylvania Hospital may not be reduced by the Assessment, but that Congress will grant them relief in the premises ; by so doing they will in effect add to the Comfort of the poor and afflicted.

(Signed) SAMUEL COATES, *Pres't.*
THOMAS P. COPE, *Sec'y.*

Payment of
U. S. Direct
Tax on Estate
of Hospital.

The treasurer reported "that he had paid on May 27, 1816, the Collector of the United States direct Tax the amount charged in the Hospital estate," which was approved.

Ground
Purchased
for Penna.
Hospital for
Insane.

The land selected and purchased in 1836 for the Department for the Insane, was Matthew Arrison's farm of one hundred and one acres, to which additional purchases of about ten acres, and some other small lots adjoining, were located two miles west of the city of Philadelphia, between West Chester and Haverford Roads, on the latter of which was the entrance, (all this locality is now included in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the city of Philadelphia.)

Act March
19, 1816,
Exempting
Hospital from
Tax did not
Include
Additional
Property
Purchased.

As the Act of 1816 exempted from taxation only the property then owned by the Hospital, property subsequently acquired remained subject to taxation as other real estate. To procure the benefits desired from the Act of 1816, therefore it became necessary to again petition the Legislature to exempt from taxation all the Estate of the Hospital.

(On Nov. 30, 1838) the Committee, appointed at the last meeting of the Board of Managers to prepare a Memorial to the approaching session of the Legislature requesting to have exempt from taxation all the Estate of the Corporation, now produced one which was adopted, and the President requested to sign and forward it to Harrisburg—the effort was not successful. (November 25, 1844) On Motion Resolved, that a committee of two be appointed to memorialize the Legislature for the remission of the Hospital property from taxation—Lawrence Lewis and G. Roberts Smith were appointed.

Memorial to
Legislature
to exempt
from Taxes
all the
Estates of
the Hospital.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, &c.

The Petition of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital respectfully represents :

That their Institution was incorporated in 1751, under the title of the "Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital" for the purpose of saving and restoring useful and laborious members to the community and the relief of the sick, poor and Insane, &c. since which time to the 27th of April A. D., 1844 there have been received therein 41,414 patients of whom 22,595 have been poor, and maintained and treated wholly at the expense thereof. Your honorable bodies are referred to the annual statements of the affairs of the Institution, regularly laid before you for further information on regard to its usefulness.

Your petitioners represent that in order to further so great a charity, your honorable bodies besides furnishing pecuniary assistance, passed a law on the 19th of March, 1816 exempting said Hospital and its adjacent lots from the payments of taxes, so long as the same should be employed for humane and charitable purposes.

That in 1836, in consequence of the increased number of patients and of many improvements particularly in the cure of the Insane the Contributors enlarged their Institution by the erection of a separate establishment for these unfortunate beings on one estate bought for that purpose in Blockley Township, Phila. County which was finished in 1841 and to which your petitioners point with satisfaction as one of the noblest Institutions and most efficient charities in the Union. The funds with which this important improvement was effected were the proceeds of sales of the lots adjacent to the Hospital in the City so as aforesaid exempted from taxation ; so that these lots became taxable at that time again, and so continue, the assessments of them and the improvements thereon being now considerably over \$475,000.00.

Memorial to
Legislature
to exempt
property from
taxation.

As the words of the exempting act above recited do not cover purchases made by the Hospital after its date, the newly acquired property thereof remains taxable and is taxed as ordinary property. And your petitioners respectfully request a further and general exemption from taxation of their estates for state County and poor purposes on the specific grounds that the whole income from permanent sources is annually expended upon the poor patients of the Institutions by their charter provided, thereby relieving the state and county in exercising the charity of their foundation, by maintaining caring for and curing a large number of the sick and insane poor thereof; and further by the change in their Institution as above set forth they have contributed to the taxable property of the County an amount twenty times as great as that for which they ask an exemption.

Under these convictions and with the belief that every dollar saved for the Pennsylvania Hospital from extraneous outlay will be directly applied to the benevolent purposes expressed in its charter, your petitioners respectfully request your honorable bodies to enact a law exempting their property from taxation.

(This was approved by the Board and directed to be forwarded to the Legislature, January 27, 1845.)

March 31, 1845, Wm. B. Fling laid before the Board a certified copy of an act of Assembly, to exempt from taxation the estate of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which reads as follows :

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, the estates and property, real and personal, now belonging to the corporation of the contributors to the Pennsylvania hospital, shall be and remain free from the payment of taxes of any kind whatsoever. *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall exempt from the assessment and payment of road and poor taxes, so far as any part of the property of said Pennsylvania hospital is located in Blockley Township.

Legislature
exempts all
the Estates,
property, real
and personal,
of Hospital
from Taxes
of any kind.

"Approved, The nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five."

(Signed) FRS. R. SHUNK, *Governor*.

On motion resolved, that the thanks of the Board are tendered to Wm. B. Fling, for his exertions in procuring the above exemption which however does not appear to have been final, for on April 25, 1853, the committee appointed on the 31st of the first month last, to

Thanks of
the Board to
Committee in
obtaining the
act of
exemption.

endeavor to procure the passage of a law exempting the property of this Institution from taxation, made the following report, viz. :

That they have attended to the duty assigned them and in order that the legislature should be made fully acquainted with the reasonableness and the propriety of granting such exemption to this Institution, it was thought proper that one of the committee should proceed to Harrisburg, Mr. Wm. B. Fling kindly offered to perform that duty, and the Committee have now the satisfaction of reporting the following Bill on the 18th inst. and its approval by the Governor.

(Signed) LAWRENCE LEWIS, *Chairman.*

"An Act to incorporate the State Line Railroad Company; authorizing the Susquehanna Bridge Company at Tunkhannock to borrow money; etc."

Pennsylvania Hospital
Property
Non-taxable. "Section 7. That the estates and property real and personal, belonging to the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, shall be and remain free from the payment of taxes of any kind whatsoever, so long as the income from said estates and property is used for the relief of the sick and insane poor, any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Approved. The eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

(Signed) WM. BIGLER, *Governor.*"

The Constitution of Pennsylvania, of 1874 repealed all laws exempting property from taxation, except as stated in the following section :

"Art. IX, Sec. 1. All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation, public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and (1) institutions of a purely public charity.

"Section 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

"(1). In the case of *ex parte* Pennsylvania Hospital, 1 Phila., 418, it was decided that property exempt by law cannot be taxed until the exemption is repealed."



WORKS OF ART, MEMORIAL FURNITURE, ETC.

In September, 1800, Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy of Arts in London, was addressed by the Managers asking for a contribution. It was said, in their letter, that the Hospital building, "than which none, in this part of the world, united in itself more of ornament and use" was then nearly completed, and, after a due compliment to the liberality of English contributors and an appeal to the affection which he could not but feel for the place of his birth, it concluded with the sentiment, that the works of an artist which ornamented the palace of his King, could not fail to honor him in his native land. This request received, in the following year, a favorable answer from Mr. West, who suggested as the subject of the painting the text of Scripture: "And the blind and the lame came to Him in the Temple, and He healed them." Certainly no study more appropriate could have been selected and it was one which the Managers heartily approved. In August, 1810, notice was received that the painting might soon be looked for and expectation was raised to a high pitch, not only among those especially interested in the Hospital, but also in the whole community. However, for the present, their hopes were doomed to disappointment.

The picture, when exhibited in England, excited such general admiration, that patriotism took the alarm and nobles and commons,

West's
Painting of
"Christ
Healing the
Sick in the
Temple."

West's first
Painting
purchased for
the Royal
Academy
in London.

The second
Painting
arrives and
is placed on
Exhibition.

with one accord, agreed in making a determined effort to retain it in the country. Mr. West, who could not resist the various influences exerted, was prevailed upon to allow the painting to remain; but he immediately began the work of making a copy, which he resolved should excel the original. Considering the fact that he undertook this work at a time when the two countries were at war and considering also his connection with the rulers and prominent men of his adopted country, we may fairly ascribe to him the merit of extraordinary independence and liberality of feeling, as well as of attachment to the place of his birth. It was not, however, until October, 1817, that the Painting reached this country. It was taken to a building which had been especially erected for its reception, upon the Hospital grounds on Spruce Street, and placed on exhibition; being duly mentioned in the newspapers, it attracted such a throng of visitors that it yielded for several years a considerable income to the institution. The money received from the opening of the exhibition to its close in 1843, amounted to somewhat more than twenty-five thousand dollars; and as the whole outlay on account of the picture was not equal to ten thousand dollars, the profit, deducting the cost of exhibition, amounted to no inconsiderable contribution, and approximated the amount paid West for the first copy of the picture, which was 3000 guineas.

The earliest mention on the minutes, of the Painting, was September 1, 1800, when it was recorded that the following letter was to be sent to Benjamin West:

Sir.—The Pennsylvania Hospital by the aid of government and many private subscriptions, is at length nearly finished, and no building that we know of in this part of the world unites in itself more of ornament or of use.

Its object is the relief of maniacs and sick poor in Pennsylvania; many thousands of these of every nation and country who have maintained an intercourse with Philadelphia, have enjoyed its benefits in common with the resident poor of our own state. Conducted as the Hospital is, on a principle of extensive benevolence, it has attracted the attention of many charitable and well-disposed people at home and abroad.

Among those individuals in England who have contributed to its support, we have the satisfaction to enroll the names of many celebrated worthies of thy own acquaintance, such as the late Dr. John Fothergill, David Barclay, and others—to whom we are indebted for valuable gifts—but in applying to strangers we are not to forget our own country-men.

However long they may have been absent, and however remote from the place of their birth, their bosoms glow with ardent affection toward it, and they feel an impulse, which they seldom resist, to promote in its works of utility and taste.

Impressed as we are with these sentiments, we solicit, in behalf of the contributors for the Managers' room, a painting from West.

The works of an artist which ornament the palace of his king cannot fail to honor him in his native land.

To this highly complimentary letter, Mr. West replied :

LONDON, July 8, 1801.

Correspondence with
Mr. West

It is with satisfaction that I embrace the opportunity by the return of Mr. Gilpin to Philadelphia to convey to you my thanks for the polite and satisfactory letter written to me by the order of the President and Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The gratification it has long afforded me in hearing of the celebrity of those laws by which that Hospital is governed, the relief it affords to the sick poor, and the benign aid it gives to the afflicted in general, has placed it among the first of institutions.

The proposal of placing a picture of my painting in a situation so honorable as that building presents, I cannot permit to pass without embracing. I therefore accept the offer.

The subject I have chosen is analogous to the situation. It is the Redeemer of mankind extending his aid to the afflicted and of all ranks and conditions. The Passage is from St. Matthew chapter 21, verses 14 and 15: "And the blind and the lame came to Him in the Temple; and He healed them. And when the chief priests and scribes saw the wonderful things that He did, and the children crying in the Temple, and saying, Hozanna to the Son of David, they were more displeased." The design for the picture I have made from the above passage. The picture will be sixteen feet long by ten feet high, including the frame.

I have conversed with Mr. Gilpin on this business, and have requested him to see the president and managers and to convey to them my ideas how a picture of its dimensions could be placed to most advantage.

On October 29, 1801, the following was sent to Mr. West :

Esteemed Friend.—We have received thy letter of 8th July by Joshua Gilpin, and laid it before the Managers, who have ordered us to express their grateful acknowledgements for the painting thou art preparing to present them for the benefit of that Institution. They also desire us to inform thee of their full approbation of the subject thou hast chosen, viz. "Our Savior Healing the Sick in the Temple."

In order to preserve thy contributions to posterity as well as for this generation, the Managers agree to fix it in the contributors' room, a draft of which is inclosed with the Committee's remarks for thy information.

Peace being now restored between Great Britain and France, we anticipate with increasing pleasure the prospect of receiving the painting without injury, and that instead of gracing a Paris museum, it will honor the artist in his native country.

From 1802 until 1810, no word was received from Mr. West, but in August of the latter year the artist apologizes on account of his sickness for not having finished the painting and mentions his intention of resuming his labor, and proceeding therein till he completes the work.

Under date, April 24th, 1811, Mr. West sent the following :

Sir—I embrace the opportunity of writing you by the return of Mr. Smith to Philadelphia, and to request that you will have the goodness to inform the trustees of the Pennsylvania Hospital, that I had finished the picture of Our Saviour receiving the Lame and the Blind in the Temple to heal them, with that success

West's Letter
with regard
to the
Painting.

to render it in the judgment of our lovers of the arts as holding the first rank in my productions of the pencil.

This picture was what I painted as my donation for the Pennsylvania Hospital, but its popularity raising the attention of all the various classes of the people in the capital, who became solicitous that it should be considered as attached to the country, for which purpose the noblemen and gentlemen of the British Institution waited on me with proposals to possess the picture as a commencement of a National Gallery.

Under this consideration I found myself in such a predicament, that made a compliance necessary, but with a reserve on my part to make another for the Hospital, which I have commenced on a more improved plan of composition, and in the course of the ensuing summer shall complete it, I hope with equal, or more power, as it is my wish to do so; those gentlemen then made me their voluntary remuneration of three thousand guineas for letting them possess the picture.

The picture is now in the British Gallery, and such is its popularity, that thousands of people of all descriptions are crowding weekly into the Gallery to have a sight of it.

I feel highly gratified by this occurrence in having produced an historical composition which is sanctioned in Europe by those of taste and judgment in the fine arts as to make choice of it for an example to those studying this dignified department in art, and the destiny of its division in the American Hemisphere may one day produce the same effect as it is held out to produce in this.

It may be acceptable to you and to others to know what observation has been published in the London daily papers, on that picture. I therefore send with this letter, two or three of those productions.

The circumstances which have attended the picture will point out to my country-men, that the picture which I shall send them is not considered a mean one, and I hope that it will be as productive in its pecuniary aids to the Pennsylvania Hospital, as it is on this side of the Atlantic in the British Institution. I request that my respects may be given to the Trustees of the Hospital, and that I am, yours with sincerity.

To this, the President of the Board of Managers made reply,
August 26, 1811:

Esteemed Friend, Benjamin West:

I received thy letter on the 24th of April last, by which the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital are made acquainted with their loss, and the unexpected surrender of the picture to the British Gallery.

The friends of this institution cannot but express their disappointment, at the same time they make the necessary allowance for the dilemma into which the most celebrated historical painter of the age has been placed, by a powerful appeal of the principal patrons of the art, in a country where his genius has been fostered, and his labors remunerated for half a century.

The Managers learn with great satisfaction thy beneficent intention of painting another picture from the same sublime and appropriate subject. It will be a model for the improvement of American artists, and a source of great emolument to a charitable institution.

In December, 1811, Mr. Joshua Gilpin wrote that he had visited the studio of Mr. West, and that rapid progress had been made in the picture, which he had reason to hope would be finished before spring.

In view of the possible early arrival of the Painting, the treasurer of the Hospital was requested to confer with Albert Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the means to be pursued for importing it, and, if possible, free of duty. (See page 312.)

Secretary of the U. S. Treasury requested to remit the duty on West's Picture.

In May, 1812, Mr. Gilpin again wrote that the

Picture is so far finished as to be beyond the reach of accidents. I mean all the principal parts, so that if any thing was to happen to Benjamin West the remainder might be finished by any good artist : and still be far superior to the original. A painting of the kind must be left to the time of the artist, as, like an epic poem, it can be done only when the vein of fancy inclines them to it. He talked of finishing it, so as to send it down to the Liverpool exhibition, to be shipped from thence. I offered if it came down while the 'Bainbridge' was here to send it freight free, but the exhibition here does not commence until September.

In 1815, the Secretary of the Hospital wrote Mr. West that the original proposition of the Managers to place the picture in the centre building of the Hospital was abandoned, and that it was their intention to erect a building in conformity with the views of the artist on the grounds, especially designed for its reception. The plan was subsequently carried out.

Under date of September 5, 1815, Mr. West wrote :

I received your friendly letter of 28th of June last, and I am pleased to find that the Managers approve of my plan for a room being erected in every respect appropriate to the picture of Christ receiving the lame and the blind in the Temple to heal them.

The picture is finished, and it is a satisfaction to me, and I hope will be to the Managers, as well as yourself and the public of Philadelphia, that it is highly approved of by the lovers of the fine arts, and the admiring throngs of London. This testimonial in its favor I believe the noblemen and gentlemen of the British Institution who so liberally solicited the first picture would gladly accept the second in its place. But the latter I think my exertions are more complete in appropriate character, as I have introduced a demoniac with his attendant relations, by which circumstance is introduced most of the maladies which were healed by Our Saviour.

I trust on this occasion my liberal countrymen will not be angry with me in thus presenting to their Hospital a better picture in this second production, than it would have received in the first instance.

Some months later, the President of the Board of Managers received the following letter from Mr. West :

Newman Street, March 10th, 1816.

Permanent Building to be erected for exhibiting the Painting.

Dear Sir.—Your letter of the 4th of January came safe to hand and it affords me great pleasure to find that the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital have agreed to erect a permanent building as a place of safety for depositing the Picture of Christ receiving the blind and the lame in the Temple to heal them. It would afford me the highest satisfaction if the directors would lay the geometrical design for an appropriate room to shew the picture in which I submitted to your notice some months ago to Mr. La Trobe the architect and take

I am preparing two Pictures, which accompany that of Christ in the Temple and which shall be properly framed and have Drapery of appropriate Colour to grace around them when they are put up. You be assured that a Donation to the Hospital of my native Country shall be as complete in every Respect as my humble Efforts can effect, but for as short a Time as possible. I must detain the large Picture, otherwise I shall be deprived of the Opportunity of putting the other two into that perfect Union of Colour and Effect which ought to prevail. When that is accomplished I will consign the three Pictures to America with my suggestions in Answer to your Communication respecting the Admission of Artists and others to view the Pictures when placed in the Hospital—Respecting the Building which is to contain my Pictures, I must take leave to observe that it is very remote from my Intention to depreciate the Merits of the Architect who erected it, in making the following Observations, but I think there is a Misapprehension of Gothic Architecture in a Place where the Refinement of Science is to be inculcated, and which in my humble Opinion ought to have been founded on those clear and self evident Principles adopted by the Greeks—an attention to which in the appropriate Character of all subsequent Buildings raised in Philadelphia, and that at no greater Expense than attends Buildings in general, will in a short time make that City as the Seat of Elegance and Science in the western World, and impress on the Mind of the Beholders the mental Refinement of its Citizens—Such is the Effect produced on People of Information travelling through Countries where they behold that Propriety of Building in every public Work and City, and which stamps the Character of Civilization. In giving my free Opinion of this Subject, I beg you will rest assured that I mean not to undervalue the Talents of Mr. Webb as an Architect—It is the Gothic Taste I combat with, as inapplicable to the Building in question, for that Architecture is the Insignia of a Period, when the civilized World had passed away, Science had fled, and the Mind of Man lay in Darkness—Then arose monkish Superstition and monkish Taste—but now, that Science has arisen, let the Cities of America in their Streets and in their Highways proclaim its Ascendancy by every visible Mark of its eternal Truth—I feel an interest that the State of Pennsylvania should keep the lead in all mental Refinements, as her Commencement was founded on those Principles of Equity and true Feelings towards an unoffending people in a then Savage state, which gave her an Ascendancy and Dignity in the Minds of the just and virtuous throughout the World, and that Pennsylvania may ever retain that Preëminence, both in Truth and Science, is the most ardent Wish of, My Dear Sir,

Yours Very Sincerely,

BENJ. WEST

To the President.

The following note was sent by the Shipping Agents in London :

Sir.—In conformity with your orders we have done the necessary duty in shipping the Picture painted by Mr. West of Our Saviour in the Temple, on board the ship *Electra*, Captain Williams, for your port; the picture and frame are packed into two cases and especially directed as per the enclosed bill of lading deliverable to you; the cases are also sealed by orders of the Lords of the Treasury here, that no revenue Officer here should dare to open them and thereby do any injury, and we hope you will obtain the same indulgence from your revenue officers.

As the Lords of the Treasury have remitted the duty payable on exports you will assuredly obtain the same indulgence on your side,

London, Aug. 6th, 1817.

Overlaid
with
Benj. West

his advice on the erecting of it, as he is a man of talents in his profession and would see into my idea of having such a room as would show the picture to every possible advantage. When the room is so much advanced as to ascertain the time of its completion and in a dry state to receive the picture I will have it shipped for Philadelphia with its frame in a safe and proper manner. I wish it to be placed opposite the entrance into the intended room, midway of which on each side there should be a low fire place for warming the room in winter which fire places I will compliment with a picture.

The
Picture
House.

The building especially erected to accommodate "West's Picture" was upon the Spruce Street side of the Hospital grounds, midway between Eighth and Ninth Streets; the quaint old building was constructed after suggestions from the famous painter himself, for the exhibition of his picture. "The construction of its walls, stamps it as a product of the olden times. The bricks that compose them, instead of being laid end to end after the modern fashion, alternate with an endwise, and a cropurse laid brick." Then, too, the long pointed windows, severely plain, threw over the whole an air of reverence. "West's Picture House" was subsequently used, (after the removal of the painting to the Department for the Insane), as a meeting-room by the College of Physicians, the Philadelphia Pathological Society, and, subsequently, by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In later years it was altered into a Nurses' dormitory. (See page 105.) The building was erected in part from voluntary subscriptions and it is interesting to note the fact that Stephen Girard's name is first on the list of subscribers, and for one thousand dollars.

The vignette at the head of this section presents a view of the Spruce Street front of this building, and the rear view is given upon page 319. The picture house was enlarged by the Historical Society in 1870. (See page 99 *ante*.) In 1893, the picture house was finally torn down in order to make room for the new Memorial Wards.

The following letter was also written by Mr. West while in London:

NEWMAN STREET, March 2d, 1817.

My Dear Sir.—I received your obliging Letter with one from Mr. Sully stating his opinion how very appropriate the Room is which is to contain my Picture of Christ in the Temple, and another from Mr. Evans, one of the Owners of the Ship *Electra*—(Capt. Williams now in London, consigning the Picture to the Care of the latter for its free Conveyance to Philadelphia), and I request that you will have the Goodness to present my respectful Acknowledgements to Mr. Sully for his kind attention, with the same to Mr. Evans for his very polite and friendly offer. The tin Case containing the Design and Elevation of the Building wherein the Room is which is to contain my Picture came to Hand perfectly safe, and to you My good Sr. and the Managers, I feel myself much indebted for that friendly Attention to my Request in having the Room so constructed that the Picture may be seen to the greatest Advantage, and for which I beg that you and the other Gentlemen will accept my most sincere thanks.

I am preparing two Pictures, which accompany that of Christ in the Temple and which shall be properly framed and have Drapery of appropriate Colour to place around them when they are put up, for be assured that a Donation to the Hospital of my native Country shall be as complete in every Respect as my humble Efforts can effect, but for as short a Time as possible, I must detain the large Picture, otherwise I shall be deprived of the Opportunity of putting the other two into that perfect Union of Colour and Effect which ought to prevail.—When that is accomplished I will consign the three Pictures to America, with my suggestions in Answer to your Communication respecting the Admission of Artists and others to view the Pictures when placed in the Hospital—Respecting the Building which is to contain my Pictures, I must take leave to observe that it is very remote from my Intention to depreciate the Merits of the Architect who erected it, in making the following Observations, but I think there is a Misapplication of Gothic Architecture to a Place where the Refinement of Science is to be inculcated, and which in my humble Opinion ought to have been founded on those clear and self evident Principles adopted by the Greeks—an attention to which in the appropriate Character of all subsequent Buildings raised in Philadelphia (and that at no greater Expense than attends Buildings in general) will in a short time make that City as the Scite of Elegance and Science in the western World, and impress on the Mind of the Beholders the mental Refinement of its Citizens—Such is the Effect produced on People of Information travelling through Countries where they behold that Propriety of Building in every public Work and City, and which stamps the Character of Civilization—In giving my free Opinion of this Subject, I beg you will rest assured that I mean not to underrate the Talents of Mr. Webb as an Architect—It is the Gothic Taste I combat with, as inapplicable to the Building in question, for that Architecture is the Insignia of a Period, when the civilized World had passed away, Science had fled, and the Mind of Man lay in Darkness—Then arose monkish Superstition and monkish Taste—but now, that Science has arisen, let the Cities of America in their Streets and in their Highways proclaim its Ascendancy by every visible Mark of its eternal Truth—I feel an interest that the State of Pennsylvania should keep the lead in all mental Refinements, as her Commencement was founded on those Principles of Equity and true Feelings towards an unoffending people in a then Savage state, which gave her an Ascendancy and Dignity in the Minds of the just and virtuous throughout the World, and that Pennsylvania may ever retain that Preëminence, both in Truth and Science, is the most ardent Wish of, My Dear Sir,

Correspondence with
Benj. West.

Yours Very Sincerely,

BENJ. WEST.

To the President.

The following note was sent by the Shipping Agents in London :

Sir.—In conformity with your orders we have done the necessary duty in shipping the Picture painted by Mr. West of Our Saviour in the Temple, on board the ship *Electra*, Captain Williams, for your port ; the picture and frame are packed into two cases and especially directed as per the enclosed bill of lading deliverable to you ; the cases are also sealed by orders of the Lords of the Treasury here, that no revenue Officer here should dare to open them and thereby do any injury, and we hope you will obtain the same indulgence from your revenue officers.

As the Lords of the Treasury have remitted the duty payable on exports you will assuredly obtain the same indulgence on your side.

London, Aug. 6th, 1817.

Christ is surrounded by several groups, composed partly of his Disciples and Apostles; partly of the afflicted and languid, brought to him as the Fountain of Life; and of the Pharisees and priests, who view the Messiah with involuntary wonder and mortal jealousy. These groups are disposed with great judgment, and afford to each other a proper help in the general system of light and shade in the whole piece. They undulate before the eyes, like distant hills in the glow of a summer evening, and the pleasing vapor which circulates around them produces the most correct aerial perspective.

Description
of the
Painting.

In the group of the Apostles, which serves as a back-ground to the principal figure, and is made up with uncommon discernment, John on the right hand of his Master, Peter, Matthew, and several others on the left, are most conspicuous. The beloved disciple is represented here young, amiable, and pensive, as we constantly find him in religious compositions.

On the right of Christ are several persons bringing objects of pity and commiseration to Him, who was, of all the sons of men, the most compassionate: a most beautiful woman, in a dark garment, holding a sickly infant; behind her a distressed mother brings forward, with natural eagerness, a rickety child; and, between her and Jesus, we remark, as a prominent figure in this group, a very handsome young woman, who seems to have lost her sight by a dreadful disorder in her brain. The white band, and the hand of the sympathizing old man, which bind and hold her beautiful head, tell at once her situation, and work impressively on the minds of the spectators, who wish that an object so pleasing, so enchanting to the sight, may not long be deprived of that blessing.

This group is backed by that of the high-priest and Pharisees, whose countenances, by their variety and aptness, are in a most classical style. A figure in the right corner, pointing at our Saviour, and glancing on him with a look full of malice, has been mistaken for the traitor Judas; but the painter had too correct a conception of his subject to bring forward such a hideous character.

Fear and cowardice are fit companions for conscious guilt, and Mr. West has most appropriately placed Iscariot in the background, lurking behind the two Apostles who are beyond the blind man, and darting, slyly, through the crowd, a glance full of malignity, perfidy, and treason, at the divine prototype of goodness, truth and mercy. His invidious eye and part of his sallow face are all that can be seen of him.

From a group of Priests, Scribes, and Pharisees, the sight of the spectator is agreeably and gradually led, by the contrast of several elegant women, bearing baskets and doves and flowers, to an inside view of the Temple, where, in the sanctuary, the seven branched candelabrum burns with lamps, conveys the roving eye to a glance at the gate called Speciosa, so well represented in one of the cartoons; young Levites, boys crying "Hozanna," and other figures of less import in the demijour, fill up the intervals, without crowding, and direct our attention to a more interesting part of the picture.

On the left side of the canvas, an elderly woman, distorted by complicated disease, is brought to Jesus by several friends and relations, two of whom appear to be Roman soldiers, whose sturdy mien and military dress contrast excellently with, and set off, the pallid face and emaciated limbs of the sufferer, as well as the beautiful and most lovely features of her distressed daughter.

In the front of this affecting scene a centurion is in the act of kneeling; his attitude, the anatomical merit of his figure, and the classical correctness of his costume, deserve our unfeigned admiration. He expresses what he feels, and appears to feel the most profound veneration for Him whom he so earnestly supplicates. Between him and Christ one of the principal groups is placed.





The Descent from the Cross, 1666

An old man, worn out with a long and death-brooding illness, is carried by two strong porters, one standing at the head and supporting the superior part of the body, the other kneeling, his back towards the spectators, and holding fast the feet and legs. Such attention has been paid to anatomy and coloring in the working up of these two figures, that both, and especially the standing one, seems rather living beings than the masterly and successful efforts of a judicious pencil. What shall we say of the sick man intrusted to their care? The impression still remains, and it will not be easily removed from our minds. Surely the expression on the face of the reviving Lazarus, by Sebastiano del Piombo, is admirable; and it has been whispered that the restoring hand, whose original wonders we are relating, had somewhat to do there with making up for the rapacity of Time; here the expression is greater still; we read in the half-sunken eyes, on the projecting brows, and quivering lips of the decaying man, lively hope and heart soothing confidence pronounced with the most energetic emphasis. His skeleton, arms and hands are raised towards the real source of health and comfort, and his feet, which happen naturally to be highest the healing power, by a gentle glow of returning blood, which distinguishes them from the general tint of the body, seem to have already felt the emanating virtue that flowed spontaneously from Him who alone could say, in truth, "I am the life."

The beautiful woman who holds the crutch of her dying father, the healthy complexion of her face and the glow of her extended neck; the figure of a young man above; the lovely boy annexed to the group; the blind old man led by a lad; the young Apostle, who seems engaged in eager conference; the lunatic boy in the arms of his afflicted father; the impassioned air of his two sisters, who are looking towards our Saviour;—all here deserve the most unqualified approbation, and make the centre of the picture the focus of interest.

The last group constitutes, with the person of Christ, the entire subject. All the rest is accessory. No episode, no digression is idly introduced which might detract in the least from the full attention of the beholder; and, although the Son of God appears to feel for all the sufferers who surround and entreat his benevolent attention to their respective infirmities, yet the entire scene consists in the act of healing the sick man.

On October 28, 1843, the Directors of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts sent to the Board of Managers of the Hospital a flattering proposal for the loan of the picture:

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.
PHILADELPHIA, October 28, 1843.

Gentlemen.—The Directors of the Academy are desirous to offer to the public for a limited period, during the coming winter, an exhibition of choice works of art, connected exclusively with religious and scriptural subjects. They propose to exhibit only a limited number of pictures, and among them to give a prominent place to the productions of Mr. West's pencil. Already possessing themselves his greatest work, and having made arrangements for several other of his large and masterly productions, they are particularly desirous to unite with these his admirable painting belonging to the Pennsylvania Hospital, on such terms as your Board may agree with them in considering mutually advantageous. It is believed that such an exhibition would bring your painting to the notice of our citizens in a manner to do justice to Mr. West's fame, and in accordance with what would be acceptable to himself were he living, and at the same time would somewhat add to the revenue derived from it by the Hospital, as at present exhibited.

Proposal
to loan
Painting to
Academy of
Fine Arts.

Trusting that the effort we are making in extending a love for the fine arts in Philadelphia, may meet your approval and co-operation, we shall be most happy to arrange with any committee from your body the terms upon which your picture can be obtained for said exhibition.

We remain, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

C. G. CHILDS, CHARLES GRAFF,
HYMAN GRATZ, H. D. GILPIN.

This application was granted November 8, 1843, when it was resolved :

Proposal That the Managers accept the terms proposed by the Committee of the
to loan Academy of the Fine Arts with regard to West Painting—to wit: forty dollars
Painting per month, and all expenses of removal and risk.
accepted.

The picture was safely returned at the close of the Exhibition. Some years later a letter of similar tenor from the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, was received :

April 6, 1847.

Gentlemen.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts intend to open an Exhibition in their newly constructed fire proof galleries on the tenth of May. If not inconsistent with your views, they would be pleased to receive under their care the Painting of "Christ healing the Sick" which belongs to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Although it would be out of your immediate possession, it would be subject at all times to your supervision and recall: and would not be less secure from injury, and more perhaps the subject of study and examination than it is in its present place.

The removal could be effected either by your own agents or under the careful direction of the Academy as might be most agreeable to your selves. A very prominent and distinguished position would be assigned to the painting.

With great respect, Your servant,

To the Managers.

J. R. INGERSOLL.

The Painting was again loaned to the Academy in 1853, was returned, and subsequently it was placed in the Hall of the Department for the Insane. Sully's portraits of Dr. Rush and Mr. Samuel Coates, which were also loaned, were returned to the Centre Building of the Pine Street Hospital, where they still remain.

Painting restored to Pine Street Hospital with appropriate ceremonies. In 1884, the Painting was found to require cleaning and varnishing. Afterwards it was removed from the Insane Department to the clinical amphitheatre at the Pine Street Hospital, and placed in a conspicuous position, above the operating table, on the south wall. The occasion of the restoration was made a public one, on November 10, 1884, and several formal addresses were delivered before a large audience, collected in response to an invitation from the Board of Managers. The President of the Board, William Biddle, introduced the orators.

The address of Dr. Morton was mainly devoted to relating the foregoing History of the Painting of "Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple."

The Address by Mr. John B. Garrett is so appropriate as to warrant its introduction here:

Before I came here this evening I heard an expression of surprise from one of the friends of the Hospital, that the Managers should use the mere restoration and removal of this picture, valuable as it is, as the feature of a public occasion like this. I confess it was a somewhat natural criticism, but when I look upon such an audience as is gathered here, and remember that the Pennsylvania Hospital is one of the most venerable and one of the most honorable charitable institutions of America, when I remember the history of this picture, which we have just listened to, I confess that it is no mean occasion, but it is one that we very honorably and properly grace. And I am sure I may say on behalf of the Managers of the Hospital that they are very grateful to the friends of the institution for their presence to-night, and still more may I say to the Managers, on behalf of this company, that we have enjoyed, and are enjoying, the privilege which is granted here of feasting our eyes upon this beautiful scene.

Benjamin West may not have been a great man, but he certainly was a remarkable man; he was a man of genius; he was a man of patience and perseverance in the calling which he believed was allotted to him. He lived to a wonderfully green old age. From the early age of seven until he had filled out the fourscore years of life he diligently used his pencil for a wise and honorable purpose.

To whom can we point in any sphere of life who has covered so nearly three-quarters of a century with diligence in any occupation? Beginning at the age of seven, and manifesting a wonderful gift at that early period, doing a piece of coloring at the age of nine that he himself in the very prime of his years commended as equal to some of his best efforts; going to Italy to study the masters when he had scarcely reached his manhood; entering in London the very best society; and in the prime of life being made the Royal Historical Painter for King George III; keeping that up as I have already said, far beyond the ordinary allotted life of man, he presents to us a picture of patience, of diligence, which is most commendable, and which every one of us may well study and well emulate.

The history of this particular picture covers the whole of this current century. It was in the year 1800, when the last century was fading away, that the Managers of the Hospital first conveyed to Benjamin West their request that he would do them this honor. It is one thing for a man to sit down and with his pen part with accumulated wealth when he can no longer use it or take it to another sphere, but it is altogether a different thing for one to give, as did Benjamin West, in this case, of his time and talents and artistic skill, when they were all needed for his own proper support, for a work of charity like this.

He had just before declined the knighthood that was proffered him by King George III. Not apparently because of any conscientious objection to holding the title, but because he was already too poor to maintain the dignity of such a position. I think when we recollect this fact, we have an added value given to the work of that man's hand, and to his genius, which cover many of the years of his old age.

Now, as to this place of deposit for the picture. That it was of great value to him is abundantly testified by the fact that its counterpart, less masterly in its conception, and less perfect in its execution, than the one before you, yielded to him three thousand guineas. That it had great value to this Hospital, is also proven by the fact that it has yielded in revenue to the Hospital in the years gone by, about fifteen thousand dollars in our American money. The one picture cost its owners fifteen thousand dollars, the other yielded to its owners no less a sum.

Address on
occasion of
placing the
Painting in
the Clinical
Amphi-
theatre.

Mr. Garrett's
Address.

During its earlier years, as you have already heard, it was deposited in the building which has recently been vacated by the Historical Society on Spruce Street on these grounds. That building, though not as we behold it, was constructed for this particular purpose. Generations have looked upon it within those walls doubtless with great interest. I believe that there are not a few in this company, who, if they had been asked a month ago, "Where is that historical picture painted by West?" would certainly have said they did not know. Perhaps some of them would have said "I never have heard of it." Familiar as I was with the picture from having passed through and through the Department for the Insane for several years in my round of duty, it was very recently that I became acquainted with the history that we have heard this evening, or knew how this Hospital obtained the gift, and all the interesting circumstances of its long history.

It has been out of sight, in an inconspicuous place, where the patrons of art and the admirers of such works, and where all the visitors of this city have scarcely for a generation past, seen it. It is now restored at last to the heart of the city, and within easily reach of you all, and of all who may wish to come here and see it. And more than that, a picture whose subject is as this, it would seem to me, is most appropriately hung in the face of the hundreds of medical students who day by day during the winter months sit upon these forms and listen to the instruction of their medical teachers. What may we expect from the impress which this group shall make upon the minds and hearts of those young men, imbibing in their early manhood the lessons which shall accompany them brought to life? I can scarcely think of a more appropriate theme for them to ponder; I can scarcely think of a more appropriate place for such a picture, than in the face of these young men. "Christ Healing the Sick."

If there be one thought more calculated than another to ennoble the practice of medicine and every ministration of hospital life, it is the thought which the mind of this man of genius grasped, and which he has happily transferred to the canvas before you; and I am willing to believe that upon this wall, where it now hangs, in the face of successive generations of young men, it will be an interminable lesson; that it will be as bread cast upon the waters, which shall return after many days. I see in it, not only the work of man's genius, but a spiritual lesson of God through man's instrumentality, and I believe we may thank God that he guided the mind and pencil of the painter to such a work, and that it is in the possession of this Hospital to enter to-day upon a new era of its history and its usefulness, which shall last through many ages.

Am I wrong in stamping this as a noble, as well as a venerable charity? Situated in the very heart of this city, near to its railroads and its manufactories, and to its densest population, it is most convenient to very many of those who are stricken down, especially by accident, and it is therefore still, as it has ever been the institution of its class which is most resorted to, and most patronized, within our borders.

I will not detain you. I know, my friends, that you have come here rather to see than to hear. I hope you will linger here and feast your eyes upon this picture, that you may take away with you from it some true instruction, which shall live and abide in your hearts, and that you shall circulate among those with whom you mingle the tidings of what you have seen, that others may come and enjoy it to-night, and that it may yield a large revenue to the Pennsylvania Hospital in money, and a still larger revenue to mankind in the good it shall instill in the minds and the hearts of the people of this community.

I know no more honorable occupation than that of the practitioner of medicine; and it is my prayer that the hundreds of young men who shall fill the seats

that you fill, through succeeding years, may drink in the instruction which shall be got from that wall; that it may be instrumental in God's hand in giving them a nobler conception of that work which is intrusted to their hands; for that as they minister to the poor body, they may never fail in duty to those to whom they minister also to their souls.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Managers, held November 24, 1884, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to Dr. Thomas G. Morton and John B. Garrett, respectively, for the very interesting discourses delivered by them on the 10th inst., on the occasion of the unveiling of West's painting of "Christ Healing the Sick," in the clinical lecture room of the Pine Street Hospital. Formal
Resolution of
Thanks.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to ask from them, respectively, a copy for publication of the discourses thus delivered for circulation among the friends of the Hospital.

Taken from the minutes.

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER, *Secretary*.



Rear View of Picture House.

The Picture House ceased to be used for exhibition purposes in 1843. After the Painting was brought back from the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, it was deposited in the Department for the Insane, where it remained until restored finally to the Pine Street Hospital, as just stated.

The valuable services rendered by West to the Hospital will justify the introduction here of a brief sketch of the life of the Philadelphia artist, who became President of the Royal Academy, and who taught Englishmen to appreciate American Paintings.

Benjamin West was born October 10, 1738, within a few miles of Philadelphia, at Springfield, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. His father, who was born and educated in England, belonged to the Quaker family of the Wests of Long Crendon, in Buckinghamshire. When Benjamin West was seven years of age he already showed a remarkable aptness in painting and among other sketches, he drew an admirable likeness of a sleeping infant in red and black ink. It is said

Brief
Biography
of Benjamin
West.

that when he was about eight years old, he learned from the Indians how to prepare the red and yellow colors with which they stained their weapons; these with indigo, and some hair pencils made from the tail of his mother's favorite black cat, furnished the materials for his earliest efforts at painting, and constant practice soon enabled him to make further and satisfactory progress. The village of Westdale, which was named after the West family, but now known as Swarthmore College, still contains the old house in which West was born. It was on the attic walls of this house that the young artist drew many of his well-known charcoal sketches.

At nine years of age, West came to Philadelphia and made the acquaintance of a painter by the name of Williams who encouraged the young artist and gave him much assistance. Mr. Wayne also employed him at this time to draw figures. Shortly after this, his painting of a Mrs. Ross in Lancaster, attracted considerable attention. When he was sixteen years of age, he served under Major Sir Peter Holket as a volunteer in search of the remains of the army defeated under Braddock. He established himself when eighteen years of age in Philadelphia, and painted for a gunsmith his first historical picture, "The Death of Socrates." Later he went to New York, where, in 1760, he was aided by some generous merchants to go and pursue his studies in Italy. At Rome, he was patronised by Lord Grantham, whose portrait he painted; he there became the friend of Mengs, and, as the first American artist ever seen in Italy, he then attracted much attention. While in Italy he painted his "Cimon and Iphigenia," and "Angelica and Medora," and was elected a member of the Academies of Florence, Bologna and Parma. In 1763, visiting England on his way to America, he was induced to remain in London. In 1765 he married Eliza Shewell, to whom he had been engaged before leaving America. His "Agrippina Landing with the Ashes of Germanicus," attracted the attention of George III., who was his steady friend and patron for forty years, during which time he sketched or painted four hundred pictures. His "Death of General Wolfe," painted in the costume of the period, against the advice of all the most distinguished painters, effected a revolution in historic art. For the king he painted a series of twenty-eight religious pictures for Windsor Castle.

After the superannuation of the king, his royal commission as historical painter to his Majesty, George III. was cancelled. He then began a new series of religious pieces. The first of these the subject of which was, "Christ Healing the Sick," was intended as a present to the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. The original was sold, however, for 3,000 guineas to the British Institute, and a copy with some alterations was sent by West to Philadelphia. It is proper, however, to mention another ambitious effort which was considered the most remarkable picture of this series, "Death on the Pale Horse," from Revelations, exhibited in London in 1817. Among his battle pieces was the "Battle of La Hague," one of his best pictures. In 1792 he succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy, declining the honor of knighthood. He retired from that post in 1802, but was re-elected a year later, and retained the office until his death. The extraordinary reputation once enjoyed by West was largely due to the facility with which he worked, and to the academic correctness of his designs.

A bronze medal was struck in London in 1815 in commemoration of the presentation of West's first picture of "Christ Healing the Sick" to the British National Gallery; the obverse has a bust of West, and the reverse the names of the subscribers who in 1811 purchased and donated the picture,

Benjamin West died at his house in Newman Street, London, March 11, 1820, and was buried with great pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral. (Mainly from *Chambers' Encyclopædia*.)



HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT, ALMS-HOUSE AND PENITENTIARY, NEW YORK.

For more than fifty years the Painting has been freely exhibited within the Hospital buildings. After the Picture House was vacated it was leased to the College of Physicians, and subsequently to the Historical Society (as mentioned on page 99). It is also interesting to note that the Philadelphia Pathological Society was permitted the use of a lower room for its meetings during the time that the building was occupied by the College.

The first mention in the Hospital records of prints or engravings of the institution, occurs in the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Managers held in May, 1762, when the suggestion was made that a plate should be engraved in order that a picture of the Hospital might accompany a formal vote of thanks, or address, to Thomas and Richard Penn, in London, who represented the Proprietaries of the Province at that period. Accordingly, in October, it is recorded that "two prints, framed and glaized," were sent together to Richard Hockley to be forwarded to Thomas and Richard Penn, with an address in acknowledgment of the first instalment of the annuity of forty pounds sterling, granted by the Proprietaries, who, at the same time, had given assurance that they would also grant a patent for a lot of ground contiguous to the Hospital property, which was much desired by the Managers. It was doubtless an occasion of much sincere congratulation among the friends of the infant charity, when this substantial assurance of interest and appreciation of the Penn family was received, as it not only furnished much needed aid, but also was an evidence that the Proprietaries had become friendly to their benevolent enterprise, to which they had formerly been indifferent and neglectful, owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding at the beginning. April 26, 1763, another lot of prints of the Hospital was received and the bill of £8 ordered to be paid.

Prints,
Engravings,
Paintings,
Statuary.

The earliest engraved view of the Hospital, showing only the east wing, as first built, is an engraving, by Hulet,¹ of the "House of Employment, Alms House and Pennsylvania Hospital." This print was given by Cecil Percival,² of Henbury, near Bristol, England, in July, 1883, to Anna L. Lippincott, of Haddonfield, New Jersey, who presented it to the Hospital, April 5, 1884. (See illustration.)

Engraved
Prints of the
Hospital.

It was subsequently stated in the minutes that, in 1768, a large, colored engraving of the Hospital and Poor House, drawn by Nicholas Garrison, was presented to the Hospital. The Poor House, at that period, occupied the adjoining lot west of the Hospital

¹The Engraver, Hulet, worked from 1750 to 1760, according to G. Reed, Keeper of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum.

²A Grandson of Spencer Percival, Prime Minister of Great Britain, 1809-1812.

grounds. This illustration gives a very vivid impression of the sparsely settled condition of the city, especially in the vicinity of the Hospital, which then looked out upon open commons and green fields.

In March, 1801, it is mentioned incidentally that an elevation of the Hospital had been drawn by Parkyns,¹ but the artist

Having retired from this city and there being little or no prospect that he will engrave the plate it is agreed . . . to write to Dr. J. C. Lettsom, of London, and request that he will have it executed under his own direction for the use of the students.

Correspon-
dence with
Dr. Lettsom
about
Engraving.

The unfinished work was sent to Dr. Lettsom, "by the ship George M'Collom, now about sailing for London." A letter mailed by Dr. Lettsom in July, was received the following September. As this letter illustrates the friendly sentiments existing between the correspondents, and incidentally refers to a recent improvement in paper-making, it is copied here verbatim. (The head-lines were printed in capitals across the head of the sheet of paper, of letter size.)

FINE PAPER, MANUFACTURED FROM STRAW ALONE, THE 23D OF OCTOBER, 1800, M. KOOPS. T. BURTON, PRINTER, LITTLE QUEEN STREET.

Esteemed Friends, Sam'l. Coates, Josiah Hewes :

So far from thinking it requisite to offer any apology on your part for the supposed trouble you imposed upon me, respecting a copper plate of your Hospital, and its impression on pottery, that I consider your request, as a mark of your respect, and as a favour conferred upon me. I will further add, that I shall ever be ready to co-operate with you in promoting the interests of your publick and private institutions. It becomes me indeed to make an apology, for deviating from your directions with respect to the engraving of the plate, which you recommended to be in aqua-tint; but upon consulting engravers, they assured me, it was a superficial mode, that would not admit of more than 100 impressions. I then consulted Benjamin West, who decidedly encouraged me to adopt engraving in stroke, (line,) as both more elegant and durable. I laid before him specimens of engravings of different artists, and the moment he saw those of Cooke, a rising artist, he was highly gratified, and advised me to engage him. I knew him as a patient I had attended, and as a worthy ingenious man. He asked thirty guineas for the execution of the plate. I told him that I considered myself limited to twenty, that it was for a publick body, and might add to his credit and benefit; and he has agreed for this last sum, as he considered the engagement would prove an honorable testimony in his favour. West said the sum was small indeed; and at the same time he was so pleased with Cooke as an artist, though unacquainted with him personally, that he would call upon Cooke to assist him in the performance, or give him free admission to

¹ George Isham Parkyns, who is here referred to as the one who had left the city without fulfilling his engagement to engrave the plate, was an English draughtsman whose specialty was aquatint engraving. He was in the employ of Freeman, the publisher, but like many other artists of that day and this, was somewhat erratic in his life and inclined to nomadic habits. The work that he was engaged to execute by the Managers was an elevation of the Hospital to accompany an engraved form for a certificate to be given to students in testimony of their attendance upon the practice of the house and having performed their duties satisfactorily.

see him, and consult him at his house, the latter was much gratified when I communicated to him the approbation and kindness of your distinguished countryman; and I dare say that Cooke will exert himself to please West, as well as to promote his own character; but the engraving cannot be finished in less than two months, to do justice to the design. As soon as his department is completed Ashby will execute the inscription. I have attended his family for many years, and know him to be an amiable man, as well as a capital letter engraver. In the same capacity, as patients, I am acquainted with Neale and Bailey, a great house in the pottery line, and who have a manufactory of their own in London, for transferring engravings from copper to earthen vessels, specimens of which they have exhibited to me, and although they would not conclude at this moment, the exact expense of the work you wished to have executed, I am persuaded that it will not exceed your limitation.

I thought it would acceptable to you to be informed of the progress I have made towards accomplishing your request and it would give me much pleasure should every thing eventually acquire your approbation and am respectfully

your friend,

LONDON, July 3, 1801.

J. C. LETTSOM.

May 10, 1802, two letters of special interest were received from Dr. Lettsom¹; one of these was written on paper made of "India Sugar Bales," as the Managers had it, but the advertisement printed on the one sheet on which the letter was written declared the material to be "an East India Article, called paut or jute (or Crotolaria

Juncea, or Paut), which grows in India; it is the same from which Gunney Bags are made." The learned doctor seemed very much interested in new discoveries and improvements of all kinds as well as in benevolent institutions. This letter continues the discussion of the subject of the copper-plate given in his charge to be engraved:

Esteemed friends.—As I have not preserved a copy of my letter to you respecting the plate of the Hospital in your city, you will excuse any needless repetition in the present address.

Our distance is such, as to have occasioned some difficulty to determine how to act for the best. I have therefore uni-

formly consulted Benjamin West; and it is with his opinion, that I have concluded



Dr. Lettsom.

¹ John Coakley Lettsom was an English physician, born about 1744, of Quaker parentage. He studied in Edinburgh, Paris and Leyden, and in 1769 settled in London. Through the influence of Dr. Fothergill he obtained a large practice. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1771. He wrote a biography of Dr. Fothergill and a number of treatises on natural history. His friendship for the Pennsylvania Hospital is conspicuously displayed in his letters herein published, and by his constant efforts in many ways to serve this institution. He died in 1815.

Dr. Lettsom's
Correspondence.

to strike off a number of impressions from the plate here, rather than to send the plate for you to take them off: indeed I know not how to act otherwise, consistent with the plan you had suggested, of having impressions of the plate on porcelain; for had the plate been used for this last purpose I was doubtful of its being injured and as it is you will find it an exquisite performance. To take the impression on porcelain, it is requisite to send it into Staffordshire; which I shall very soon be able to do; that is, as soon as Cook has the prints taken off, and which I shall immediately transmit to you and as soon as I hear from Staffordshire, advise you of the proposals, should the expence exceed your limits. When the plates arrive, I hope they will give you satisfaction, and to learn which will afford me real pleasure. With the plates, I have sent you framed one of the Medical Society of London, which I request through you to be presented to your Hospital, and am pres'ly.

LONDON, Nov. 28, 1801.

J. C. LETTSOM.

The other letter, above referred to, is as follows:

Expense of
Engraving
Plate for
Contributor's
Certificate.

Esteemed Friends:—Since my letter of November last, I have been able to communicate to you, the whole expenses of the engraving &c. which amounts to a larger sum than you limited me; but how to have lessened it I could not devise. I have received of Glenny & Mackenzie, 40. Guineas; as to the small supernumary sum, I have expended you may act as you please, as it cannot be an object of importance any way. I confess I thought Ashby's charge high; but I believe he is the first artist in his department in London. I think I mentioned the hesitation I experienced as to taking off impressions of the plate here and by the advice of Benjamin West, I decided to have them taken here; for let a plate be ever so good without this last care, every previous perfection and expence are thrown away; and I must say that a more masterly and finished plate I do not remember to have seen, and much will it encrease my pleasure should you view it with the same partiality. I have not heard from Staffordshire, respecting the impressions of the plate on Porcelain, but I have already run you into so much expence that I shall not give any orders of execution till I have your commands.

LONDON, January 23, 1802.

In this letter Dr. Lettsom enclosed his final account with the vouchers. These bills will show the cost of this fine plate and the proofs from it.

		£.	s.	d.
1801, Oct.	5. Engraving a view of Pennsylvania Hospital by W. Cooke	21	0	0
	Paid Writing Engraver Two Lines	0	12	0
	Copper Plate	11	11	6
" Nov.	16. Engraving Writing to the Diploma to Pennsylvania Hospital, by Harry Ashby & Son	8	8	0
" Dec.	9. Printing 250 Views of Pennsylvania Hospital at £.200 Per Hundred, by Cox & Barnet	5	0	0
" "	10. Quire of Best Wove double Elephant at 180 per Quire	9	0	0
" "	Packing case for Ditto	0	12	0
		46	3	6
	Rec'd by Glenny & Mackenzie	42	0	0
	Due to Dr. Lettsom	4	3	6

After reading Dr. Lettsom's letters, at the meeting of May 10, 1802, it was decided to request the Treasurer to remit the amount

which had been paid by "James McKensey and A. Glanney" to the Doctor, as well as 12/0 sterling, shipping charges, disbursed by McK. & G. "for engraving the Plate for the Pupils of the Hospital."

Thanks were returned to Dr. Lettsom for the "elegant print he has sent the Contributors, of the Medical Society in London."

The students who were entitled to "a Certificate with an engraved view of the Hospital" were to be charged two dollars each for them.

The Managers were apparently quite proud of their engraving, and no doubt it was a very fine piece of workmanship, probably the very best which could be obtained in those days. Several of the engravings were neatly framed and, in the name of the Contributors, one was presented to Thomas McKean, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, one to the University of Pennsylvania, and one to the College of Physicians.

Engravings
Presented.

The University of Pennsylvania acknowledged the receipt of the "Elevation of the Hospital" and expressed their satisfaction with it and their wishes "for the Prosperity of the Institution."

The following letter was received from the Governor of Pennsylvania :

PHILADELPHIA, July 3d, 1802.

Sir:—On my arrival in the city from Lancaster, I this morning received the highly esteemed Present of a drawing of the elevation of the principal front of the Pennsylvania Hospital, elegantly framed, from the Board of Managers, together with your polite letter of the 1st. instant. Be so good, Sir, as to assure the Board, that I feel sensibly this mark of their kind attention, and that the humane & charitable Institution under their management shall at all times be an object of my particular regard.

While it is conducted in the liberal and wise manner as at present, it will be a blessing and an honor to the State, and must secure the good wishes and patronage of all good men.

I am, Sir, with sentiments of particular esteem

Your most obedient humble Serv't.

THOS. MCKEAN.

The College of Physicians made acknowledgment, as follows :

PHILADA., Aug. 4th, 1802.

Sir:—I have the honor of communicating to you the request of the College, that you would return their acknowledgements to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital for their letter and the framed engraving.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obdt. Servant,

THOS. T. HEWSON, *Secretary*.

DR. REDMAN, *President of the College of Physicians*.

Dr. Lettsom wrote, in a subsequent letter, with regard to a set of engraved porcelain for the Hospital :

Esteemed Friends:—It is but a few days ago, that I enclosed a letter from Neale & Bailey, informing me, that the impression of the Pennsylvania Hospital, could not be well conveyed to porcelain. Since this time another attempt has been made, and I think successfully; but as I did not fully comprehend the

Dr. Lettsom's
Correspondence about
Engravings.

minutiæ of your orders respecting this department of it; I did not chuse to proceed further till I hear from you, especially as I had, by taking off impressions of the plate on paper here, exceeded the pecuniary limits you gave me. I have now sent one plate by way of specimen; and hope to receive your commands, as to the size and figure of the plates, or vessels: The dish now sent is too small, but it will afford you an opportunity of judging of the execution. I could not learn exactly the expense, but the price will not be a Guinea each vessel; how much less, they could not determine, till they heard from their works in Staffordshire.

Last night the Definitive treaty of peace with France arrived here, to the joy of the people.

LONDON, March 30, 1802.

J. C. LETTSOM.

Although no mention is made in the books of minutes, of the "impressions on porcelain" it is evident from the tenor of Dr. Lettsom's letters that the Managers were desirous of having the engraving of the Hospital transferred, or printed, upon a service of dishes for the institution; at least they desired those to be used at the officers' table might be thus decorated.

Two more letters were received from Dr. Lettsom, relating to the matters confided to his care:

Esteemed Friends, Josiah Hewes, Samuel Coates:

Having answered your letter of March, 1801, and endeavored as effectually and consistently as I possibly could, to fulfill your request. I need only repeat, that the impressions of the Diploma with a print of the Medical Society here, were duly forwarded by Mackenzie and Glenny; and since, a platter as specimen of the Hospital, in porcelain.

In your letter, you mention, that your library is ample and valuable; and altho' I may not render it more valuable, by any performance of mine, I beg leave to enlarge it by the addition of my "Hints" in 3 Volumes, of which I request your acceptance for the Hospital, the prosperity of which, will always afford pleasure to your friend.

LONDON, September 24, 1802.

Esteemed Friends, Josiah Hewes & Samuel Coates:

Your kind letter which opens with a Truism that all generations have verified "Tempus fugit" afforded me much satisfaction; the long continuance of your silence, had I confess, impressed my mind with a fear, that I had given some offense to have occasioned it, which however, I was totally incapable of explaining, as I had paid that attention to your requests, which they merited, and which I took more pleasure in fulfilling than I should have done by serving myself. Your letter of Nov. 23, last, renders my mind quiescent, and gratifies it with your approbation.

I now come to a more important part of your letter, wherein you mention re-touching the copper engraven here, and transmitted to you in the box with the impressions. You add that I may strike off 500 more impressions, and take care of the plate, informing you of its safe deposit. I have enquired of the engraver, as well as the printer, who assures me that the plate, was placed at the bottom of the box over which was a board to steady it, and above this the impressions. I am at a loss to know, whether or not, you really possess the plate or is it yet at the bottom of the case? My suspense has caused me some uneasiness, and neither of my young friends who conveyed me your letter can clear up my doubts, which I hope you will do. I may here repeat, that, I shall think my time well spent, in devoting any portion of it in your service.

The conclusion of your letter afforded me singular satisfaction, in wishing that the wicked machinations of an unprincipled, and hardened Usurper may be frustrated: my letters from different parts of the American Continent, convince me that the solid portion of our trans-Atlantic Brethren breathe the same sentiment—particularly among my clerical correspondents. Dr. Morse, of Charleston—Dr. Lathrop, of Boston—Dr. Madison, bishop of Virginia, and many other great and good characters unite with you. If England fall, despotism and barbarism will cloud the whole of our hemisphere, that is, the three other quarters of the globe. The preparations of France are immense but the immensity of preparation and defence in England are two fold. They may have 4000 gun boats & brigs, we have 600, equal to their number in power. Besides we have 1400 ships in commission, and 550,000 armed men in England, inspired with the love of their country and a Prince universally almost adored. Every port against us is blockaded, and a lock boat can scarcely escape us. The ocean is studded with ships, like the firmament with stars; The enemy has indeed 1200 vessels in Boulogne, from whence an attempt will be made to land about Dungeness; but should they get out of their port, and even land, they must be destroyed in detail as they have no covering fleet. Should they safely effect a landing which would require at least two tides; and perhaps a third to suit our coast, we could in twelve hours face them with 150,000 troops; and in two days 200,000 more. Buonaparte has pledged himself to attack England, but I am persuaded, that he is ignorant of the people—their resources and their loyalty; and that it was from mistaken notions that this tyrant pledged himself. As he cannot in force get out of his own ports, and as a large army is often when unemployed, as dangerous to friends as to enemies, the continental powers are in more danger than England, which like a wasp's nest is full of stings, which no hand can enter without being wounded.

Letter
containing
interesting
Historical
References.

Our King is nearly recovered from a return of his former malady; which I doubt has been renewed from the feelings of his mind, respecting Hanover, and the conduct of the prince of Wales; probably who, not a little agitated from the manner in which Pitt deserted him and retired from the Cabinet, and which I think has ultimately tended to the happiness of the country; for if the present administration possess not the elocution nor even the abilities of the late; they possess integrity; and moderate abilities with honest motives, afford the best and safest policy. I believe the character of no person in this kingdom is less known than our king's, he certainly has a clattering hurried manner of speaking English. But not so the German and French, for he speaks most European languages fluently; he is likewise a good latin and Greek scholar, and is upon scientific subjects, one of the best, if not the best informed man in Europe. His domestic conduct is virtuous and amiable, and his religion steady and unaffected. To his inferiors and servants, he is kind and familiar. As an individual I can say, his condescension has been as great as if I were his equal, whenever I have gone to court; and allowed me to kiss his hand more than once in a plain garb and without powder, contrary to the etiquette of the court. A little before his illness, he rode near my house at Grovehill, and before I recognized him, pulled off his hat with as much attention as if I had been his equal. The reason I did not immediately know him was owing to his plain dress—he had a small brown wig, a common slouched hat, and a dingy coloured plain green coat, with the distinction, however, of a star on the breast. The Duke of Cumberland, and one Equerry were all his attendants. This reminds me of a saying of the unfortunate Brissot's, who was guillotined afterwards, "Look at the king of England, who rides abroad in a chaise and a pair of horses and two servants; and yet greater than Xerxes he can put 150 ships of the line into action by the motion of his finger."

I hope you will excuse this political digression excited indeed, by the short but impressive manner, in which you wished for the happiness of my country, and that of your friend,

LONDON, March 21, 1804.

J. C. LETTSON.

Engraved
Certificate
for Students
Ordered.

On February 25, 1811, the Board of Managers voted to have "A view of the Pennsylvania Hospital taken, and an Engraving of the same with a Certificate for the Students shall be prepared before the next session ; also that a similar plate be procured to be presented to every Contributor of Ten Pounds and upwards." Whether or not this action was due to the fact that the plate engraved by Cooke, of London, had been lost, or become defective, or worn out, does not appear.

At the meeting of March 25, 1811, the drawing, or sketch, of the south front of the Hospital, executed by William Strickland, was "laid before the Board ; and approved ;" the committee having charge of the matter were instructed "to have the Engravings finished." The price paid to William Strickland¹ "for a drawing a South West view of the Pennsylvania Hospital" was \$25. The bill bears date, April 1, 1811.

For some reason which does not appear on the records William Strickland, architect, author and artist, as well as engraver, was not permitted to engrave the drawing he had made of the Hospital. We find that on April 29, 1811,

The Committee appointed to procure a View or Drawing of the Pennsylvania Hospital and to have the same engraved in the best Manner Report, "That they have made a Contract with Mr. Seymour, Engraver, for engraving the drawing and the Certificate, heretofore annexed, for the Sum of Four Hundred Dollars, to be executed in the best style, the drawing to be engraved by himself and the Certificate by Mr. Vallance ;² this sum to include the Cost of the Copper and every other Item relating to the Completion of the Plate." The Drawing was placed in Mr. Seymour's hands the 26th of March last, but we could not prevail on him to make any promise of having the Engraving finished before the first day of December next but he will use his best endeavours to have it done by that time.

¹ William Strickland was born in Philadelphia in 1787, studied architecture under Latrobe, and became the most noted American architect of his time. He was also author and engraver : most of his works being in aqua-tint method. Several landscape and battle pieces by this artist are were published in, the "Portfolio" in 1814, 1815, and 1816. He died in 1854, aged sixty-seven, while engaged in superintending the construction of the State House at Nashville, Tennessee. The Legislature of Tennessee voted that a crypt should be prepared for his remains in that splendid edifice and there they have since remained.

² John Vallance studied under John Trenchard, a pupil of James Smithers, an Englishman, who had settled in Philadelphia in 1773, and in 1779 had engraved the blocks for printing the Continental money. John Vallance was in partnership with James Thackara. Their principal works were the plates for Dobson's "Encyclopædia." Vallance engraved, in 1795, the plates in the "Transactions of the Philosophical Society." No doubt Mr. Seymour had a well established reputation ; this would account for the proviso of the work being done by himself, and not by one of his workmen. To John Vallance was entrusted the lettering, this being his line. Mr. Seymour probably confined himself to views and portraits. Having other engagements and no doubt wishing to produce a fine piece of work, the artist would not allow himself to be hurried, and it was impossible to execute the plate as promptly as desired or before the designated time.

The certificate for the Contributors is deferred till the one in hand for the Students is finished.

A copy of this fine work was neatly framed and presented to Simon Snyder, then Governor of Pennsylvania, May 25, 1812, and one was sent to Benjamin West.

May 27, 1811, re-considering their determination of April 29th, to defer the engraving of the plate for the Contributor's Certificate, it was decided to consider the propriety of employing John Exilius,¹ formerly a patient in the Hospital, to do this work.

Engraving for
Contributor's
Certificate.

The superior work done by Seymour, who had an established reputation, would not allow of association with any poorly executed engraving for the Contributors' certificate by an obscure or comparatively little known artist. Hence, the wisdom and necessity of the Managers assuring themselves of the substitute's abilities. That these were found satisfactory is evident from an entry made on the minutes, June 28, 1813: "An order was drawn on the Treasurer in favor of John Exilius for One hundred Dollars in part payment of the Engraving for the Contributors on which he is employed." Another payment of Fifty dollars was made on September 27, 1813, and a further sum of one hundred dollars "on account of the Engraving" was paid. The Committee to superintend the engraving for the use of the Contributors reported, June 27, 1814, its completion by John Exilius. The sums recorded as having been paid to Exilius for engraving the plate, therefore, was \$250. These particulars in regard to the engravings of the Hospital, while of no great historical importance, may serve to convey to those especially interested, an idea of their cost, should any copies be in their possession, or seen elsewhere.

January 27, 1812, the Committee on the Engraved plates presented their final report which was substantially as follows:

That there have been struck off Four hundred & fifty five Impressions of the Certificates and View on the same Sheet and forty four Impressions of the Views separately; all of which have been delivered into the possession of the Steward together with the two Plates. The Cost of Striking off, Forty seven dollars and seventy Cents, has been paid by the Steward. And the latter was instructed to procure a box for the copper plates and original drawing of the Hospital to be kept in the secretary in the Managers' room. A copy, on motion, was ordered to be neatly framed and presented to Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania.

October 31, 1814, eighty impressions of Exilius's engravings of the Hospital were laid before the Board, when Edward Pennington was requested "to have the whole number completed and together with the plate deposited in charge of the Steward." In consideration of services rendered to the Board, the President was requested to present

¹ John Exilius drew landscapes and local views with decided artistic merit; among the more noted are "A View from Flat Rock Bridge looking up the Schuylkill River," "Conrad's Paper-mill on the Wissahickon," "Egglesfield, the seat of Richard Rundle," (1813).

to "William Vickary, (mariner)," a framed impression of this engraving. Captain Vickary commanded one of the "Packets" at that time plying between England and Philadelphia; and, besides being a Contributor to the Hospital, he had in his vocation, frequently rendered valuable and unrequited services. He thus made it possible for the Friends of the Hospital in Europe to send in his care books and other contributions without any expense and he also conveyed, for the Managers, messages and other information, or procured articles and performed many other small commissions, which could be better discharged in person than by letter. It does not appear that any freight or postage was charged by him for anything carried to or from the Hospital. The Managers appreciated his kindness and good will, and manifested their gratitude by this token of their esteem.

Distribution of Certificates to Contributors and Students Continued. The Treasurer was requested "to take charge of fifty copies of Exilius's engravings and distribute them to persons who are, or may become, Contributors." The sitting Managers were desired to present "each of our Physicians with a copy of the same engraving."

The practice, thus early inaugurated by the Managers, of providing engraved certificates for students who had followed the prescribed course of service and attendance upon practice in the House is still continued.

The Board of Managers in 1820, also ordered a plate engraved for issue to Contributors, certifying to their membership in the Corporation. This plate was engraved by Mr. W. E. Tucker, and is best described by an illustration. The annual reports for many years have been embellished by handsome plate engravings of the Hospital. Some of the illustrations are given in this work of the engravings thus annually sent out to contributors and the public. In 1894, the report of the Hospital for the Sick, contains a new engraving, showing the north elevation. This beautiful frontispiece was presented to the Managers by one of their own number, Mr. John S. Jenks.

Other Paintings and Sculpture, Memorial Furniture, Carriages, etc. At a meeting held June 30, 1794, it was announced that Governor Thomas Mifflin had presented a picture, in oil colors, of an "Insane Woman," by his daughter, Emilia Hopkinson, and this very creditable work of art was then received and acknowledged by a vote of thanks. This painting now hangs on the wall of one of the Residents' rooms.

Mr. Joseph Parker Norris presented a painting, also in oil, of Doctor Lloyd Zachary, one of the early Physicians of this institution, for which he received the thanks of the Board.

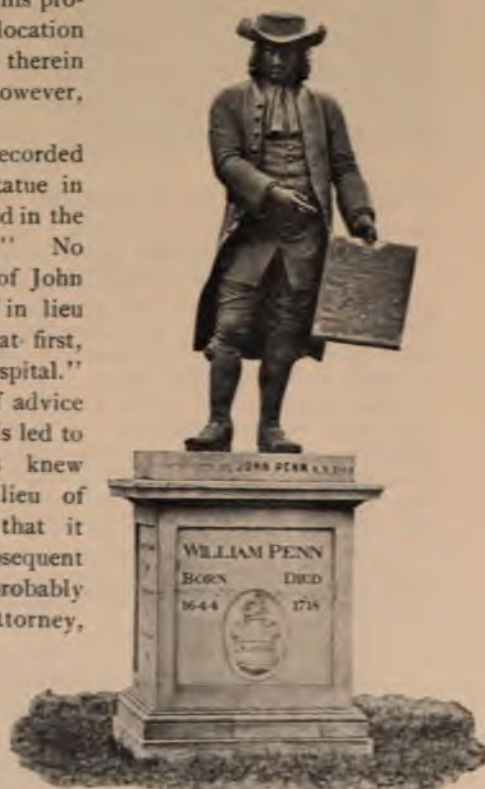
April 24, 1820, Gen. Thos. Cadwalader, on behalf of John Penn, presented three "proof prints": one of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, one of his father, Admiral Penn, and one of the monument erected by the said John Penn, to the memory of the Admiral.

In December, 1871, Mrs. Mary Ann Marshall presented a likeness in wax, *alto relievo*, bearing the inscription, "Abraham Chovet, born May 25, 1704, drawn May 25, 1784, by his servant, Dr. Eckhout." It had been given by Dr. Chovet's daughter, Susannah Maria Penelope Abingdon, to Mrs. Marshall's grandfather in 1793.

November 29, 1802, John Penn, through his attorney, John Reynell Coates, offered to the Managers, for the Hospital, a portrait of William Penn, requesting at the same time to know in what position it would be placed. John Dorsey and Samuel Coates were appointed to select an appropriate place for the picture of the distinguished founder of Pennsylvania. Information as to the position chosen was to be communicated to John Penn. Whether or not a suitable place was found is unrecorded. The following day the committee reported that they had sent to John Penn "a plan of the Contributors' room," and had written him on the subject of his proposed gift; it is probable the location assigned to the picture was therein designated. This picture, however, was never presented.

September 24, 1804, it is recorded on the minutes that "A Statue in Lead of William Penn is arrived in the Ship 'Pigou' from London." No letter accompanied the gift of John Penn, which was accepted "in lieu of a portrait which he had, at first, proposed giving to the Hospital." There being no letter of advice accompanying the statue one is led to wonder how the Managers knew that the statue was "in lieu of the picture," or, indeed, that it came from John Penn. Subsequent action, however, shows that probably John Reynell Coates, Penn's attorney, had verbally conveyed the information. Joseph Lownes and Samuel Coates "were appointed to enter it at the custom house and see that it is brought to the Hospital."

Statue of
William Penn;
Bust of John
Penn, etc.



A month later, Samuel Coates was instructed (Oct. 29, 1804):
 Statue of Penn To write to John Penn Esqr. and return him the thanks of this Board for the
 Penn valuable and very acceptable present he has just sent us, of a Statue of his Grand-
 received. father William Penn, the Founder of Pennsylvania.

Two positions were regarded as eligible for the location of the statue, and these were referred to a Committee, for final decision. The preferred sites were, first, in a "Nitch" to be made over the Front Door on the south side of the centre building, or, second, on a marble pedestal on the "grass-plad" before the said door, as they may approve, on which pedestal they are to have inserted such "Inscriptions as are approved by them, after consulting those persons on whose judgment they may think fit to rely on this occasion."

It afterwards appears, in the minutes, that John Reynell Coates, John Penn's attorney, had personally made application for the statue, and probably had privately informed the Managers of this; hence, the knowledge of its origin above expressed on the receipt of the statue. Samuel Coates was expressly requested to return the thanks of the Board to him "for the Application he made." It is evident that the Managers' proceedings were not marked by undue haste, for the following letter of thanks (ordered a month before), written two months after the receipt of the statue, was read and officially approved:

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, 26th, 11th month, 1804.

JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE,

Esteemed Friend:—The Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital have received the statue of William Penn by the Ship "Pigou," Capt. Collet, from London, the freight of which was generously paid on thy account by John Reynell Coates.

This ornament so interesting & appropriate to the building which bears the venerable name of William Penn, is highly esteemed not only for its fine execution but as a present of one of his immediate descendants for which the Managers return their grateful Acknowledgments and assure thee of the Care they will take to provide for its good preservation.

Immediately after its arrival some young men of our City who are friends to your family requested the liberty of raising gratuitously for this purpose a pedestal of the white marble of Pennsylvania to be fixed on the green at the South Front of the Hospital with suitable Inscriptions to record the birth of William Penn, the Memorable Era when he founded the Province of Pennsylvania and the time of his death. The offer so honourable to them and agreeable to the Managers is accepted and in a little time the Statue will appear in its place to gratify the friends of William Penn who frequently resort to the Hospital to see it.

On behalf of the Managers, We remain Thy assured Friends

JOSIAH HEWES, *President*.

SAMUEL COATES, *Secretary*.

The following interesting letter relating to the pedestal received by the Managers also was found among the old papers, although it is not mentioned in the minutes:

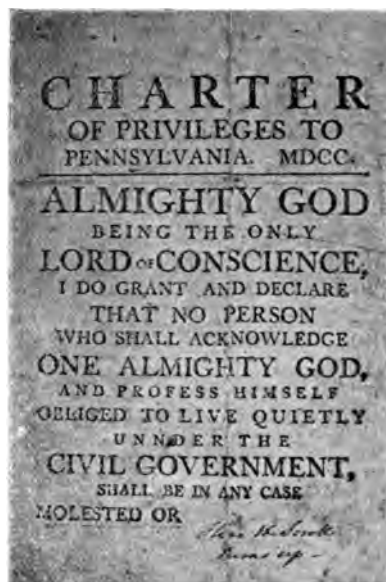
"Joseph Sansom respectfully informs the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, that he has taken the liberty to withdraw the Design which he had made, at their request, for the Pedestal of the Statue of William Penn.

“Since it met with their approbation, it has been so sliced, and slivered, and twisted, and turned, that little more remains of the Original Idea, than of the Beggar's Coat, which had been pieced, and patched, till its identity became problematical.

“The finishing strokes were directed after the Draughts had been lodged three months with the Stone Cutter—after every block had been cut to the square—and without the common civility of consulting the Drawer.”

Fourth Month 10th, 1805.

This communication shows that Mr. Sansom was apparently highly incensed and not without reason, if, as he states, some one had taken the liberty of materially altering his design without first consulting him. Whether the pedestal had been completed before the design was withdrawn, or not, cannot now be ascertained.



Inscriptions
on Scroll and
Pedestal.

The inscriptions which were carved on the sides of the pedestal are as follows:

(On the North side.)	(On the East side.)
<p>The Proprietary Arrived 1682 made A Just and Amicable Arrangement with the Natives for the Purchase of their Lands and went back to England 1684.</p>	<p>Pennsylvania Granted by Charles II to William Penn. 1681.</p>
<p>William Penn. Born 1644. Died 1718.</p>	<p>Returned to Pennsylvania 1699 and Finally Withdrew to His Parental Estate 1701.</p>
(On the South side)	(On the West side.)

Penn's Statue surrounded by Chains.

August 26, 1805, Peter Brown, one of the Managers, made a donation of a bill which he had paid, and which was worded as follows :

	Peter Brown for the use of the Pennsylvania Hospital	
	To THOS. WARWICK	Dr.
1805	To 16 Chains comprising 130 feet	\$30
May 28	" 16 Eye Bolts & 32 Swivels	12

\$42
 Received payment of Peter Brown
 THOS. WARWICK.

The minutes explain that these were “to encircle the statue of William Penn;” and also that the sum Manager Brown had paid was presented to the Hospital,

Which the Board acknowledged with thanks, and a certificate for \$42.00 as an addition to his former contribution.

July 27, 1812, the only time a fact of the kind is mentioned in the minutes,

Edward Penington is appointed a committee to cause the Pedestal on which the Statue of William Penn is erected to be properly cleansed and the lettering on the Scroll and Pedestal renewed.

This was reported done, September 25, 1812. It is possible, that, in after years, if ever repeated, it was not considered of sufficient importance to mention upon the minutes.

About 1850, during a severe storm, the statue was blown over and fell prostrate. It was found, upon examination, that the support of one foot had become corroded and decayed. In order to restore it to its former position, it required a high heel and sole, the statue was then securely placed upon the pedestal again, and since that time, has remained there, facing Pine Street in the centre of the lawn on the south front of the Hospital. The illustration on page 239, shows the position of the Statue and also the chains, which originally surrounded it, but which were removed some years later.

Curiously enough, the history of the statue was cleared up by the presentation, June 29, 1846, by Mr. Daniel B. Smith, of Philadelphia, of an original letter, accidentally discovered by him in making some historical researches. It was a letter from Benjamin Franklin, probably written soon after he had made a visit to Lord Le Despencer, in 1775, where he had seen the statue and was so impressed by it that he expressed a wish for a duplicate to be placed in the State House grounds in Philadelphia. Franklin enclosed a printed copy of the

inscription on the scroll held by Penn, and the original letter, with the printed inscription, are now among the archives of the Hospital. Lord Le Despencer's successor was no admirer of Penn and sold the statue for old metal. It subsequently found its way to a junk shop, where John Penn saw it and bought it for presentation to the Hospital, where it has since stood, holding the charter of our Commonwealth in perpetual remembrance of his famous treaty, which was never signed and never broken.

Letter from
Franklin
regarding
Penn's
Statue.

Franklin's letter reads as follows :

Sir

London, Feb. 5. 1773.

I duly received your Favour of Dec. 7. with a Copy of the Resolution of the House appointing me Agent for the current Year; and the printed Vote. I am obliged by your Care in sending them so expeditiously.

A Friend of mine Lord Le Despencer has lately erected at Wycombe his fine Country Seat, a noble Statue of William Penn, our Founder, holding in its hand a Scroll on which is the entire Inscription in gold letters. I think such a Statue would well become a Kitch in some Part of the House next the Garden. It might be had for about 50 sh.

I am, with much Esteem,
Your most obedient
Servant
B. Franklin

Memorial
Furniture
belonging to
Wm. Penn.

A handsome carved chair, formerly owned by William Penn, was presented to the Hospital, where it is still cherished as one of its most interesting souvenirs of the honored Proprietary.

May 7th, 1810.

To the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital :

Permit me Gentlemen to ask your acceptance of an Arm Chair of British Oak which formerly belonged to William Penn. It was part of the Furniture of the Proprietary Mansion House and had remained at Pennsbury from the year 1683 untill the year 1795 when it came to my possession soon after my removal from Philadelphia to Pennsbury Manor—On one side of the large Room or Hall, there was an Area elevated a few steps above the Floor for the convenience of giving Audience to the Indians, and a tradition of the successive Tenants of the Farm says, that the Chair of which I now ask your acceptance, is the same in which the Honbl. Proprietor sat on these occasions.

Very Respectfully,

HENRY S. DRINKER.



“ A Sedan Chair and Chamber Horse ”

was presented April 30, 1793, for the use of patients. Another Sedan chair, which had been used by Franklin during his life, was bequeathed by him to the Hospital and was used until finally broken and destroyed.

Mr. John Hulme, of Hulmesville, Pa., presented a candlestick which had formerly belonged to the Proprietary, with the following letter :

This is to certify that this Candlestick was bought at Pennsbury Manor house at the Sale of the effects of William Penn remaining on those premises ; by Wm. Miller Late of Falls Township, Buckes County and on the Marriage of his daughter Rebecca with John Hulme (of said Township) became his property.

As a relic of that Great and Good Man, he now by these presents (thro' the hands of his friend Talbot Hamilton) begs the acceptance of said Candlestick by the Managers of the Pennsylvania hospital in the City of Philadelphia by them to be transmitted to their successors as a small memorial of his esteem for said pious & useful foundation.

JOHN HULME.

HULMESVILLE, Buckes county December 29th 1813.

The Managers duly acknowledged the receipt of other articles mentioned in the minutes :

(September 29, 1788) Thomas Affleck having presented for the Use of the House a Curious Mahogany Chair for the easy removal of sick Patients Value £12, and a large picture frame value £3, the Treasurer is desired to return him the thanks of the Board and to give him a Certificate as a Contributor of fifteen pounds.

(June 30, 1788) Benjamin Jacobs, a lad about nineteen years of age, having presented the Hospital a piece, representing the Good Samaritan, of his

own drawing, the same in accepted and the Clerk is desired to return him the Thanks of the Board for his ingenious performance, & Joseph Henzey is to place it over the Charity box in the Hall.

George Rutter having also presented a Very Curious painting of the Good Samaritan, done by his Brother-in-law an apprentice, Jacob Whitman, Aged about nineteen years, the same is accepted with the thanks of the Board and ordered to be placed over the Breast work in the Managers' room, and the Treasurer is desired to give him a Certificate as a Contributor of fifteen Pounds.

(August 25, 1806) A Painting is presented by Redwood Fisher, viz.: "The Physicians Attempting to Cure a love-Sick Maid" in a gilt frame—which the steward is ordered to put up in the Tea Room.

Carriages have been on various occasions presented to the Hospital. June 26, 1786, Thomas and Samuel Miers presented a family carriage, which was put in good repair, and the next September was sold for £60, as had been directed by the donors. November 26, 1794, Samuel Cooper, of Delaware, bequeathed a carriage and horses for the patients' use, with a fund for their support. July 29, 1811, a well-made carriage was presented by Robert Fielding for the use of patients. The attending Managers, on August 26th, were directed "to hereafter mention the condition of the carriage in their monthly reports."

Musical instruments have also been presented for the entertainment of the sick and insane.

October 27, 1828, Dr. John Y. Clark presented a Piano Forte for the use of the Insane Patients of this House.

November 24, 1828, Dr. Washington presented to the Institution, for the use of the Insane Department, a musical instrument called "The Grand Harmonicon."

In the main hall of the Pine Street Hospital, under the west staircase, stands an eight-day high case clock, which attracts the attention of every visitor, and which deserves special mention on account of its historical associations. It was constructed by Mr. David Rittenhouse, of Norriton, about 1780, and is of a larger size than usual, requiring winding only twelve times a year. It was deposited in the Hospital, March 24, 1819, by Miss Sarah Zane. Subsequently, by her will, it was bequeathed to the institution; her death occurred in 1870. The following description is supplied by Mr. J. L. Gropengiesser, who for a long time has had charge of the clock. Some years ago he was called upon to make extensive

Dials, Clocks
and other
Memorial
Furniture.



repairs, on account of an accident caused by the breaking of a cord and the consequent falling of the weight upon the mechanism, which then occupied the lower part of the case. He writes as follows:

The clock is provided with a planetarium, showing the motion around the sun of the heavenly bodies—Uranus, Jupiter, Saturn, Mars, Venus, and the Earth.

It has a zodiac circle telling the daily equation of the sun and the length of the day. It shows the passage of the moon and its equation.

It has two chiming bells, sounding the quarter hours, and ten musical bells playing a tune every hour. When the clock was put in order by Mr. Gropengiesser, he introduced a new music-barrel, playing six different airs, viz.: "Old Folks at Home," "Home, Sweet Home," "Auld Lang Syne," "Star Spangled Banner," "The Last Rose of Summer;" and "Then You'll Remember Me." There is no record telling what airs were formerly played by this instrument. The clock was originally made with a "Cirkell" (circular) or "Graham" escapement, which has no maintaining power, such as now is commonly used in these clocks. It also has a peculiar system of calculating fractional numbers, which early in the present century was abandoned by clock-makers, for a better mode of dividing equal numbers by higher numbers of cogs in the calculation. The clock has a wooden pendulum, beating seconds. The dial is of metal engraved, the numbers being in Roman characters. The upper central portion above the dial exhibits the planetarium, on the left hand upper corner of the dial is a small dial giving the tonic position of the moon, the right upper corner shows the sun equation, by a hand indicating the daily difference between the mean and apparent time. In the left lower corner is an arrangement to control the mechanism for striking; on the right side is a dial indicating the succession of the six tunes. On the inner hour circle of the dial is the moon with an especial visage of the position of the same. It also shows the movement of the earth independently of the moon.

When the musical portion of the clock was renewed by Mr. Gropengiesser, new connections with the planetarium were also introduced. Previously to repairing, it had been only used for several years as a silent timepiece, but since the restoration, the chimes are now regularly heard; the musical airs, however, are generally kept in reserve, in order to obviate annoyance by their constant repetition.

The Hospital clock was made under the personal direction of Rittenhouse,¹ and cost at that time considerably more than one

¹David Rittenhouse was born April 8, 1732, near Germantown; died, Philadelphia, June 27, 1796.

thousand dollars, but its intrinsic value is greatly increased by its historical associations with the development of the institution, of which it has been an inmate for the greater part of a century.

In the Hospital records mention is made of other clocks :

The Board being informed by a Letter Feb. 28, 1764 from Thomas Fisher now in London to his Father Joshua Fisher, that Thomas Wagstaffe of London is willing to present the Hospital with a Curious Spring Dial suitable for the Hall the Clerk is Desired to request Joshua Fisher to Acquaint him that it will be an Acceptable present & gratefully received by us. Clocks and
Spring Dials.

The letter received in reply was the following :

Esteemed Friends.—The regard I bear the Province of Pennsylvania, Respect to the City of Philadelphia in particular & Esteem for its Inhabitants.

The Distinguishing mark of the Favours I have received from them Claim my acknowledgements and as a small Token thereof Present them with a Spring Dial for the use of the Pennsylvania Hospital to be fixed up therein at the Direction of the Managers.

In the Performance whereof I have not so much Consulted Ornament & Elegance as real Usefulness being Executed in the best Manner for Keeping Time.

I request your acceptance thereof and am with Real Esteem

Your Assured Fr'd

THOS. WAGSTAFFE.

LONDON the 16th 8th mo. 1764.

A Letter was produced & read from Thomas Wagstaffe dated London the 16th of the 8th mo 1764 last signifying that as a token of his regard he has presented to this Hospital, a Spring Dial which being lately received, Per the ship Hannover Capt. Falkner, is thankfully received & for the present placed in the Managers' room and James Pemberton is desired on behalf of this Board to acknowledge our grateful acceptance of this donation & to send him a Certificate under the Seal of the Corporation of his becoming a Contributor. Also to get a Certificate for Elias Bland in consideration of his kind present of the fire Engine Sometime Since presented by him and received.

This timepiece is circular, 8½ inches in circumference. It still keeps fairly correct time and is continued in use; it hangs on the wall of the Women's Surgical Ward, on the landing, going to the second floor.

Other clocks have been at various times presented, but no special note appears to have been made by the Managers in their minutes. The local disposition of the timepieces is indicated in the following :

On July 30, 1810 the Committee for repairing the Clocks and procuring a new one report they are finished; the old Clocks are placed in the East and West Halls and the new One in the Manager's Room.

John Penn, Esqr., of London, on June 28, 1811, presented, through his attorney, John Reynell Coates, his Bust. Through the same channel the "acceptable present" was acknowledged and thanks of the Board returned.

James Traquair, a stone-cutter who had some taste in sculpture, produced a bust of William Penn, in white marble, which he

Bust of
Wm. Penn
by native
Sculptor.

presented to the Hospital, and which was duly acknowledged at the meeting of July 26, 1802. The incident is worthy of more than passing mention. Among the old letters, two were found from this original individual which may be well reproduced here :

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1802.

Gentlemen.—Wishing to see my profession advance in improvement, I have turned part of my attention to the finer branches of it ; As a specimen, I present you with a bust of the venerable William Penn. It is of Pennsylvania Marble and I believe the first cut in the United States.

I am with sincere respect, yours,

JAMES TRAQUAIR.

P. S.—If you think it deserving of a Corner in the Pennsylvania Hospital,—let me know and I will fix it up for you. J. T.

Wishing to have his letter as presentable as possible, he evidently employed some one to write the missive, but signed it personally. The next one he unquestionably wrote himself :



Main Hall of Female Department for the Insane.

PHILADA. July 26th, 1802.

Dear Sir.—as you wished So I have performed the Bust is fixed—But What Will the Board think of me first to ask Leve to put it up, and to have that done before Leve is granted, if you do not take it upon your own Shoulders you will hurt the pride of a Scotch Man

Original
Letter from
the Sculptor.

I am Sir with Sincear Respect your frind

JAMES TRAQUAIR.

“The pride of a Scotchman” was not to be “hurt,” for, in the minutes made on the day the second letter was written and received (July 26, 1802), it is recorded :

An elegant Bust of William Penn, Proprietor of Pennsylvania, supported on a Column of Marble of our own Country, is presented this day by James Traquair, supposed to be the first that was ever made in the U. States; for this valuable present the Secretary is desired to return the thanks of the Board to James Traquair and in Consideration thereof the Treasurer is desired to issue a Certificate to make him a Contributor to the Institution under the Seal of the Corporation.

John Dorsey was desired to get the following inscription put upon the plinth, viz. : “This Bust of William Penn was presented by James Traquair, to the Pennsylvania Hospital, anno 1802.”

Again, eight years afterwards, (June 25, 1810), we find it recorded on the minutes, that

James Traquair having finished a Valuable and Elegant Bust of General Washington on a Pedestal & Pillar, of Pennsylvania Marble, which he means to present to the Pennsylvania Hospital, desires to know what inscription he shall insert thereon. On considering the Subject it is agreed that he inscribe on it the Following Words, Viz : “This Bust of Washington was presented by James Traquair, to the Pennsylvania Hospital, Anno 1810.”

Traquair felt highly honored by the reception of his first bust, presented in 1802, and took great pleasure in the attention bestowed on him ; so that it is not surprising that he soon tendered a second bust to the Managers. Another fact which served to still further arouse his pride and feeling of self importance we find in the words following the above minute : “The Managers attended James Traquair to the Contributors' Room and fixed with him the places where he should put the Busts of Penn and Washington.” The mere fact of the Managers formally adjourning to accompany him to the room in which the busts were to be placed, and conferring with him in regard to location, and no doubt very deferentially consulting him as to the most suitable position for them, must certainly have been most flattering to his pride and made him feel himself the lion of the occasion. After placing the sculptures in position, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Mr. Traquair by the Board.

These busts now occupy a prominent position in the hall of the Female Department for the Insane. (See opposite page.)

Portrait of Samuel Coates, Presented by Sully. At a meeting of a number of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, held the third day of the fifth month 1813, it having been stated, that Thomas Sully had presented to the Institution a likeness of Samuel Coates, President of the Board of Managers, the following Resolutions being moved and seconded were unanimously adopted :

1st. *Resolved* that the thanks of this meeting be communicated to Thomas Sully for his valuable present of a likeness of Samuel Coates, President of the Board of Managers.

2nd. *Resolved* that the Managers of the Institution do present to Thomas Sully, a Certificate, as a Contribution to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

3d. *Resolved* that the President of the meeting, be authorized to communicate the Resolutions to Thomas Sully and the Board of Managers.

By order of the Meeting.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS, *Chairman*.

REDWOOD FISHER, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, 5th Mo. 13, 1813.

The following letter was received and read, 5th month 31st, 1813 :

"To the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Gentlemen.—Feeling very sensibly the loss of our deceased Professor Dr. Benjamin Rush, and sympathising with you on account of the loss your Institution has sustained, our minds have been excited to a Spirit of Commemoration and we respectfully suggest for your Consideration the propriety of having a full length portrait taken from a family likeness for your Institution, the expense of which to be defrayed out of the Medical fund.

With much Respect, We are, Yours &c.

(SIGNED BY TWENTY-NINE STUDENTS.)"

Portrait of Benj. Rush. *Whereupon it was Resolved.* That Edward Penington and Reeve Lewis be a Committee to communicate the same to the Physicians of the house and to inform them that if the proposal be assented to by them, Measures will be taken to have the Picture executed. The following communication was read :

"The Subscribers, Physicians to the Pennsylvania Hospital, approve of applying to Thomas Sully to draw at full length, a portrait of the late Dr. Rush, to be deposited in the Hospital, and of charging the expense of it to the Medical fund.

(Signed) P. S. PHYSICK. JOHN SYNG DORSEY.

THOMAS C. JAMES. JOSEPH HARTSHORNE."

JOHN C. OTTO.

7th Mo. 26th., 1813.

Whereupon Edward Penington and Reeve Lewis were appointed to employ Thomas Sully to execute the portrait.

The painting now occupies a commanding position at the side of the door of the Library, on the second floor of the Centre building of the Pine Street Hospital ; the life-size portrait of Manager Samuel Coates occupying a similar position to the left side of the door.

William R. Clapp, son of Allen Clapp, a steward of the Hospital, was appointed clerk and librarian December 28, 1840, and he served acceptably until March 26, 1849, when he resigned.

He was much interested in the Hospital, and after leaving it, he presented, June 28, 1857, a finely executed copy of Sir Thomas Lawrence's celebrated oil painting of Sir Astley Cooper, the dis-

tinguished surgeon, which has since adorned the hall of the Hospital. The Board accepted the gift with a vote of thanks (June 29, 1857), and made Mr. Clapp a contributor.

Portrait of
Sir Astley
Cooper.

A bust of the late Dr. Benjamin Rush, executed in plaster by William Rush, carver, was presented October 25, 1813, by Joseph S. Coates, and one executed in like manner, and by the same artist, of Doctor Philip S. Physick, was presented by John R. Coates. The Secretary was requested to return the thanks of the Board to the respective donors.

On February 23, 1818, Zaccheus Collins presented a bust of Doctor Caspar Wistar, for which the Board thanked him, and directed that it be placed in the library.

The principal Works of Art owned by the Managers and deposited in the Pine Street Hospital are:

Works of Art
belonging to
the Hospital.

PAINTINGS: Christ Healing the Sick.

PORTRAITS: Lloyd Zachary; Samuel Coates; Benj. Rush, M. D.; George B. Wood, M. D.; Joseph C. Turnpenny; James H. Hutchinson, M. D.; William Biddle; Wistar Morris; Jacob P. Jones; Sir Astley Paston Cooper; William Gunn Malin.

CRAYONS: James Hutchinson; Alexander Derbyshire; John Conrad. Also the Fothergill Crayons, and other miscellaneous pictures and diagrams, deposited in the Museum.

The following works of art belonging to the Hospital adorn the walls of the Insane Department.

Contributed by Jacob G. Morris; "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," by Witman from West's Painting; "Views on the Grand Canal, Venice," after Canaletto; "Views of Naples"; "Madonna," after Corregio; "Magdalen," after Titian; "The Fornarina," after Raphael; "Charity," after Shidone; "Moonlight Scene," an original by Challi.

James B. Ord, Oil Painting, 52 x 42 inches, executed by himself.

John Farnum, Oil Painting.

Abraham Miller, Oil Painting.

Marble bust of George Washington.

Marble bust of William Penn.

Oil Painting, Fruit Piece.

Oil Painting of John Wright.

Portrait of George Ord by his son.

John Livezey, Oil Portrait.

Water-Color of Hampton Court, presented by Mr. A. J. Antelo.

Five Water-Color Paintings, presented by Mr. John Y. Huber.

Two Oil Paintings from Mrs. Juliana R. Wood.

Study in Oil, by Benjamin West, presented by Thomas Rogers Merchant.

Storm at Sea, by Benjamin West, presented by Thomas Rogers Merchant.

Portrait of Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, by S. B. Waugh.

Portrait of Joseph Fisher.

Crayon of Mary Shields.

Photograph portraits of William Welsh, John Welsh, and Samuel Welsh.

Photographs of Managers : Mordecai L. Dawson, James R. Greeves, William Biddle, Frederick Brown, Jacob P. Jones, Alexander Derbyshire, John J. Thompson, and S. Morris Wain.





THE LIBRARY AND THE PATHOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

Incidental reference has more than once been made in the foregoing pages to the Medical Library of the Pennsylvania Hospital. From what is known of Franklin's projects and associations for the "promotion of useful knowledge among the British Plantations in North America," and the able and active assistance afforded, in furthering his ideas, by the brothers, Thomas and Phineas Bond (who were prominent members of his famous Junto), it is only natural to suppose that the Hospital, which they were foremost in establishing, would sooner or later be brought, in some manner, to contribute to the cause of education and the advancement of medical science. With the Bonds on the Medical Staff, and Franklin as Secretary, afterwards President of the Board of Managers, and also Secretary of the Provincial Assembly, a library of reference would seem a natural sequence. In his official positions, Franklin could, and doubtless did, improve many opportunities of soliciting donations of books, both directly and by suggestion, especially after the library had actually come into existence. The first intimation, however, which is to be found upon the minutes, of anything of this kind, and which provided the nucleus around which the idea of a medical library subsequently took shape, appears to have come from Dr. John Fothergill, of London, who for many years was a warm friend of the Hospital. Probably his personal interest was at first aroused principally on account of his acquaintance with Dr. William Shippen, Jr., during the visit of the latter to England; the elder Dr. Shippen being at that time one of the Managers of the new institution.

Franklin's
Interest in
the Hospital
and Library.

The first suggestion of the future medical library on the minutes occurs in a communication to the Board of Managers accompanying

P 110
Presentation
of book to
the Library

the present of a work from Dr. Fothergill, as just stated. It appears in the account of a meeting held July 27, 1762, and reads as follows:

William Logan lately returned from London attended the Board with a Book entitled "An Experimental History of the Materia Medica by Wm. Lewis. P. P. 3" lately published in London being a present to this Hospital by Dr. John Fothergill for the Benefit of the Young Students in Physic who may attend under the Direction of the Physicians which is kindly accepted by the Managers as an additional Mark of the Doctor's benevolent Regard to this Institution and Wm Logan is requested to acquaint him with our grateful Acceptance thereof.

The idea of establishing a complete library of works of reference for the young students in physica and likewise for the use of their preceptors, however, originated with the physicians of the Hospital. In fact the library received its first great impulse from the medical staff of the Institution, under circumstances, which will be referred to somewhat in detail, in the subsequent section.

In May, 1763, the Medical Staff informed the Managers that

As the Custom of most of the Hospitals in Great Britain has given such gratuities from those students who attend the wards of the Hospital to the Physicians and Surgeons attending them, we think it properly belongs to us to appropriate the Money arising from thence. And we propose to apply it to the founding of a Medical Library in the Hospital which we judge will tend greatly to the Advantage of the Pupils & the honor of the Institution.

This proposal of the Medical Staff was adopted by the Managers and from this time forward the permanence of the Medical Library was assured. Indeed, the fees from the students supplied more than sufficient funds to establish and maintain the growing collection of medical and scientific works, which afterwards for many years was the most considerable and important in the country. In addition to the above source of income, which was known as the "Medical Fund," many donations and bequests of books from friends to the institution materially assisted in increasing the stock of books, among which were many which were both rare and valuable. The first acquisition of this kind has been referred to; this, several years later, was followed by a second from the same donor, whose gift has already been mentioned. On October 29, 1770,

The Treasurer now brought to the Board a Treatise on the Materia Medica in two volumes quarto, Entitled Lectures on the Materia Medica Containing the Natural History of Drugs their Values and Doses &c published from the Manuscript of the late Dr. Charles Alston professor of Botany &c in the University of Edinburgh, by John Hope professor of Medicine and Botany in that University, transmitted by our friend Benjamin Franklin at the request of our worthy benefactor Dr. John Fothergill as a present from him which is gratefully accepted and directed to be deposited in the Medical Library.

The library of Dr. Lloyd Zachary, (a member of the first medical staff of the Hospital), consisting of forty-three volumes, and a number of pamphlets, was presented to the institution by his Executors, Hugh Roberts and Samuel Neave, with the consent of the residuary legatees, "towards founding a Medical Library." These books were received on the 9th of January, 1767, and a week later, on the 17th, we find also that

Library of
Dr. Lloyd
Zachary
presented.

The Medical Books of the Library of Dr. Benjamin Morris, dec'd, being presented by his sister Deborah Morris towards the same purpose consisting of 55 volumes, were brought to the Library.

The latter were principally standard medical works, collected by Dr. Morris during his attendance upon the University of Leyden. Mr. Wm. Strahan of London, England, in 1774, made a donation of books to the value of one hundred pounds. This gift was perhaps prompted by the following letter to Mr. Strahan, which the Committee to procure books for the medical library laid before the Board, July 25, 1774, the list of needed books having been compiled with the assistance of the medical staff.

PHILA., 4th Mo., 1774.

Respected Friend.—The Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital having deputed us to procure some books for the Medical Library, as we apprehend thou canst supply us in the most advantageous Terms we herewith send thee a List of them desiring thee to prepare and ship them by the first Vessel coming to this Port that they may be here before the winter. This we are very desirous of as the young Students who from the neighboring Provinces attend the Lectures of the several professors in our Medical School may then have the benefit of reading them a year sooner than they can if they should not arrive before next Spring; for the Cost of them we will send thee a timely Remittance. When any new Books or Essays on any branch of Medicine appear we shall be glad to have Copies of such of them sent as are of small Cost and an acc't of such as are more costly than if we judge them necessary we may send for them.

The desired medical books arrived the following December.

In 1790, the Managers opened correspondence with the celebrated Dr. John Coakley Lettsom, in London, requesting and authorizing him to select and purchase medical works for the Library. This confidence was not misplaced. Dr. Lettsom was a firm friend to the institution during his life, and the library is indebted to him, not only for the judicious manner in which he discharged this trust, but also for many presents of books which greatly increased the value of the collection. (Dr. Lettsom's portrait appears on page 323 *ante*.)

Some individual donations are of sufficient interest to deserve mention. Dr. Fothergill's have been acknowledged. On March 31, 1800, the Board returned thanks to Dr. William Currie for a present of two copies each of his "Memoirs on Yellow Fever in 1798," and

Various books presented. "A Sketch of the Yellow Fever in 1799." On August 31, 1801, Dr. Mease presented a pamphlet "On the disease produced by the bite of a mad dog;" also his inaugural dissertation on the same subject. September 27, 1802, Dr. John Redman presented his "Practical Observations on Vaccination or Inoculation for the Cowpox." Dr. John Redman Coxe, editor, and Mr. Thomas Dobson, printer, each presented a copy of the "American Dispensatory," which had just been published. The library of Dr. Benjamin S. Barton, deceased, was purchased for \$2770, from his widow, Mary Barton, as we learn from a minute of May 12, 1787. It consisted principally of rare works on Natural History.

A valuable present of books was received in the year 1800, from Sarah Zane, a wealthy maiden lady, who inherited an extensive library, the medical portion of which she bestowed upon the Hospital. This donation comprised twenty-three folios, ninety-one quartos, six octavos and twenty-two duodecimos, in all one hundred and forty-two volumes, some of which were rare. They formed an acquisition of undoubted value to the already respectable collection of books in the possession of the Hospital.

Place of Deposit of the Books in East Wing. The original place of deposit chosen for the Medical Library was, naturally, the meeting-room of the Managers, and, at first, and as long as the number of books was not too great to furnish the room appropriately, this was the most convenient arrangement. April 27, 1767, it is recorded on the minutes that "Samuel Wetherill paid for building the book-case in the Managers' room, £5 o. 2½." This was in the east wing of the Hospital buildings, as the Centre had not yet been finished. It was subsequently October 28, 1799,

Agreed that the building Committee proceed to finish either of the front rooms on the first floor of the Centre House at their own Election, for the Managers to meet in, at the Expense of the general fund for building the new house &c. and that they finish and furnish it in such manner as they approve most likely to answer the purpose intended; the same room is to receive the books of the Medical Library, the furniture of the Library to be paid for out of the Medical Fund.

(July 28, 1800), A balance being now on hand due to the Medical Fund of one thousand and ninety-four dollars and 62 cents, the Board agree as there will not be room in the four cases that are made to contain the books that the whole room be finished agreeably to the plan offered by the building Committee without delay and as soon as it is finished the Managers will move into the New Room of the Centre House.

Removal of Library to Centre Building. On November 24, 1800, the Library was removed into the new room and, at the next meeting (December 29th), an order was drawn on the Treasurer for \$1500, "of which \$1000 is to be charged to the Medical Fund and \$500 to the general fund of the Hospital." After

the Centre building was opened, it was considered expedient and desirable that other rooms should be made ready for occupancy, so we find on February 23, 1801, that the Board agreed :

To fit up the adjoining room for the drug department, the Expense of finishing and furnishing the Apothecary shop, in the South-East room of the Centre building, to be defrayed by the Medical Fund and the proceeds of lectures to be given by Dr. Physick to be appropriated for the same purpose.

As the attendance of students upon the lectures continued to increase, additional clinical room was demanded, and, January 3, 1803, the physicians recommended the finishing of the circular, lecture room and two private rooms adjoining it, towards completing which they agree that \$300 per annum should be appropriated for the next four or five years out of the Medical Fund. This suggestion, or proposition, was accepted, and the Building Committee reported, at a subsequent meeting (February 27, 1804), that "the 3rd floor circular room had been finished some time and Lectures have been given and one operation performed therein."

Circular
Lecture
Room
finished.

This is of interest in this connection, for it was found necessary some years later to place additional book-cases around the wall of the general office to accommodate the constantly increasing accumulation of books. October 26, 1807, the long room on the second floor in the Centre building was fitted up as a library and used for this purpose until February, 1824, when it was resolved that the

Library Committee are instructed to remove the Book Cases from the room on the second story so as to appropriate that chamber to the use of the Lying In Department.

This was reported as having been carried out, at the next meeting (March 29th), but it does not appear where the book-cases had been removed to, unless it be taken for granted that the rooms on the first floor already mentioned, were utilized for this purpose. August 30th of the same year, it is noted, however, that the

Apartment in which the Library is placed requiring some repairs the Committee on Economy are directed to have them effected and to erect a marble Mantel over the Fire Place.

When the Lying-in Ward was transferred to the Picture House, in 1835, the cases were returned to their former position, and the books have not since been disturbed.

Library
replaced in
Centre
Building.

At the present time, the Library is deposited in its old place, which is also used by the Managers as their meeting-room, on the second floor of the Centre building. When the clinical amphitheatre was built, in 1868, the old lecture-room at the top of the Centre building was converted into a dining-room for nurses, the walls being lined with cases,

in which were placed many of the older and less used books. Some are also in the cases in the room on the first floor, originally fitted up for the Library in 1802, but now used as the general office of the Hospital.

Rules for
Library.

The rules for the Library have been framed to meet exigencies as they arose in the course of its growth and development, and have, in consequence, been subject to frequent modification according to circumstances. As a matter of historical interest, the following minute, adopted December 26, 1774, may be quoted, as it contains the first mention of regulations concerning the lending of books:

The Managers taking into consideration the Disadvantages attending the present mode of lending out the Medical Books belonging to the Hospital; Ordered that a book shall not be lent out of the Hospital Library to any person except to the Managers, the Physicians, and to the Students who have attended or do attend the Hospital. That any book borrowed shall not be kept out longer than the time mentioned in a Promissory Note to be given for the same and that a Sum of Money equal to the Value of the Book borrowed shall be deposited in the hands of the Librarian, which deposit money unless the book be returned in — Months undefaced, shall be forfeited.

The extreme carefulness and prudent foresight of the Managers and their wise and judicious superintendence of the Library, are frequently manifested in their correspondence, of which the following is an example: July 31, 1786, "The Committee appointed to import the books for the Medical Library report that they have wrote the following letter and ordered the books Per the invoice enclosed."

PHILA., 30th 6 month—1785.

Sir.—Inclosed you have the first copy of a bill of Exchange drawn by the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital on John and Robert Barclay & Co. Merchants of London for fifty four pounds ten shillings and two pence Sterling for the purpose of purchasing for their Medical Library the Books Mentioned in the written list. We trust you will furnish us with the Books at as reasonable rates as possible and as they are for our Library and will be handled often, request that you will attend particularly to the binding that it may be both Neat and strong: should the Money remitted be insufficient to purchase the whole of the Books you will please to attend to the Note at the bottom of the List. You will please to ship the books by the Harmony, Capt. Willett. As the owners generously agreed to bring them freight free: let the package or packages be directed for the Pennsylvania Hospital.

We are Your Friends

(signed) SAMUEL HOWELL,
WILLIAM HALL.

To Peter Wynne Esq.

In spite of the watchful guardianship of the Library, it appears that books were missed from time to time. According to the catalogue made and dated the 27th of December, 1787, the Managers discovered

that there were a number of books therein not accounted for. They then made the following rule, January 28, 1788:

The Apothecary is ordered on no pretence to lend a book out of the Medical Library to a Manager, Physician, or to any other person, without taking a note or sufficient deposit. Samuel Coates is desired to advertise the lost books in "Hall and Sellers' Gazette" and to request the persons in whose possession they are to return them. Regulations for Loaning Books.

It is gratifying to learn that the committee was able to report, at the meeting February 25, 1788, that the lost books had been duly advertised and that one had been restored.

A comprehensive system of regulations was agreed to by the Managers at the meeting held December 28, 1789, "by and with the advice and Consent of the Physicians when the rules for the preservation thereof" were adopted, and the Rules for the Library were printed and distributed.

At a meeting, held May 31, 1790, the Committee on preparing a Catalogue reported that "the business is completed, and six hundred copies are printed, and now brought to the house." The following interesting item also appears under the same date:

It is agreed that each of the Managers, Treasurer, and Physicians may have Catalogues gratis. Also that One should be sent to Dr. Lettsom and one to Dr. John Redman, formerly one of our attending Physicians and now President of the College of Physicians.

The money value of the work was, at the same time, fixed at a moderate sum:

It is also agreed that the Students should pay $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a dollar each, for a Catalogue of which the Librarian is to keep an Account and to pay the Money with the fines on Books to the Steward when the Attending Managers require him to do it.

A standing resolution was adopted, August 30, 1790, to the following effect: "It is now agreed to be a Rule that the Treasurer is always to be allowed the Use of the Library." The fees for the Students were increased, May 10, 1802, to ten dollars for a single season, and twenty dollars for the perpetual privilege, "with a copy of the Catalogue gratis."

It had been expedient to slightly modify the rules after consultation with the medical staff, before their final adoption, and the fact that the physicians had been duly consulted and had approved the regulations, made the Managers less disposed to favor further changes, consequently it is recorded in the minutes of a meeting, held October 31, 1791, that the

Physicians propose several alterations in the Rules of the Library and respecting the Admission of Pupils to which the Managers are averse.

What the proposed changes were does not appear upon the minutes, but they were probably considered too unimportant to be recorded.

First Catalogue issued. The first Catalogue was published in the year 1790, and represented twenty-one folio volumes, seventy-seven quarto, three hundred and forty-one octavo, and eighty-nine duodecimo—total, five hundred and twenty-eight volumes. An addition, or supplement to the Catalogue was compiled, printed, and issued three years later.

The Library having been greatly enriched by gifts and purchase, it was decided on January 28, 1805, to prepare a new Catalogue which was finally issued the following year.

The industry and zeal of Samuel Coates, Secretary of the Library Committee, was manifested in his interest in the Library and assistance in preparing the Catalogue. The Managers, (February 24, 1806), tendered the Committee the thanks of the Board for

Their strict attention to the duties of their appointment. Also to Dr. Thomas Parke for the assistance he rendered, and the particular thanks of the Managers are due to Dr. Joseph Hartshorne for the great labor he bestowed in forming the Catalogue, the judicious Classification of the Subjects and general Arrangement of the Books. The Committee are continued to have the books bound and they are requested to inform Archibald Bartram of the Satisfaction of the board with the neatness and correctness of his Work which the Treasurer is desired to pay for on receiving the Committee's order. The Catalogues in stiff paper Covers are to be sold at 50 cts. each; and the Committee are requested to present one Copy well bound to the City Library in the Name of the Contributors.

And at a subsequent meeting, a copy was also directed to be

Presented to Dr. Lettsom of London neatly bound; one to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; one to the American Philosophical Society; one to the New York Hospital for their Medical Library; one to Dr. Joseph Hartshorne and one to Samuel Hopkins the Junior pupil of the house, also that one copy should be delivered to each of the Managers and Physicians.

A new regulation was adopted, May 26, 1806, which indicates that the Library was coming into more general use for reference and that physicians desired to resort to it early in the day. Thus

At the request of the Physicians, the Library is ordered to be opened until further Orders at nine of the Clock.

Books Missing. It was discovered that books were taken from the Library without proper records being made, and this irregularity finally grew to such proportions that the Managers were compelled to take action upon it. Accordingly we read, under date of August 29, 1808,

A List of missing Books was now laid before the Managers, some of which have been out for Years and Notes not taken for many of them so that great Carelessness on the part of our Librarian appears very evident; to prevent such irregularities in future and to enable Samuel Hopkins to recover them, it is now

ordered that the *Medical Library be Closed* and no book loaned between this and the next meeting of the Board, in the meantime he is desired to stay a few days in the City and devote his time to collect all that are out ; he is also required to furnish the Secretary with a Complete List of what remains out after he has made this Collection ; fifty Copies are to be distributed among the Physicians and pupils and One Copy is to be inserted in the Public News Papers with a request that borrowers will return the Books without delay.

Library
temporarily
closed.

At the following meeting (September 26) it was

Agreed the Library is not to be opened until further Orders, as John Moore who is now appointed Librarian must examine the books before he gives a receipt for them.

It is presumed, as soon as the new Librarian had made out the list and receipted for the books, that the library was again opened, but greater precautions than before were now observed in order to prevent further loss of books. The Managers (November 28, 1808), passed the following rule, which indicates that the Library had been again thrown open under the regulations then in force :

It is agreed to dispense with the deposit for books so far as by the 5th rule it is required of the Managers Physicians and Treasurer and no further.

The gratifying announcement was made July 27, 1812, that

A considerable number of the Books heretofore missing have been recovered and placed in the Library. The Secretary is requested to make out a List of such as are still missing and publish it with a request that the persons into whose hands they may have fallen will restore them to the Institution.

Missing
Books
Advertised.

This duty was promptly performed by the Secretary who reported at the October meeting

That he had made out a list of the missing Books & placed it in the hands of Zachariah Poulson for Publication.

As an additional precaution, it was decided to direct the book-binder to mark the books so that they might be more readily identified, (November 30, 1812),

Edward Penington is requested to have the words "PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL" printed at least on two pages of each volume of the Books belonging to the Medical Library.

Shortly after the acquisition by the Library of the books of Prof. Benjamin S. Barton's estate, a supplement to the Catalogue was issued, containing the titles of works added between 1806 and 1818.

It was found that the additions since the last edition of the Catalogue had been so numerous that a new edition had to be taken into consideration.

It is stated in a minute of January 26, 1829, that Mr. William G. Malin

Having nearly completed a newly-arranged Catalogue of the Books belonging to this Institution,

Revised Catalogue Issued. The Committee who have charge of the Library is authorized to have not exceeding five hundred Copies printed, together with the Rules for the Government of the Library.

As indicating the money value of the books and furniture at that time the following is of interest :

(April 27—1829) The Treasurer reports having effected an Insurance on the Library for the sum of five thousand dollars in the American Fire Insurance Company for seven years.

The newly-arranged Catalogue was completed by the following August and, at the meeting on the 3d of this month, the following record was made :

A highly interesting historical sketch of the origin and progress of the Medical Library of this Institution prepared by William G. Malin Librarian, was read at this time and the Managers believing its publication with the Catalogue prepared by the same individual, will be useful, it is agreed to append it thereto, and the Library Committee are authorized to have it printed.

The Library Committee was authorized and requested to present copies of the Catalogue to each Physician or Surgeon who is or has been in attendance at the Hospital and to the Resident Physicians ; also, one copy to each of the Managers and the Treasurer and the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Almshouse, the Philosophical Society and the New York Hospital. A copy was subsequently presented to the Philadelphia Library Company and the Athenæum. It was resolved to sell the Catalogue at one dollar per copy.

Supplement Compiled. Eight years later, in 1837, it was found necessary to issue a supplement to the last Catalogue, which was also compiled by the Librarian. The Library at this time comprised 7300 volumes and was growing at the rate of more than 150 titles per annum. In 1856, it was found that the collection had increased to over ten thousand volumes, under the careful superintendence of the Board of Managers and the excellent guardianship of Mr. William G. Malin, who had devoted himself to his duties and took great interest in caring for the books, both while actually in charge as librarian and subsequently while Steward of the Hospital. It was deemed advisable to prepare another edition of the Catalogue at this time and the Managers were so fortunate as to secure the services of Dr. Emil Fischer, whose literary and scientific attainments well fitted him for the task, which he undertook with zeal. The peculiarities of the new classified Catalogue are best explained in the words of Dr. Fischer in the preface to the work, in which he pays a deserved compliment to his predecessor in office :

New Edition of Catalogue.

The Library . . . contains at present 10,500 volumes and is considered now one of the best, if not the best, collection of Medical Works in this country. The

perusal of its Catalogue will show that it is a fair representative of medical standard literature, particularly in its English and French part, a result greatly owing to the interest taken in the choice and purchase of works by Mr. Malin, the former librarian and present steward of the Hospital, and by some of the medical officers of the House. The present Catalogue is an entirely new work and has been compiled independently of its predecessors. For the old plan of disposing the works in alphabetical order of the names of their authors, a classified arrangement according to subjects has been substituted.

Dr. Fischer's
plan of New
Catalogue.

Dr. Emil Fischer did this work entirely by himself while he was subjected to many interruptions, for, during this time, the Library was open and the books, owing to their being in use for constant reference, were liable to disarrangement in the regular order they should occupy upon the shelves. His views as to system and details of classification are also given in his preface to the Catalogue from which we have just quoted :

For the classification used in the present Catalogue, the compiler is essentially indebted to the Catalogue Raisonné of the Library of the Medical Society of Edinburgh, the arrangement of which has been followed out as far as some difference in the compass and character of the two libraries would permit.

The whole work has been divided into four parts, viz : Medicine, Science, Literature, and Miscellanies. Each part has been subdivided into chapters, the first and most important part containing eight of them, viz : I. Anatomy, including Human and Comparative Anatomy ; II. Physiology ; III. Materia Medica and Pharmacy, including Hygiene and Therapeutics ; IV. General Pathology and Practice of Medicine ; V. Surgery ; VI. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children ; VII. Medical Jurisprudence and Medical Police ; and VIII. Medical Literature.

It will be found, that the classification and sub-classification of the different chapters coincide, as far as can be in a work of this kind, with those adopted in most systematic works on the different branches of medical and general science. Only in those instances where no scientific ground for classification could be found, the alphabetical arrangement has been had recourse to.

For the disposition of a book, not only its title but also its contents had to be taken into consideration. In order not to separate a work from others contained under a certain sub-head, and treating on the same subject, but from different points of view, its relation to the general head had to be sometimes disregarded.

Titles which had to be repeated frequently, were abbreviated in accordance to the head under which they were placed, and by this measure unnecessary incumbrance of the Catalogue was avoided. The space thus gained has been taken advantage of for the quotation of monographs, essays, &c. contained in collective works, or in appendices to larger treatises. These quotations have been necessarily confined to such essays, which either were known to have been published in a separate form, or which, from the nature of their contents or extent, seemed to be of some importance. Some of these points had to be ascertained by the aid of bibliographical works.

The Catalogue Raisonné of 1857, with the supplement issued in 1883, is still in use as the official catalogue, and has been found to facilitate reference and to greatly increase the usefulness of the Library. It was received with marked evidences of appreciation, both by the

Managers and the Medical Staff of the institution, and Dr. Fischer had the proud satisfaction of accomplishing a useful and laborious work in a manner which reflected the highest credit upon his industry and literary skill.

Present State of Library. The additions to 1893 bring up the aggregate number of volumes to 14,812, comprised as follows: octavos, 11,103; duodecimos, 1482; quartos, 1828; folios, 399.

The Anatomical and Pathological Museum. It was probably a part of the original design of the Managers and Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital to provide for the establishment of an Anatomical and Pathological Museum in connection with the institution, or if this had not been their intention originally, it was suggested by them shortly after the new building was opened.

It is recorded that on the 30th of April, 1757, Deborah Morris presented a human skeleton, for the purpose of medical teaching. In 1772 a skeleton and preparations of muscles and arteries were purchased from the estate of Dr. William Logan, deceased; and again December 28, 1805, the executors of a Dr. Carter, of Virginia, presented a skeleton to be used for the purpose of instructing students and others attending the practice of the house.

An important event in the History of the Hospital occurred at a meeting of the Managers and Treasurer, which was held in the Warden's Room at the Court House, Philadelphia, the 8th 11th month, 1762:

The Board being called at the Request of Doc'r William Shippen jun'r, lately arrived from London, he attended & "informed the Board that Per the "Carolina" Capt. Friend, are arrived from Doc'r John Fothergill, Seven Cases which contain a parcel of Anatomical Drawings which the Doctor inform'd him when in London he intended as a Present to the Pennsylvania Hospital, but that he has not received any Letter or Invoice of them nor any further directions but what the Doctor verbally gave him there & that he concludes his constant Engagements had prevented his Writing Per this Ship But by a Letter from him to James Pemberton dated 7th 4mo last he therein signifies in general his Intentions of sending this Present to the Hospital & the Uses he proposes thereby of wch the following is an Abstract:

Letter from Dr. John Fothergill accompanying Casts and Diagrams for Teaching. "I distributed the Books thou wast pleas'd to send me as desir'd but they came perhaps at an unlucky Juncture, Money is much wanted here for numerous Purposes & men part with Fifty Pounds with reluctance when they know that a little more would purchase them a hundred, the Hospital however must subsist itself as well as possible till better times I purpose to send by Doc'r Shippen a present to it of some intrinsic value tho' not probably of immediate Benefitt, I need not tell thee that the Knowledge of Anatomy is of exceeding great use to Practitioners in Physic & Surgery & that the means of procuring Subjects with you are not easy, some pretty accurate anatomical Drawings about half as big as the Life have fallen into my hands & Which I purpose to send to your Hospital to be under the Care of the Physicians & to be by some of them explained to the Students or Pupils who may attend the Hospital.

"In the want of real Subjects these will have their Use & I have recommended it to Dr. Shippen to give a Course of Anatomical Lectures to such as may attend, he is very well qualified for the subject & will soon be followed by an able Assistant Dr. Morgan both of whom I apprehend will not only be useful to the Province in their Employments but if suitably countenanced by the Legislature will be able to erect a School for Physic amongst you that may draw many Students from various parts of America & the West Indies & at least furnish them with a better Idea of the Rudiments of their Profession than they have at present the Means of acquiring on your Side of the Water.

Dr. Fothergill's Donation to the Pathological Museum and Suggestion of a Medical School.

"Should the Managers of the Hospital think proper I could wish that if the Drawings & Casts I shall send P. the next Convoy come safe that they might be lodged in some low Apartment of the Hospital not to be seen by every Person but with the Permission of a Trustee & for some small Gratuity for the Benefit of the House. The Drawings are in Crayons & should therefore not be kept in too dry a place nor shaked about too much."

And Doctor Shippen proposing to exhibit a Course of Lectures on Anatomy this Winter requested he might have recourse to the said Drawings & Casts the Managers being desirous of countenancing him in his undertaking agree he may have the use of them in such manner and place as after consulting the Physicians may be thought most convenient & least prejudicial to the Drawings as they require to be handled with the greatest Delicacy & Care & after consulting with the Physicians, who on Notice being sent them attended on the occasion viz. Thomas Bond, Phineas Bond, William Shippen, senr., John Redman, & Cadwalader Evans, to whom the proposal of Dr. Shippen junr. of his exhibiting a course of Lectures &c. being communicated they unanimously express'd their approbation thereof & it was concluded that the several Cases should be conveyed to the Hospital & that the Physicians & Managers would attend there to-morrow 3 o'clock P. M. to view the Contents.

The Board met November 9, 1762, and

Open'd three Cases containing Eighteen different curious Views of various parts of the Human Body in Crayons framed & glaized; three Cases of Anatomical Castings, & one Case containing a Skeleton & Fœtus.

The Fothergill Collection.

It is agreed that the preparations should be deposited in the North Room on the Second Floor & the same Committee with Samuel Rhoads are desired to employ Workmen to affix a Partition in that Room & make it convenient for the Purpose.

In order to comply as near as possible with the Intention of the Donor it is unanimously agreed that the anatomical Drawings & Casts should not be permitted to be taken out of the Room, the Key of which is to be put under the particular Care of the Managers in attendance.

And if any Professor of Anatomy is desirous to exhibit Lectures he is to apply to them for Liberty.

All such Pupils as attend the said Lectures intended to be exhibited by Dr. Shippen or any other Person should pay a Pistole each.

And such Persons who from curiosity may apply to view the said Paintings &c. should pay a Dollar each.

Doctor William Shippen, Junr., met the Managers at the London Coffee House May 17, 1763, and proposed that an advantage may arise to the Hospital by the Anatomical Drawings and Casts and offered his service to attend twice in a Month to give some general

Dr. Wm. Shippen begins a Course of Lectures. explanation to such persons who may be desirous to view them. The following advertisement was agreed to be published in the next "Gazette," viz. :

The Generous Donation of Doctor Fothergill of London to the Pennsylvania Hospital of a Set of Anatomical Paintings & Castings in plaister of Paris representing different views of the Several parts of the Human body being now deposited in a Convenient Chamber of the Hospital, As there may be many Persons besides Students in Physic desirous to gain some general knowledge of the Structure of the Human body ;

Dr. William Shippen jun'r, proposes to attend there on the seventh day of the Week at 5 o'clock P. M. and once a fortnight on the same day of the Week at the same hour during the summer season to explain & demonstrate to such persons who are willing to give a Dollar Each for the benefit of the Hospital.

The Managers made the following acknowledgment to the donor :

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, 29th 12th mo. 1763.

Letter of Managers to Dr. Fothergill. *Esteemed Friend.*—The assurances we have had by diverse Instances of thy favourable Attention to the Interests of this Hospital excited in our minds the Sentiments of Gratitude & Respect which were confirmed by thy generous Donations of a Sett of Anatomical Painting & Castings and on the reciv'g them we determined to make our Acknowledgement of thy Benevolence We deferr'd doing it sometime being in hopes of receiving the additional Favour of thy Advice and Instructions respecting the most proper manner of rendering this very useful present of the most extensive Service but we cannot excuse our Delay till this Time, & must rely on thy favourable Construction of this Omission.

Being desirous of rendering thy kind Intentions as effectual as we could, we observ'd the Hints given in thy Letter to James Pemberton & have placed them in cases conveniently fixed in a Room, the least exposed to the Heat of the Sun & our dry Air and in which Dr. Shippen or any other Professor may be accommodated when he has Ocassion in his Lectures to have recourse to them. The Students in Surgery and others who are admitted to view them were for some time attended by him and by one or more of the Managers, but lately the Steward or Matron have been intrusted to supply the Place of the Managers, and we are in hopes some considerable Service will accrue by the Instruction conveyed by this means.

The Premium paid for this Priviledge hath produced more than we expected, and when such Gentlemen of the Faculty, who are duly qualified, and incited by a desire of promoting the public Good, will devote their Time and Attention, we may hope there will be such compleat Courses of Lectures given to the various Branches of Physical Knowledge, as to render their Service very extensive, which it will afford us much Satisfaction & Pleasure to promote.

We should have been solicitous about making Remittances before this time, for the Medicines we last receiv'd from S & T Bevan if we had not been informed by our friend Benjamin Franklin that thou hadst kindly undertaken to procure Contributions there sufficient for the Purpose, we are now again in Want of a further Supply, and have therefore sent an Inv. to S & T Bevan for which we shall endeavor to pay them in due time, unless the Success of these Contributions has been so great as to render it unnecessary.

We have directed the Accots. of last Year to be sent thee. We have since admitted 297 Patients & Discharg'd 234 & and there are now 121 remaining of whom 37 are Lunatics, when the Accots. of the Current year now expiring are

adjusted, we intend to Order a Duplicate thereof to be sent thee and shall at all times receive with Pleasure any Intimations of what thou mayst judge Conducive of the Interest or tending to promote the purpose of this Institution.

We salute thee with much Respect, & are thy Obligated Real Friends,

No further communication having been received from Dr. Fothergill, the Managers again addressed him May 20, 1765, as follows:

Letter to
Dr. Fother-
gill.

Esteemed Friend.—We have for some time past promised ourselves the pleasure of receiving a Letter from thee on the affairs of this Hospital but are as yet disappointed.

By the Copy of what we wrote thee on the 29th December 1763 which we expect has reached thy hands thou wilt be informed of our grateful acceptance of thy generous donation of the Anatomical Paintings and Casts the manner in which we have disposed of them & the advantage & usefulness they have given us, as likewise the state of the Institution to that time; Since which the same attention and care as heretofore has been continued by the Physicians and Managers that we have the Pleasure to observe its reputation increase & our affairs in a satisfactory situation.

The value of the gift from Dr. Fothergill, more especially the drawings, which, indeed, compare favorably with any anatomical illustrations of the present day, was very considerable, being estimated in the schedule of the stock of the Hospital at £350. The subsequent history of the Fothergill Collection will be found a few pages further on.

In 1793, the Managers acquired for the Museum a very remarkable collection of Anatomical preparations, including dried, injected and painted specimens, together with a series of beautiful wax models by Dr. Abraham Chovet, by purchase from his heirs. The collection, especially the wax preparations, were regarded at that time as masterpieces of art. A medallion portrait in wax made by Dr. Chovet¹, in a glass frame, was presented to the Hospital later.

Dr. Abraham
Chovet.



Dr. Abraham Chovet.

Dr. Chovet was born in England May 25, 1704. He was educated in London and subsequently devoted several years to the study of anatomy under the ablest anatomist of Europe. He afterwards went to the Island of Jamaica where he continued his anatomical dissections and studies; from here he fled with his widowed daughter to Philadelphia to escape an insurrection of slaves, some years before the American Revolution.

¹ On January 28, 1878, Miss Mary Ann Marshall presented to the Hospital a miniature likeness of Dr. Chovet, which was executed on his eightieth birthday.

He was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the United Company of Barbers and Surgeons, August 21, 1735.

Dr. Chovet married in London; his wife died in Philadelphia and was buried in Christ Church cemetery, February 12, 1785.

Dr. Chovet's Lectures. Dr. Chovet brought with him from England an excellent collection of wax preparations of different parts of the human body which he had made himself; these were utilized in his medical lectures.

During the winter of 1774-1775 he delivered lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, his advertisement reading: "At the Anatomical Museum in Videl's Alley, Second Street, on Wednesday, the seventh day of December, at six in the evening, Dr. Chovet will begin his course of Anatomical and Physiological lectures, in which the several parts of the human body will be demonstrated with their mechanism and actions, together with the doctrines of life, health and the several effects resulting from the actions of the parts, on his curious collection of anatomical wax-works and other natural preparations; to be continued the whole winter until the course is completed.

"As this course cannot be attended with the disagreeable sight or smell of recent deceased and putrid carcasses, which often disgust even the students of Physic, as well as the curious, otherwise inclined to this useful and sublime part of natural philosophy, it is hoped that this undertaking will meet with suitable encouragement."

Dr. Chovet is represented to have been a man of small, almost dwarfed stature, and of a mirthful, jocular disposition. He is described, in advanced life, as one who might be seen almost daily, enfeebled by age, shuffling along in seeming haste. His bowed head, which leaned forward beyond the cape of his old-fashioned black coat, was covered by a small cocked hat, closely turned up behind upon the crown and cocked in front which did not conceal his long white hair. His locked teeth and his compressed lips were in continuous motion as if he were crunching something. He carried a gold-headed Indian cane, secured by a black silken string dangling from his wrist. The heels of his capacious shoes, well lined in winter season with thick woollen cloth, and ferule of his cane might be heard jingling and scraping the pavement at every step. On the street he always seemed to be hastening to a patient dangerously ill as fast as his aged limbs would permit, without looking to the right or left. He used expletives freely in his conversation and was notable for sarcastic wit. It is doubtful if his professional career was always pecuniarily successful, the necessity which required him at his advanced age to within a few weeks of his death, to visit patients in all kinds of weather, would indicate he had not met with financial success. His character and the quality of his professional acquirements entitled him to high rank among the medical profession, and with them to respectful remembrance.

Shortly before his death he requested that his funeral be a plain one, and by no means to have the bell rung for him, as was the custom of the times when a person was dying, because he did not wish to disturb sick people by such an unnecessary noise. Dr. Chovet died March 24, 1790, aged 85 years.

Dr. Chovet was the only one of the twelve senior founders of the College of Physicians who was not a native of Philadelphia, and he was over eighty years of age at the time it was instituted. "At such an advanced age men are not invited to engage in a new enterprise unless their qualifications are eminent in the estimation of their colleagues."

In 1797, Dr. John Redman presented to the collection a representation of the bones of the ear, made of brass.

August 26, 1799, the Managers entered into the following arrangement :

Wm. Stevens Jacobs to board in the house during the prevalence of Yellow fever and while here to put the museum in good order, to pay \$4 per week for his board, find his own liquor, and not to go to the city during the fever.

Special
Caretakers
for the
Museum
appointed.

Dr. Jacobs apparently was in no great haste to complete his work or had great dread of the epidemic, for we find four years later, May 28, 1803, he presents a bill "for putting the museum in good order and making a skeleton." Possibly the museum required more attention than was thought necessary previously; but whether the services of Dr. Jacobs were continued, or occasional, it appears that he was the first official curator of the collection, unless Dr. Shippen may be regarded as the first to fill that position.

January 28, 1805, a Catalogue of the Museum and Library was compiled and printed. A month later (February 25) a committee was instructed to remove to the new museum room the paintings and castings, etc., under the inspection of Drs. Physick and Wistar. This work appears to have been done leisurely, for the committee did not report the work completed until June 24, 1805.

A special caretaker of the Museum having been appointed, the following receipt for the preparations was given, which is of interest as an inventory of the Museum at that time :

PENNS. HOSPITAL, 25th 8mo. 1806.

Received under my care and responsibility from the Managers of the Hospital all the articles of the Anatomical museum contained in the list thereof viz:

Imitations of the internal parts of the human body in wax by the late Dr. Chovet from No. 1 to No. 8 inclusive.

Dried preparations by the late Dr. Chovet and others from No. 1 to no. 93 inclusive.

Preparations of different parts of the human body in Spirit of Wine, by the late Dr. Chovet and others from No. 1 to no. 60 inclusive, and

Three Castings in Gypsum, and eighteen Paintings in crayons; presented by Dr. Fothergill of London.

SAML. C. HOPKINS.

The museum rapidly increased in size and importance, and great interest was taken in adding to the collection by all of the members of the medical and surgical staff. When in 1817, the building was erected for the exhibition of West's painting, accommodations were made in it also for the anatomical and pathological preparations.

In 1824 it was decided to part with the museum, which had now become so large as to require special provision and care. It is also to be considered that medical instruction no longer occupied such a prominent position in the minds of the Managers, since other institutions had sprung up in the community which relieved the Hospital of

the necessity of taking apprentices to train as physicians and "the practice of the house" ceased to hold its former important place in medical instruction in this country. On April 26, 1824, therefore, the following was adopted:

The
Fothergill
Collection
Deposited in
the Museum
of the
University of
Pennsylvania

Believing that the Museum belonging to this establishment may be rendered more useful to the interests of science under the management of the University and this Board entertaining moreover the most friendly feelings towards that very valuable Institution it is resolved to present the collection including the necessary cases to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

Subsequently the following was received by the Managers:

Resolved.—That the Trustees recognizing in relation to the Pennsylvania Hospital the friendly feelings expressed by its Managers for the University of Pennsylvania do accept with pleasure and thankfulness the valuable Museum offered by the Managers and appoint a committee to receive the same and to furnish the Hospital with a copy of this minute.

JOS. REED, Secretary

Received Philadelphia May 10th 1824 from the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Three castings of Gypsum and Eighteen paintings in crayons representing the structure of the human body being a donation of the late Dr. Fothergill of London to the said Hospital and which are to be deposited in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania until reclaimed by the Managers of the said Hospital.

JAMES GIBSON

ZACCHERY COLLINS

Committee on the Winter Museum.

The last clause in the above receipt was inserted because it was believed that the letter accompanying Dr. John Fothergill's donation would preclude the collection from being permanently alienated.

It was several years before any systematic attempt was made to make another collection. Rare cases occasionally occurred, and interesting specimens were obtained by surgical operation, or dissection, but no special place being supplied by the Managers, they were usually regarded as the private property of the surgeon, or physician, who discovered and retained them.

On December 26, 1853, the members of the Surgical Staff requested that a room be appropriated and properly fitted up for a pathological museum. This was agreed to and some specimens were secured, but the attempt to establish a museum at that time was abandoned shortly afterward.

Subsequently, Dr. Thomas G. Morton especially interested himself in forming a collection and, after serving a term as Resident Physician, he was formally appointed, in 1860, Curator to the Museum and Pathologist to the Hospital. A series of rules were framed by him with the approval of the Managers, for the regulation and development of the Museum, then located on the first floor of the Picture House.

The Managers, on April 27, 1863, having inspected the Museum and being much gratified with their visit, unanimously adopted the following :

Managers
Visit the
Hospital
Museum.

WHEREAS, An examination of the Museum, under the charge of Dr. Morton, Curator and Pathologist, has been very satisfactory, therefore

Resolved that the thanks of the Board be and they are hereby tendered to Dr. Morton for the very efficient manner in which he has discharged the important duty entrusted to his care.

Dr. Morton held the office for three years, when he was elected to the Staff as one of the Surgeons, but during those early years he labored with such zeal and industry that he gathered a valuable collection of several hundred pathological specimens, both wet and dry. These are the foundation of the present museum, "which owes its existence," as a subsequent curator has declared, "to his zealous interest in pathology." After Dr. Morton had resigned, the position was acceptably filled by Dr. William Pepper, who was appointed Curator and Pathologist by the Managers, in 1863. In 1869, when the new clinical amphitheatre was opened for use, the Museum was transferred to the first floor of this building, in a room with northern exposure, well lighted and commodious. (See vignette on next page.) The drawings and casts presented by Dr. Fothergill were returned from the University of Pennsylvania, and still occupy a prominent position in the Hospital Museum as objects of conspicuous interest. Dr. Pepper compiled a Descriptive Catalogue of the Pathological Museum which was published by the Board of Managers in 1869. He stated that this was :

"Based upon one written by Dr. Morton which contained the descriptions of three hundred specimens, each of which, however, has been carefully re-examined and more fully described."

The system of classification and numeration followed that in use in Guy's Hospital Museum; the name of the donor being affixed to the description of each specimen, and if an account of the case has been published, the reference is duly given to author and place of publication. In compiling this Catalogue, Dr. Pepper acknowledged his obligation to the kind assistance of Dr. Charles Retz, Resident Physician in the Hospital.

Dr. Pepper resigned in 1871, whereupon the Managers appointed as Curator, Dr. Morris Longstreth, who served until 1890, when he resigned and Dr. Henry M. Fisher was made "Pathologist, Curator and Microscopist."

Dr. J. Forsyth Meigs in his History of the "First Quarter of the Second Century of the Pennsylvania Hospital," published in 1877, remarked :

"Under the care of several gentlemen this Museum has become really valuable. It contains 747 specimens of different morbid preparations, from cases occurring in the house, and may be made of great use in illustrating the medical teaching of the Hospital."

In 1875, a regular course of lectures on Pathological Anatomy, illustrated by specimens in the Museum, the only one in the city at that period, was given by the Curator of the Hospital, Dr. Longstreth.

Since 1881 yearly additions to the Museum have averaged about fifty a year. At this time (1894) they have practically ceased, as the room for their accommodation has been entirely filled and further growth is not possible. Lectures are annually given by the Pathologist, and the morbid and anatomical preparations are constantly in demand to illustrate clinical lectures, which are delivered before large classes of medical students every year, from October to March, inclusive, in the clinical amphitheatre.

CURATORS OF THE PATHOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

Thomas G. Morton, M. D., November 28, 1860—March 28, 1864.
Thomas Wistar, M. D., March 28, 1864—March 26, 1866.
William Pepper, M. D., March 26, 1866—September 28, 1870.
Morris Longstreth, M. D., November 28, 1870—May 5, 1890.
Henry M. Fisher, M. D., May 5, 1890—in office.





LEGACIES, DONATIONS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

The capital stock of the Hospital, from time to time, has been aided by legacies, which have materially increased its resources and its means for carrying on its charitable work. Among the larger sums received by bequest, were legacies from the following :

Mary D. Brown, Jane A. Calhoun, Mary M. Calhoun, Wm. W. Cook, Henry Crammond, Josiah Dawson, Alexander J. Derbyshire, John Farnum, Joseph Fisher, Jesse George, Stephen Girard, John W. Grigg, Sylvanus W. Godon, Nathaniel P. Hood, Wm. C. Jeanes, John Keble, George B. Ord, George S. Pepper, Mary Shields, Henry T. Stout, Samuel Welsh and Isaiah V. Williamson.

The family of the late President of the Board of Managers, Mr. Wistar Morris, made a munificent donation, which has been already referred to, (on page 110.) Mr. Wm. E. Garrett and the Misses Blanchard have also made very generous contributions.

The organic law of May 11, 1751, creating the Pennsylvania Hospital, made it lawful for

Powers and
Duties of
Contributors.

“ All persons who had contributed ten pounds or more towards the Hospital, or any number of them, to meet on the second day of the first week, in the month called May, yearly for ever, to elect by ballot, twelve, fit and suitable persons of their own number to be managers and one other person to be treasurer of the Hospital until the next election ; to make such laws, rules, and orders, as shall appear necessary, for the well governing, ordering and regulating the said Hospital, and for the regulation of the future elections of managers, treasurer, and other necessary officers and ministers, thereof, and for limiting and appointing their number, trust, and authority, provided they be not repugnant to the laws of England or this government, and are approved by the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Attorney General.

HIS is to certify, that *Robert*
Neckbride of the County of
York hath contributed
the Sum of *Twenty*

to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and is
thereby become one of the Corporation of Con-
tributors, and vested with all the Rights, Powers
and Privileges of a Contributor to the said Ho-
spital, according to an Act of Assembly made
to encourage the Establishment of the same.

Witness my Hand, this *fourth* Day of *August*

1751

Treasurer.

1115 is a copy of the original
written by the Earl of
Gloucester in the year 1115

the Duke of Gloucester
in the year 1115

the year 1115

the year 1115

the year 1115

the year 1115

the year 1115

the year 1115

the year 1115

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, FROM 5TH MO. 1ST, 1751, TO 5TH MO. 3D, 1897.

NOTE—The date is the year when the donor became a contributor, the amount may include subsequent donations. The asterisk (*) indicates contributions for which the donors were made members of the Corporation by the action of the Board of Managers. (See "SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.")

A			B		
1857	Abbott & Lawrence . . .	100 00	1809	Ashley, John	100 00
1821	Abbott, William . . .	30 00	1886	Ashmead, James . . .	2,500 00
1857	Abbott, William L. . .	100 00	1873	Ashmead, William, M. D.	400 00
1865	Abeel, George	50 00	1886	Ashmead, Wm., M. D.	2,500 00
1785	Adams, Richard . . .	26 67	1754	Aspden, Matthias . . .	26 67
1806	Adams, Robert . . .	55 00	1864	Assurance Co., Mutual	6,000 00
1788	Affleck, Thomas*		1833	Astley, Thomas . . .	30 00
1865	Agnew, D. Hayes, M. D.	30 00	1786	Aston, Peter	26 67
1856	Agnew, John	100 00	1894	Atkinson, John . . .	100 00
1856	Alburger & Co., Jacob T.	250 00	1880	Atlantic Refining Co.	400 00
1754	Allair, Alexander . . .	26 67	1754	Attwood, William . .	133 33
1786	Allen, Chamless . . .	29 67	1858	Audenreid, Lewis . .	1,200 00
1859	Allen, John C. . . .	50 00	1856	Austin, John B. . . .	100 00
1775	Allen, Joseph	32 87	1893	Ayer, Josephine M. . .	500 00
1856	Allen & Needles . . .	50 00	1856	Ayres, George R. . . .	100 00
1751	Allen, Wm., Chief Justice	1,402 66	B		
1860	Allen, W. & J. . . .	50 00	1827	Bache, Franklin, M. D.	30 00
1856	Allibone, S. Austin . .	200 00	1849	Bache, T. Hewson, M. D.	30 00
1857	Allibone, Thomas . . .	505 00	1857	Backus, E. F.	1,000 00
1856	Alter, T. Jacob	200 00	1761	Bacon, David	26 67
1754	Anderson, Capt. Lawrence	26 67	1764	Bacon, Job	35 56
1834	Anderson, William V.	130 00	1803	Bacon, John	30 00
1856	Andrade, Joseph . . .	1,150 00	1868	Bacon, Joseph	260 00
1860	Andrews & Dixon . . .	60 00	1858	Bacon, Josiah	200 00
1858	Andrews, James . . .	100 00	1866	Bacon, Richard W. . .	30 00
1846	Andrews, Joseph B. . .	130 00	1858	Bailey & Brother . . .	100 00
1842	Andrews, Robert . . .	27 00	1867	Bailey, E. W.	100 00
1786	Angres, John	26 67	1856	Baily, Joel J.	600 00
1801	Annesley, Robert . . .	30 00	1859	Baily, Joshua L. . . .	100 00
1856	Anspach, John Jr. . .	550 00	1855	Baird, Henry C. . . .	27 00
1856	Antelo, Anthony J. . .	200 00	1859	Baird, John	5,100 00
1786	Anthony, Joseph . . .	293 33	1864	Baird, Matthew . . .	2,310 00
1751	Anthony, Stephen . . .	26 67	1857	Baird, William M. . .	110 00
1791	Anthony, Thomas Powell	26 67	1859	Baird, William S. . .	50 00
1856	Archer, Ellis S. . . .	50 00	1857	Baker, Abraham . . .	430 00
1856	Archer, Mary Ann . .	50 00	1867	Baker, Alfred G. . . .	100 00
1751	Armit, John	53 33	1852	Baker, Ann M.	200 00
1755	Armitage, Benj. S., Jr.	26 67	1852	Baker, Charles H. . .	1,325 00
1754	Ashbridge, George . . .	26 67	1875	Baker, Davis & Co. . .	53 00
1777	Ash, Caleb	31 34	1892	Baker, George Fales .	30 00
1759	Ash, Capt. Henry . . .	26 67	1780	Baker, Hillary	26 67
1791	Ash, James	26 67	1852	Baker, Israel	100 00
1761	Ash, Joshua	26 67	1786	Baker, Jacob	26 67
1856	Ash, Joshua W., M. D.	150 55	1865	Baker, Jairus	100 00
1859	Ashbridge, Jane . . .	100 00	1818	Baker, John R.	50 00
1859	Ashbridge, Thomasine	50 00	1759	Baker, Joseph	27 07
1761	Ashbridge, William . .	26 67	1859	Baker, Michael V. . .	125 00
1846	Ashbridge, William . .	1,246 00	1871	Balderston, Mark . . .	100 00
1761	Ashburn, Martin . . .	26 67	1895	Baldwin, Mary Louisa	5,000 00
1868	Ashhurst, Francis, M. D.	36 00	1857	Baldwin & Co., Matthias W.	1,250 00
1847	Ashhurst, John	640 00	1864	Baldwin, Matthias W.	260 00
1859	Ashhurst, John, Jr., M. D.	100 00	1857	Baldwin, Stephen . .	100 00
1841	Ashhurst, Lewis R. . .	636 66	1860	Ball, Mrs. A. W. . . .	60 00
1860	Ashhurst, Mrs. Lewis R.	50 00	1799	Ball, Joseph	366 67
1841	Ashhurst, Richard . . .	1,026 67	1893	Ball, Joseph A. . . .	30 00
1856	Ashhurst, Richard Jr.,	30 00	1754	Ball, William	26 67
1859	Ashhurst, Samuel . . .	100 00	1895	Bancroft, Charles P. .	100 00
1867	Ashhurst, William H.	510 00	1858	Bancroft, M. & E. . .	100 00
1847	Ashhurst, William L.	30 00	1755	Bankson, Andrew . . .	26 67

1752	Bankson, John & Jacob	26 67	1875	Benson, Miss H. S.	100 00
1859	Barclay, Andrew C.	150 00	1872	Benson, H & R.	50 00
1860	Barclay, Clement B.	500 00	1877	Benson, Miss	50 00
1801	Barclay, Robert	200 00	1851	Bettle, Samuel, Jr.	30 00
1762	Barclay & Sons, David	466 67	1851	Bettle, William	30 00
1857	Barcroft, Stacy B.	1,000 00	1889	Betz, John F.	5,000 00
1754	Bard, William	26 67	1809	Bevan, Matthew L.	50 00
1856	Barker, Abraham	200 00	1767	Bevan, Timothy	226 67
1856	Barnes, Rev. Albert	100 00	1761	Beverage, David	53 33
1775	Barnes, Barnabas	36 98	1763	Bickley, Abraham	40 00
1788	Barnes, Cornelius	33 33	1855	Biddle, Alexander	18,467 84
1770	Barrell, William	26 67	1882	Biddle, Alexander, M. D.	60 00
1786	Bartholomew, John	26 67	1872	Biddle, Algernon Sydney	30 00
1875	Bartles, Charles	50 00	1872	Biddle, Arthur Sydney	30 00
1817	Bartling, Christleeb	32 45	1860	Biddle, Mrs. Christine	100 00
1867	Bartol, B. Henry	900 00	1872	Biddle, Miss Christine	100 00
1885	Bartol, George E.	200 00	1767	Biddle, Clement	62 22
1798	Barton, Benjamin		1864	Biddle, Clement	400 00
	Smith, M. D.	60 00	1854	Biddle, Clement, Jr.	200 00
1890	Barton, Francis	1,000 00	1846	Biddle, Clement Cornell	30 00
1847	Barton, Isaac	1,180 00	1859	Biddle, Elizabeth C.	100 00
1823	Barton, John Rhea, M. D.	380 00	1887	Biddle, Elizabeth S.	30 00
1857	Barton & Co., Samuel	100 00	1864	Biddle, Mrs. Emily M.	50 00
1772	Bartram, George	26 67	1852	Biddle, George W.	280 00
1787	Bartram, Isaac & Moses	31 69	1887	Biddle, Helen R.	30 00
1768	Bass, Robert	40 00	1855	Biddle, Henry J.	300 00
1762	Bassett, Davis	26 67	1772	Biddle, James	26 67
1857	Bates & Coates	200 00	1887	Biddle, James G.	30 00
1859	Baugh, Samuel	100 00	1754	Biddle, John	26 67
1882	Baum, Charles, M. D.	30 00	1846	Biddle, John B., M. D.	30 00
1866	Bayard, Charles P.	100 00	1857	Biddle, John W.	170 00
1855	Bayard, James	125 00	1888	Biddle, John W. and Samuel	500 00
1768	Bayard, John	26 67	1855	Biddle, Jonathan Williams	250 00
1754	Bayley, John		1881	Biddle, Mrs. Julia W.	500 00
1754	Baynton, John	61 34	1897	Biddle, Louis A.	30 00
1786	Baynton, Peter	27 20	1897	Biddle, Lynford	30 00
1881	Beal, Edward F., Jr.	50 00	1887	Biddle, Mary H.	30 00
1773	Beaumont, John	148 89	1867	Biddle, Robert and William C.	100 00
1856	Beaver, Thomas	100 00	1857	Biddle, Samuel	50 00
1852	Beck, Henry Paul	30 00	1807	Biddle, Thomas	30 00
1797	Beck, Paul, Jr.	140 00	1854	Biddle, Thomas A.	900 00
1892	Becker, J. A.	30 00	1867	Biddle, Mrs. Thomas A.	100 00
1754	Bedford, Gunning	26 67	1849	Biddle, William	2,280 00
1859	Bedlock, Edward	200 00	1887	Biddle, William, Jr.	30 00
1833	Beesley, Theophilus E., M. D.	152 00	1865	Bines, David A.	30 00
1865	Bell, Emily	30 00	1865	Bines, S. Mason	30 00
1865	Bell, Helen	30 00	1865	Bines, S. Mason, Jr.	30 00
1758	Bell, John	26 67	1865	Bines, William T.	30 00
1827	Bell, John, M. D.	30 00	1758	Bingham, William, Sr.	102 85
1867	Bell, Laura	30 00	1781	Bingham, Wm.	646 66
1786	Bell, Capt. Thomas	26 67	1810	Binney, Horace	2,250 00
1867	Bement & Dougherty	1,000 00	1857	Binney, Horace, Jr.	100 00
1751	Benezet, Anthony	31 33	1860	Binney Mrs. Horace	50 00
1752	Benezet, Daniel	74 66	1820	Bird, Charles	58 00
1756	Benezet, James	48 70	1786	Bird, Edward	176 67
1754	Benezet, Philip	40 00	1773	Birkbeck, Morris	26 67
1859	Benness, George W.	45 83	1758	Bissell, John	26 67
1860	Benness, Henry B.	50 00	1860	Black, John	100 00
1859	Benness, Henry M.	33 34	1867	Blackburne, Francis, Jr.	200 00
1857	Benness, James M.	145 83	1759	Blackham, Richard	26 67
1858	Bennett, Joseph M.	100 00	1867	Blackiston, John R.	50 00
1804	Benninghove, Jacob, Jr.	26 67	1890	Blair, Anna S.	50 00
1756	Bensell, George	26 67	1855	Blair, Henry C.	27 00
1857	Benson, Alexander	1,035 00	1881	Blanchard, Anna	17,033 34
1891	Benson, Edwin N.	5,000 00			
1857	Benson, Gustavus S.	250 00			

1881	Blanchard, Harriet . .	17,033 33	1859	Brinton, Jane	200 00
1881	Blanchard, Maria . . .	17,033 33	1860	Brock, John	2,000 00
1875	Blanchard, Mrs. Maria E.	5,050 00	1859	Brock, John P.	250 00
1879	Blanchard, Children of Maria E.	5,000 00	1787	Brooks, Edward	26 67
1856	Blanchard, William A. .	2,480 00	1754	Brooks, Thomas	26 67
1875	Blanchard, Mrs. William A.	100 00	1856	Brown, Alexander	250 00
1763	Bland, Elias*		1876	Brown, Alexander P. . .	33 33
1755	Bleakley, John, Sr. . . .	53 33	1799	Brown, Andrew	140 00
1751	Bleakley, John, Jr. . . .	133 33	1855	Brown, Benneville, D. .	200 00
1786	Blewer, Joseph	29 67	1876	Brown, Clement M. . . .	33 34
1859	Blight, Atherton	350 00	1834	Brown, David S.	126 67
1856	Blight, Mrs. Maria . . .	500 00	1857	Brown & Embly	200 00
1867	Bliss, Theodore	100 00	1841	Brown, Frederick	557 00
1797	Blodget, Samuel	120 00	1867	Brown, Mrs. Frederick .	500 00
1856	Bloodgood, Joseph B. .	150 00	1852	Brown, Frederick, Jr. .	740 00
1856	Bohlen, John	2,000 00	1867	Brown, Frederick, Jr. . .	500 00
1864	Bohlen, John Jr.	50 00	1876	Brown, Isabella	33 33
1852	Boker, Charles S., M. D. .	230 00	1828	Brown, James	40 00
1794	Boller, Frederick	26 67	1754	Brown, Jeremiah	26 67
1807	Bolton, Curtis	50 00	1834	Brown, Jeremiah	26 67
1809	Bolton, John	50 00	1773	Brown, John*	
1859	Bolton, Vanderveer & Co.	100 00	1851	Brown, John A.	3,620 00
1859	Bond, James, M. D. . . .	500 00	1860	Brown, Mrs. John A. . .	50 00
1751	Bond, Phineas, M. D. . .	26 67	1858	Brown, John A.	80 00
1751	Bond, Thomas, M. D. . .	66 66	1807	Brown, John Coates . . .	45 40
1754	Bonnell, Samuel	26 67	1876	Brown, John S.	124 50
1775	Bonsall, Edward	26 67	1821	Brown, Joseph D.	3,780 00
1859	Bookhammer, Allen H. .	30 00	1864	Brown, Mary D.	13,100 00
1864	Borie, Adolph E.	10,295 00	1878	Brown, Mary Farnum . .	13,533 33
1860	Borie, Mrs. A. E.	100 00	1870	Brown, Mary S.	30 00
1867	Borie, C. & H.	500 00	1856	Brown, Moses	200 00
1856	Borie, Charles L.	510 00	1860	Brown, Mrs. Moses . . .	50 00
1857	Borie, Henry P.	200 00	1797	Brown, Peter*	59 16
1756	Bossler, Henry	26 67	1802	Brown, Samuel	40 00
1867	Boulton, John	50 00	1875	Brown, S. S.	125 00
1754	Bourne, Thomas	44 67	1859	Brown, T. W. & M. . . .	100 00
1861	Bouvier, Michael	100 00	1864	Brown, T. Wistar	4,255 00
1865	Bowen & Fox	200 00	1853	Brown, Washington . . .	630 00
1857	Bowen, William E.	100 00	1860	Brown, William	30 00
1867	Bower, Henry	500 00	1856	Brown & Co., William H.	100 00
1752	Bowman, John	32 00	1834	Brown, William Henry .	76 67
1866	Boyd & Hough	100 00	1807	Brown, William J.	30 47
1871	Boyd, Thomas A.	30 00	1897	Brown, Wyatt Wistar . .	30 00
1856	Boyd, William S.	250 00	1887	Brush, Edward N. M. D. .	30 00
1864	Boye, William H.	100 00	1756	Bryan, Hon. George . . .	48 69
1864	Bracken, J. H.	100 00	1856	Bryan, Timothy M. . . .	100 00
1874	Bradford, T. Hewson, M. D.	130 00	1793	Buchanan, Robert* . . .	
1755	Bradford, William	26 67	1802	Buckley, Anthony Morris .	36 00
1786	Bradford, William, Jr. .	26 67	1867	Buckley, Edward S. . . .	100 00
1890	Bradford, William	30 00	1856	Buckley, M. Brooke . . .	100 00
1857	Brady, Patrick	100 00	1755	Buckley, William	53 33
1802	Branner, George	133 33	1857	Bucknell, William	1,000 00
1859	Branson, Samuel	100 00	1867	Bucknell, Mrs. William .	125 00
1752	Branson, William	133 33	1856	Bucknor, McCammon & Co.	200 00
1858	Bray, Mary	30 00	1857	Budd & Comly	100 00
1794	Breintnall, David	26 67	1856	Budd, John B.	450 00
1878	Brick, Samuel	50 00	1860	Budd, Mrs. John B. . . .	80 00
1786	Bridges, Robert	48 00	1859	Budd, Joseph	30 00
1761	Bringhurst, James	30 67	1765	Budden, Capt. Richard . .	26 67
1754	Bringhurst, John	82 78	1859	Buist, Robert	100 00
1769	Bringhurst, John, Gtn. .	26 67	1859	Bullitt, John C.	130 00
1761	Bringhurst, Joseph	26 67	1859	Bullock, Benjamin	500 00
1859	Brinton, George	100 00	1860	Bullock, Charles	60 00
			1754	Bullock, George	28 80
			1857	Bunn, Raiguel & Co. . . .	100 00

1886	Bunting, Henry B. . .	5,000 00	1859	Cattell, Elijah G. . .	50 00
1848	Bunting, Jacob T. . .	155 00	1852	Cazenove, William B. .	27 00
1825	Bunting, Josiah . . .	50 00	1761	Chalmers, James . . .	53 33
1786	Burchell, J. J. . . .	26 67	1786	Chaloner, John . . .	27 20
1756	Burge, Samuel	107 26	1893	Chamberlain, Stately	
1859	Burgin, George H., M. D.	50 00		Blanche	100 00
1883	Burnham, Mary C. . .	714 28	1856	Chambers, Andrew R. .	100 00
1857	Burroughs, H. Nelson .	420 00	1755	Chambers, David . . .	26 67
1761	Bush, Matthias	26 67	1859	Chambers, Mrs. D. M. .	30 00
1857	Butcher & Brother		1758	Chancellor, Capt. Samuel	26 67
	(John & Washington)	200 00	1855	Chancellor, Wharton .	205 00
1857	Bute & Smith	250 00	1754	Chancellor, William, M.D.	26 67
1857	Butler, John M. . . .	100 00	1801	Chancellor, William . .	58 00
1895	Buvinger, Adolphus G. .	100 00	1848	Chancellor, William . .	30 00
1786	Byrne, Daniel	26 67	1858	Chandler, Joseph R. . .	100 00
1812	Byron, Joshua	50 00	1885	Chapin, John B., M. D. .	40 00
	C		1807	Chapman, Nathaniel, M.D.	26 67
1857	Cabeen & Co.	250 00	1884	Charity Fund,	3,333 33
1856	Cadwalader, Gen. Geo. .	100 00	1754	Chattin, James	26 67
1771	Cadwalader, John . . .	133 33	1807	Chauncey, Charles, Esq. .	40 00
1751	Cadwalader, Thomas		1855	Chauncey, Nathaniel . .	50 00
	M. D.	66 66	1754	Cheesman, Capt. Samuel	26 67
1813	Cadwalader, Thomas . .	30 00	1759	Chevalier, Peter	65 06
1857	Cadwalader, John . . .	150 00	1756	Chew, Benjamin	66 66
1867	Cain Hacker and Cook .	300 00	1754	Child, James	99 05
1788	Calbreath, James . . .	26 67	1858	Childs, George W. . . .	3,210 00
1806	Caldcleugh, Andrew . .	50 00	1859	Child & Peterson	100 00
1831	Caldcleugh, Robert A. .	30 00	1856	Christ an, Samuel J. . .	200 00
1788	Caldwell, Andrew . . .	34 67	1754	Church, John	26 67
1798	Caldwell, Charles, M. D.	100 00	1864	Churchman, Charles W. .	200 00
1856	Caldwell & English . .	100 00	1858	Churchman, Craig & Co.	50 00
1867	Caldwell & Co., Jas. E. .	525 00	1864	City National Bank . . .	100 00
1786	Caldwell, Samuel . . .	35 20	1856	Claghorn, James L. . .	200 00
1810	Calhoun, Samu l, M. D. .	40 00	1806	Clapier, Lewis	200 00
1815	Camac, Sarah	60 00	1841	Clapp, Allen	30 00
1815	Camac, Turner	165 00	1857	Clapp, William R.* . . .	989 29
1852	Camac, William, M. D. .	30 00	1859	Clark, Clarence H. . . .	26 67
1858	Camblos, Charles . . .	150 00	1761	Clark, Daniel	26 67
1860	Campbell, Archibald . .	100 00	1864	Clark & Co., E. W. . . .	3,535 00
1857	Campbell, Hugh	100 00	1858	Clark, Edward W. . . .	949 29
1857	Campbell, James R. . .	625 00	1877	Clark, Mrs. Edward W. .	105 00
1785	Campbe & Kingston . .	26 66	1856	Clark, Enoch W.	1,000 00
1754	Campfler, William . . .	40 00	1860	Clark, Ephraim, Jr. . .	10 000
1806	Canby, Eli	40 00	1883	Clark, Fannie	714 28
1852	Canby, John	30 00	1852	Clark, Jane	800 00
1865	Canby, Samuel T. . . .	200 00	1780	Clark, John	26 67
1859	Caner, William J. . . .	50 00	1859	Clark, John	50 00
1856	Cannell, S. Wilmer . . .	500 00	1826	Clark, John T., M. D. . .	26 66
1860	Cannell, Mrs. S. W. . .	50 00	1883	Clark, Joseph Hinckley .	714 29
1856	Carey, Henry C. . . .	100 00	1856	Clark, Julia K.	50 00
1761	Carpenter, Emanuel . .	26 67	1787	Clark, Samuel	26 67
1857	Carpenter, Francis . . .	50 00	1859	Clark, William	100 00
1756	Carpenter, Thomas . . .	82 69	1756	Clarkson Mat hew	73 88
1857	Carpenter, William . . .	50 00	1786	Clay, Curtis	26 67
1856	Carson, George C. . . .	400 00	1893	Clayton, Helen Ash . . .	3,000 00
1849	Carson, Joseph, M. D. .	30 00	1807	Clayton, Thomas	30 00
1871	Carter, Jerome	30 00	1803	Clement, James W. . . .	30 00
1859	Carter, John	230 00	1754	Clifford, Thomas	214 92
1872	Carter, John E.	520 00	1759	Clifton, William, Jr. . .	62 67
1859	Carter & Scattergood . .	100 00	1892	Clothie Isaac H.	30 00
1754	Cathers, Samuel	26 67	1754	Clulo, James	26 67
1860	Casamajor, Prudent . .	500 00	1761	Clymer, George	63 72
1840	Cash, Andrew D. . . .	30 00	1857	Coates, Abraham	200 00
1858	Castner, Samuel	100 00	1859	Coates, Benjamin	100 00
1858	Catherwood, H. & H. W. .	100 00	1820	Coates, Benjamin H. M.D.	26 67
1857	Cattell, Alexander G. . .	100 00	1813	Coates, George M. . . .	30 00
			1776	Coates, Isaac	66 66

1755	Coates, John, Sr. . . .	32 80	1813	Cope, Jasper	95 00
1755	Coates, John, Jr. . . .	40 00	1856	Cope, John E.	33 33
1794	Coates, John Reynell . .	26 67	1809	Cope, Thomas Pym . .	220 00
1797	Coates, Joseph Saunders .	26 67	1856	Cope, Thomas P. . . .	400 00
1785	Coates, Josiah	29 67	1867	Cope, William D. . . .	100 00
1798	Coates, Josiah L. . . .	26 67	1782	Copperthwaite, Joseph	26 67
1771	Coates, Samuel	387 22	1859	Corbit, Daniel	100 00
1794	Coates, Samuel, Jr. . . .	26 67	1773	Corbyn, Thomas*	
1755	Coates, Thomas, Jr. . . .	26 67	1860	Cornelius & Baker . .	1,400 00
1856	Coates, William C. . . .	100 00	1761	Correy, John	26.67
1870	Cobb, M. H.	185 00	1890	Cornelius & Rowland	50 00
1866	Coburn, Robert	50 00	1755	Coultas, James	306 66
1856	Cochran & Russell . . .	100 00	1819	Coulter, John	44 00
1839	Cock, Thomas F., M. D. .	30 00	1757	Cowpland, Jonathan . .	26 67
1864	Coffin & Altemus	150 00	1867	Cox, James L.	50 00
1856	Coffin, Arthur G. . . .	100 00	1857	Cox, John	300 00
1859	Coleman, G. Dawson . . .	500 00	1786	Cox, William	26 67
1856	Coleman, Harriet	200 00	1854	Coxe, Alexander B. . .	30 00
1857	Coleman, J. W.	495 00	1854	Coxe, Brinton	30 00
1871	Coleman, M. J.	75 00	1758	Coxe, Charles	66 67
1848	Coleman, Robert	30 00	1854	Coxe, Charles B. . . .	30 00
1754	Coleman, Hon. William .	116 08	1854	Coxe, Charles S. . . .	
1846	Coles, Edward	150 00		(Judge)	1,030 00
1856	Colket, Coffin	425 00	1846	Coxe, Daniel W.	50 00
1857	Collins, Frederick	50 00	1854	Coxe, Eckley B.	30 00
1851	Collins, Hannah W. . . .	130 00	1859	Coxe, Edmund S. . . .	1,000 00
1852	Collins, Isaac*		1854	Coxe, Henry B.	30 00
1858	Collins, Joseph H. . . .	50 00	1761	Coxe, Capt. Isaac . . .	69 56
1762	Collins, Stephen	52 00	1761	Coxe, John, M. D. . . .	32 40
1858	Collins, Timothy K. . . .	170 00	1798	Coxe, John Redmond, M.D.	68 00
1856	Collins, T. K. & P. G. . .	100 00	1887	Coxe, Rebecca	200 00
1795	Collins, Zaccheus	140 00	1780	Coxe, Tench	53 66
1859	Colwell, Stephen	500 00	1762	Coxe, Esq., William . .	53 33
1773	Coombe, Thomas	30 69	1786	Coxe, Jr., William . . .	26 67
1857	Comegys, B. B.	55 00	1856	Craig, Andrew C. . . .	310 00
1858	Comly, Franklin A. . . .	110 00	1866	Craig & Ritchie	30 00
1867	Comly, Franklin A., Jr. .	50 00	1764	Craig, William	53 73
1870	Conarro, George M. . . .	55 00	1849	Crammond, Henry . . .	30 00
1755	Concord Township,		1865	Craven, Thomas	100 00
	Chester Co.	107 40	1869	Creely, George R. . . .	450 00
1851	Conrad, Charles	30 00	1866	Creighton, Esq.,	
1852	Conrad, John, M. D. . .	30 00		Hamilton	100 00
1852	Conrad, Solomon	27 50	1859	Creighton, Robert . . .	100 00
1859	Contributors (4 old, 1		1817	Cresson, Caleb	100 00
	new)	5,500 00	1857	Cresson, Charles C. . .	100 00
1766	Conyngham, David		1848	Cresson, Elliott	30 00
	Hayfield	32 00	1864	Cresson, Emlen	60 00
1756	Conyngham, Redmond . .	34 67	1763	Cresson, James	26 67
1801	Cook, Alexander	26 67	1857	Cresson, James	300 00
1857	Cooke, Jay	235 00	1754	Cresson, John	26 67
1864	Cooke & Co., Jay	3,510 00	1856	Cresson, John C. . . .	1,000 00
1822	Cooke, John	30 00	1857	Cresson, Joseph	530 00
1856	Cooley, Aaron B.	100 00	1772	Cresson, Joshua	40 00
1859	Cooper, Abigail	600 00	1858	Cresson, William P. . .	150 00
1865	Cooper, Miss Esther L. .	100 00	1858	Cromelien, George . . .	110 00
1859	Cooper, Miss H.	50 00	1751	Crosby, Joshua	266 67
1867	Cooper, Hettie L. . . .	500 00	1752	Crosby, Thomas	120 81
1754	Cooper, Jacob	37 33	1856	Croskey, Henry	400 00
1797	Cooper, Samuel, M. D. .	40 00	1857	Croskey & Co. Henry	500 00
1754	Cooper, William	26 67	1865	Crossman, James M. . .	200 00
1856	Cope, Alfred	5,600 00	1855	Crozer, John P.	6,000 00
1834	Cope, Caleb	1,730 00	1859	Crozer, Mrs. John P. .	50 00
1870	Cope, Edwin R.	4,200 00	1800	Cruikshank, James . .	40 00
1867	Cope, Elias G.	100 00	1775	Cruikshank, Joseph . .	201 20
1856	Cope, Francis R.	425 00	1799	Cruikshank, Rachel . .	26 67
1856	Cope, Henry	2,100 00	1754	Culp, Matthias	26 67
1817	Cope, Israel	50 00	1891	Cummings, A. Boyd . .	5,000 00

1864	Cummings, A. W.	50 00	1860	Desilver, Charles	50 00
1865	Cummings, Charles H.	50 00	1861	Desilver, H. T.	50 00
1863	Cummings, Filter Com- pany	100 00	1867	Devereux, John	50 00
1869	Cummings, Richard P.	50 00	1868	Devees, William P. M.D.	50 00
1866	Cummings, William	150 00	1872	Dickenson, John, Esq.	100 00
1867	Cummins, Daniel B.	100 00	1868	Dickens, William	33 33
1866	Cummins, Mrs. D. B.	50 00	1866	Dickson, James N.	100 00
1866	Curren, Martin	50 00	1866	Dickson, Levi	200 00
1867	Curtis, Benjamin T.	200 00	1872	Doering, Henry	50 00
1871	Curtis, Mrs. S. G.	200 00	1868	Doland, Henry K.	50 00
1874	Curtis, Mrs. Sarah T.	200 00	1868	Dorham, William H.	50 00
1866	Curwen, John M.D.	50 00	1874	Dorway, George	12 50
1868	Cuthbert, Allen	100 00	1861	Douay, William	40 00
1869	Cuyler, Theodore	50 00	1868	Douay, William	25 00
D					
1868	Da Costa, J. M. M.D.	320 00	1861	Dunce, Capt. Charles	25 00
1867	Dahlgren, Bernard	30 00	1862	Dunce, Joseph	50 00
1867	Dale, Richard C.	50 00	1867	Duston, Henry	500 00
1866	Dale, Mrs. Richard C.	50 00	1869	Duane, William	100 00
1866	Dallett Brothers	500 00	1862	Duxon, Edwin S.	30 00
1867	Dallett, Eliza	100 00	1860	Duxon, Miss M.	50 00
1867	Dallett, Giles	100 00	1868	Duxon, Robert	25 00
1860	Dallett, Mrs. John	50 00	1861	Duxon, Miss S.	50 00
1866	Dana, Mary W.	30 00	1862	Duxon, Samuel G. M.D.	30 00
1869	Danforth Wright & Co.	100 00	1866	Duxon, Thomas	52 72
1865	Darlington, Smedley	50 00	1861	Dobson, John	50 00
1868	Darrach, James, M.D.	30 00	1861	Dodd & Son, George	50 00
1867	David, John	27 00	1861	Donaldson, John	34 67
1866	Davis, Benjamin	250 00	1867	Donaldson, Mrs. Sophia	50 00
1867	Davis, David	25 00	1867	Donnelly, James C.	30 00
1865	Davis, David Jones, M.D.	50 00	1861	Dorrance, John	50 00
1869	Davis, Edward Mott, Jr.	100 00	1872	Dorsey, Benedict	90 00
1866	Davis, Edward	100 00	1868	Dorsey, John	31 67
1860	Davis, Henry L.	100 00	1867	Dorsey, John Syng, M.D.	57 50
1868	Davis, Isaac	25 00	1868	Dorsey, Leonard	33 36
1866	Davis, Isaac R.	100 00	1866	Dorsey, Stanton	30 00
1868	Davis, John C.	100 00	1866	Dorsey, William	30 00
1866	Davis, Joseph	25 00	1865	Dougherty, Charles A.	33 00
1864	Davis, Thomas	52 48	1865	Dougherty, John A.	34 00
1866	Dawes, Abigail	40 00	1866	Dougherty, William H.	33 00
1865	Dawes, Jonathan	50 00	1864	Douglass, Andrew	25 00
1868	Dawes, Samuel F.	30 00	1861	Douglass, Rev. Benjamin J.	100 00
1869	Dawson, Elizabeth	200 00	1865	Doureloure, B. L.	30 00
1866	Dawson & Hancock	100 00	1864	Dowell, Capt. William	60 00
1867	Dawson, J. Russell	30 00	1863	Downing, Jacob	50 00
1866	Dawson, Josiah	1,000 00	1867	Downing, J. Perot	150 00
1864	Dawson, Mordecai L.	3,715 00	1864	Dox, Andrew	30 00
1869	Dawson, Robert	40 00	1860	Drake, Mrs. Thomas	100 00
1865	Dawson, William	25 00	1868	Drason, Matthew	58 48
1862	Dawson, William M.	40 00	1860	Drayton, Wm. Heyward	100 00
1867	Day, Michael	100 00	1867	Deer, Ferdinand L.	385 00
1869	Dayton, John	30 00	1865	Drexel, Anthony J.	350 00
1873	Dean, Joseph	48 00	1867	Drexel & Co.	700 00
1865	De Haven & Brother	100 00	1872	Drinker, Daniel	25 00
1872	Delany, Sharpe	250 00	1869	Drinker, Henry	358 18
1866	Delany, William	25 00	1864	Drinker, John	66 66
1866	Delaware, L.	100 00	1872	Dropsie, Moses A.	100 00
1864	Delaware, Mutual Saf- ety Ins. Co.	1,000 00	1867	Drown, William A.	200 00
1883	Denniston, Helen A.	714 29	1867	Drown, William A., Jr.	500 00
1860	Denny, William Esq.	276 66	1866	Duane, James May	30 00
1855	Derbyshire, Alexander James	2,130 00	1864	Duché, Jacob	61 33
1864	Derbyshire, Mary A.	500 00	1864	Duffield, Edward	58 00
1862	Deshler, David	44 00	1872	Duffield, Samuel, M.D.	26 00
			1867	Duhring, Henry	700 00
			1866	Dulles, Joseph H.	131 34
			1869	Dulles, Mrs. Joseph H.	100 00
			1848	Dundas, James	2,130 00

1892	Dungan, Hood & Co.	25 00	1891	Epplesheimer & Co.,	
1795	Dunlap, John	133 33		John F.	59 52
1860	Dunlap, William . . .	200 00	1856	Errickson, Michael . .	250 00
1833	Dunn, Nathan	30 00	1859	Erringer J., Livingston	205 00
1754	Dupuy, Daniel	26 67	1867	Erwin, John H. . . .	100 00
1807	Dusar, Florimond . . .	63 00	1860	Erwin, Mrs. John H.	50 00
1857	Dutilh, Charles	100 00	1873	Erwin, Mary L. . . .	75 00
1883	Dutilh, Mary G. and daughter	1,000 00	1758	Erwin, Robert	56 33
	E		1856	Estlack, Thomas . . .	30 00
1856	Earl, Samuel W. . . .	33 33	1851	Euston & Weer*	
1866	Earl, Thomas	100 00	1881	Evans, Allen	75 00
1856	Earp, Thomas	1,100 00	1834	Evans, Charles, M. D.	30 00
1857	Earp, Thomas, Jr. . . .	100 00	1870	Evans, Charles	30 00
1767	Eastburn, Thomas . . .	26 67	1754	Evans, Edward	26 67
1856	Eastwick, Andrew M.	525 00	1800	Evans, Edward	26 67
1859	Ebl s, William	100 00	1856	Evans, Edward	30 00
1877	Eckert, Mrs. Emily T.	5,000 00	1858	Evans, Horace, M. D.	100 00
1847	Eckfeldt, Adam	35 00	1800	Evans, Isaiah	26 67
1786	Eddy, George	26 67	1860	Evans, Miss Jane . . .	50 00
1758	Eddy, James	45 15	1772	Evans, Joel	42 90
1865	Eddy, Lucy H.	100 00	1772	Evans, John	90 40
1787	Eddy, Thomas	26 67	1858	Evans, John	50 00
1857	Edwards, George W.	100 00	1807	Evans, John C.	180 00
1856	Eisenbrey, John, Jr.	100 00	1756	Evans, Jonathan	153 60
1864	Eisenbrey & Son, John	50 00	1806	Evans, Jonathan	27 00
1892	Eisenbrey, William H.	98 57	1817	Evans, Joseph Russell*	
1798	Elam, Gervas	50 00	1857	Evans, Joseph R. . . .	200 00
1798	Elam, Robert	50 00	1867	Evans, J. Williams . . .	100 00
1798	Elam, Samuel	50 00	1864	Evans, J. Wistar	30 00
1754	Elfreth, Jeremiah . . .	26 67	1857	Evans, Rowland G. . . .	50 00
1841	Elkins, William L. . . .	100 00	1840	Evans, Thomas	27 00
1850	Elkinton, George M. . .	135 00	1857	Evans & Watson	100 00
1853	Elkinton, Lindley Mur- ray	30 00	1860	Evans, William, Jr. . . .	130 00
1883	Elkinton, Thomas . . .	30 00	1864	Everly, Adam	100 00
1761	Elliot , Andrew	26 67	1806	Eves, Joseph Bennett	100 00
1833	Elliott, Isaac	30 00	1857	Ewing, Robert	100 00
1865	Elliott, John	30 00	1785	Ewing, Thomas	40 00
1788	Elliott, John*		1895	Eyanson, John E. . . .	50 00
1796	Elliott, John, Jr. . . .	30 00	1810	Eyre, Ann K.	60 00
1845	Ellis, Charles	30 00	1855	Eyre, Joshua P.	200 00
1856	Ellis & Co., Charles . .	850 00	1818	Eyre & Lawrence	29 89
1851	Ellis, Evan T.	30 00	1813	Eyre, Maria K.	40 00
1754	Ellis, Thomas*		1802	Eyre, Nathan	46 67
1852	Ellis, William	30 00		F	
1856	Ellison, John B., & Sons	100 00	1867	Fagan, John	50 00
1809	Elmslie, Alexander . . .	50 00	1857	Fahnestock, B. A. . . .	200 00
1865	Elmslie, Ann	75 00	1858	Fahnestock & Co., B. A.	300 00
1865	Elmslie, Elizabeth . . .	75 00	1860	Fahnestock, Mrs. G. W.	30 00
1865	Elmslie, Rebecca	75 00	1859	Fairthorne, Frederick	30 00
1865	Elmslie, William	275 00	1769	Falconer, Capt. Nathaniel	76 67
1844	Elwyn, Alfred L., M.D.	30 00	1867	Fales, George	600 00
1803	Ely, Hugh	30 00	1856	Fales, Lathrop & Co.	200 00
1860	Ely, R. and M.	30 00	1770	Falkenstine, Ludwick	26 67
1875	Embly, John	50 00	1758	Falkner, Lester	26 67
1827	Emerson, Gouverneur, M. D.	55 00	1856	Fallon, Christopher . . .	100 00
1754	Emlen, George, Sr. . . .	266 67	1856	Fallon, John	100 00
1775	Emlen, George, Jr. . . .	51 11	1764	Farmer, Ferdinand . . .	53 33
1755	Emlen, Joshua	26 67	1752	Farmer, Richard, M. D.	26 67
1754	Emlen, Samuel, Jr. . . .	127 60	1865	Farnham, Charles A. . .	1,000 00
1761	Emlen, Samuel, Sr. . . .	26 67	1860	Farnum, Elizabeth H.	11,058 34
1822	Emlen, Samuel, M. D.	26 67	1856	Farnum, George W. . . .	200 00
1785	Engle, Paul	26 67	1860	Farnum, J. Edward . . .	200 00
1865	Epplesheimer, John F.	109 02	1845	Farnum, John	3,360 00

1867	Farr & Brother . . .	50 00	1786	Folwell, William . . .	76 67
1877	Farrell & Herring* . . .		1857	Forbes, George W. . .	100 00
1855	Fassitt, Alfred . . .	200 00	1754	Forbes, Hugh . . .	26 67
1856	Faust, David . . .	100 00	1782	Forbes, William . . .	67 33
1856	Fearon & Smith . . .	100 00	1852	Forbes, William S., M.D. . .	30 00
1857	Fell, Franklin . . .	100 00	1858	Ford, John M. . . .	300 00
1856	Fell, J. Gillingham . . .	1,710 00	1755	Ford, Standish . . .	26 67
1865	Fell, Rebecca Ann . . .	100 00	1867	Forney, John W. . . .	200 00
1856	Fellows, Bartholomew Wistar	26 67	1773	Forrest, Thomas . . .	66 66
1855	Fennimore, Jason L. . .	200 00	1857	Foster, William B. . .	100 00
1795	Ferris, John	26 67	1860	Foster, William B., Jr. . .	50 00
1786	Few, Joseph	26 67	1762	Fothergill, Jchn, M.D.* . .	666 66
1867	Field, Charles J. . . .	100 00	1833	Fotterall, Stephen G. . .	30 00
1858	Field & Hardie	150 00	1770	Foulke, Caleb	34 66
1857	Field, James	50 00	1784	Foulke, John, M. D. . .	32 80
1775	Field, John	329 27	1758	Foulke, Judah	35 00
1856	Field & Keehmle . . .	400 00	1857	Fox, Charles P. . . .	1,500 00
1761	Field, Robert	26 67	1786	Fox, George	40 00
1811	Fielding, Robert . . .	1,100 00	1835	Fox, George, M. D. . .	26 67
1856	Figuera, F. J. . . .	250 00	1751	Fox, Joseph	112 81
1897	First City Troop Cavalry of Phila. . .	6,400 00	1880	Fox, Joseph M., M. D. . .	50 00
1864	First National Bank . .	500 00	1860	Fox, Miss Mary	50 00
1860	Firth, Thomas	51 00	1819	Fox, Samuel	50 00
1751	Fishbourne, William . .	40 00	1794	Fox, Samuel M. . . .	316 66
1856	Fisher, Charles Henry . .	1,000 00	1827	Fox, Samuel M., M. D. . .	30 00
1859	Fisher, Eliza G. . . .	100 00	1867	Fox, Samuel N. . . .	100 00
1859	Fisher, Ellen	100 00	1848	Fraley, Frederick . . .	1,130 00
1879	Fisher, Henry M., M.D. . .	240 00	1807	Francis, Thomas W. . .	100 00
1796	Fisher, James C. . . .	100 00	1751	Franklin, Benjamin, Esq. . .	66 67
1857	Fisher, J. Francis . . .	1,500 00	1802	Franklin, Walter	30 00
1882	Fisher, James Logan . .	80 00	1754	Franklin, William, Esq. . .	26 67
1855	Fisher, Joseph	200 00	1755	Franks, David	26 67
1751	Fisher, Joshua	86 66	1759	Franks, John	66 67
1846	Fisher, Mary P. . . .	100 00	1786	Frazier, Nalbro	26 67
1785	Fisher, Miers	66 66	1859	Freas, Jacob	30 00
1848	Fisher, Redwood	30 00	1876	Freeman, Mrs. Eliza . .	5,000 00
1856	Fisher, Rodney	100 00	1896	French, Howard, B. . .	30 00
1758	Fisher, Samuel	26 67	1859	French, Richards & Co. . .	300 00
1772	Fisher, Samuel, Jr. . . .	30 67	1860	French, William H. . . .	250 00
1775	Fisher, Samuel	29 33	1865	Fricken & Williams . . .	100 00
1845	Fisher, Samuel F. . . .	30 00	1759	Friendship Fire Com-pany*	26 67
1801	Fisher, Samuel W. . . .	100 00	1864	Frothingham & Wells . .	100 00
1768	Fisher, Thomas	57 34	1857	Fuguet, Stephen	100 00
1796	Fisher, Samuel, Thomas and Miers?		1856	Fullerton, Alexander . . .	310 00
1754	Fisher, William	143 14	1860	Fullerton, Mrs. Alex-ander	50 00
1775	Fisher, William, Jr. . . .	36 98	1834	Fullerton, Alexander, Jr. . .	30 00
1824	Fisher, William Wharton . .	50 00	1858	Furness, Brinley & Ash . .	100 00
1800	Fisher, Mrs. W. W. . . .	50 00	1751	Fussell, Solomon	26 67
1859	Fithian, Jones & Co. . .	100 00	G		
1867	Fitler, Weaver & Co. . .	250 00			
1859	Fitzgerald, H. M. . . .	100 00	1769	Gale, William	213 33
1867	Flanagan, S. & J. M. . .	500 00	1852	Galliard, James	40 00
1756	Fleeson, Plunket	79 12	1754	Galloway, Joseph	50 67
1855	Fleckwir, Hannah C. . .	1,000 00	1755	Gamble, Joseph	66 67
1857	Fling, Henry, Esq. . . .	130 00	1857	Gans, Leiberman & Co. . .	100 00
1857	Fling, William	130 00	1870	Gardette, E. B., M. D. . .	30 00
1857	Fling, Mrs. William . . .	50 00	1856	Garrett, Edward	100 00
1828	Fling, William B. . . .	166 67	1878	Garrett, George Sellers . .	30 00
1857	Fling, Mrs. William B. . .	150 00	1857	Garrett, Isaac P. . . .	300 00
1859	Flomerfelt, Arnot J. . . .	100 00	1875	Garrett, John B. . . .	170 00
1751	Flower, Enoch	74 66	1867	Garrett, Walter	500 00
1852	Fogg, Aaron	30 00	1895	Garrett, Mrs. Henrietta E. . .	45,000 00
1858	Folwell, Charles S. . . .	51 00	1856	Garrett, William Evans . .	300 00
1891	Folwell, John	30 00	1867	Garrett, William E., Jr., . .	52,700 00

1806	Garrigues, Abraham M.	30 00	1761	Grandon, John	26 67
1796	Garrigues, Edward	27 00	1894	Granite Blue Stone Co.	100 00
1754	Garrigues, Isaac	26 67	1856	Grant, Samuel, Jr.	100 00
1783	Garrigues, Samuel, Jr.	26 67	1754	Grant, William	80 81
1857	Garrison, John	100 00	1754	Grasshold, Christian	26 67
1857	Gatchell, Francis R.	150 00	1865	Gratz, Miss Rebecca	50 00
1858	Gaul, William	500 00	1860	Gratz, Robert H.	200 00
1867	Gaw Bacon & Co.	100 00	1872	Gratz, Mrs. Robert H.	30 00
1755	George, David	26 67	1815	Gratz, Simon	30 00
1859	George, David	1,000 00	1770	Gray, Fletcher & Co	37 33
1857	George, Jesse	1,000 00	1754	Gray, George	40 00
1859	George, Rebecca	1,000 00	1755	Gray, Jr., George	53 33
1796	George, Thomas	30 00	1755	Gray, Joseph	26 67
1836	George, Thomas	30 00	1855	Gray, Robert E.	700 00
1842	Gerhard, Benjamin	78 00	1859	Greble, Edwin	100 00
1807	Gerhard, William	30 00	1890	Greene, Walter D., M. D.	30 00
1835	Gerhard, Wm. W., M. D.	80 00	1751	Greenleaf, Isaac	101 95
1857	Gheen, John R.	200 00	1754	Greenway, Robert	28 80
1859	Gibbons, Abraham	350 00	1859	Greeves, Elizabeth	50 00
1853	Gibbons, Charles	230 00	1818	Greeves, James R.	2,365 35
1857	Gibbons, Jane	200 00	1795	Greeves, Thomas	50 00
1754	Gibbons, Joseph	26 67	1852	Greeves, Thomas	40 00
1790	Gibbs, Benjamin	40 00	1857	Greiner & Harkness	100 00
1796	Gibbs, Josiah Willard	266 67	1801	Grellet, Peter	30 00
1761	Gibson, John, Esq.	52 61	1817	Griffiths, John R.	70 00
1856	Gibson, John	130 00	1751	Griffiths, William	61 30
1858	Gibson, Sons & Co, John	5,710 00	1859	Griffitts, William F.	30 03
1867	Gibson, Rebecca	500 00	1788	Griffitts, Samuel P., M. D.	26 60
1811	Gibson, William, M. D.	40 00	1856	Grigg, John	2,135 07
1856	Gilbert, Henry R.	200 00	1818	Griscom, Samuel	30 00
1858	Gilbert & Co., John	100 00	1885	Griscom, William A.	90 00
1866	Gilbert, Mary	50 00	1765	Groth, Andrew Henry	53 30
1883	Gillespie, John, M. D.	30 00	1856	Grove & Brother	200 03
1858	Gillespie, Thomas L.	53 75	1855	Grove, Henry	100 00
1856	Gillespie, William D.	50 00	1762	Growden, Esq., Lawrence	133 30
1897	Gillingham, Frank C.	30 00	1755	Grubb, Nathaniel	27 43
1895	Gillingham, Harold E.	30 00	1855	Gumbes, Rebecca	350 07
1879	Gillingham, Joseph E.	500 00	1852	Gurney, Eliza P.	1,450 00
1859	Gilpin, Mrs. Eliza	100 00	1796	Gurney, Francis	30 00
1897	Gilpin, George	30 00	H		
1858	Gilpin, Henry D.	200 00			
1870	Gilpin, John F.	550 00	1865	Hacker, Elizabeth M.	40 00
1812	Gilpin, Joshua	50 00	1865	Hacker, Hannah M.	40 00
1812	Gilpin, Thomas	50 00	1857	Hacker, Isaac T.	200 00
1865	Gilpin, V. & J. F.	40 00	1846	Hacker, Isaiah	530 00
1786	Girard, Stephen	4,227 31	1865	Hacker, J. Barclay	70 00
1856	Glading, William	80 00	1846	Hacker, Jeremiah	560 00
1776	Glenn, James	82 66	1865	Hacker, Morris	50 00
1856	Glenn, L. W.	100 00	1865	Hacker, Paschall	40 00
1817	Glennie, Alexander*		1865	Hacker, William	40 00
1817	Glennie, James J.*		1846	Hacker, William E.	60 00
1867	Godey, Louis A.	120 00	1857	Hacker, Wm. P. & Geo. H.	100 00
1754	Goodman, Walter	26 67	1785	Haga, Godfrey	126 66
1755	Goodwin, John, Jr.	26 67	1857	Haines, Ann	100 00
1853	Gordon, George	30 00	1786	Haines, Caspar Wistar	26 67
1765	Gordon, Lord Adam	43 60	1795	Haines, Catharine	266 67
1754	Gordon, Thomas	159 23	1865	Haines, Henry	505 00
1859	Gorgas, E. W.	100 00	1859	Haines, Jane R.	560 00
1751	Græme, Thomas, M. D.	53 33	1886	Haines, Newbold R.	30 00
1857	Graff, Eliza Ann	100 00	1762	Haines, Reuben	133 33
1763	Graff, Jacob	26 67	1806	Haines, Reuben	100 00
1757	Graff, Sabastian	53 33	1757	Hair, Eleanor	56 31
1770	Graham, Henry Hale	26 67	1856	Hall, A. Douglass, M. D.	60 00
1877	Graham, James	200 00	1751	Hall, David	152 66
1859	Graham & Co., James	50 00	1775	Hall, William*	
1892	Graham, John H.	30 00	1759	Hallam Company	125 66

1769	Hallowell, Israel . . .	28 67	1895	Harte, Richard H. . .	30 00
1857	Hallowell & Co., Morris L. .	150 00	1775	Hartley, James . . .	36 10
1756	Hallowell, Thomas . . .	26 67	1853	Hartshorne, Charles . .	150 00
1766	Halneker, George . . .	26 67	1844	Hartshorne, Edward, M.D. .	30 00
1851	Hamilton, George P. . .	30 00	1895	Hartshorne, Edward Y. .	50 00
1760	Hamilton, Gov. James . .	266 67	1856	Hartshorne, Henry, M. D. .	50 00
1749	Hamilton, Robert . . .	53 33	1811	Hartshorne, Joseph, M. D. .	40 00
1811	Hamilton, Talbot . . .	30 00	1785	Hartshorne, Pattison . .	306 66
1856	Hamilton, William C. . .	200 00	1786	Hartshorne, Richard . .	26 67
1856	Hamilton & Sons, Wil- liam C.	60 00	1796	Harvey, Isaac, Jr. . . .	80 00
1872	Hammersley George W. .	250 00	1856	Harvey, Josiah L. . . .	200 00
1764	Hammet, Benjamin . . .	133 33	1867	Harvey, Mrs. Julia . . .	100 00
1867	Hammitt, Barnabas . . .	250 00	1807	Harvey, Phillip Whitfield .	140 00
1867	Hammitt & Neal	50 00	1835	Haseltine, John	40 00
1857	Hancock, Samuel P. . . .	205 00	1810	Haskins, Thomas	50 00
1856	Hand, James C.	800 00	1751	Hassert, Arent	66 66
1867	Hand & Co., James C. . .	400 00	1755	Hatkinson, John	26 67
1831	Handy, George	30 00	1859	Hauel, Jules	100 00
1866	Handy, Madam	50 00	1857	Haupt, Herman	450 00
1859	Handy, Margaret J. . . .	200 00	1828	Haven, Joshua	33 00
1761	Hannis, Andrew	26 67	1856	Hay, William	414 00
1762	Hannum, John, Esq. . . .	26 67	1758	Haydock, Eden	26 67
1857	Hansell, Robert	105 00	1783	Haydock, Robert	26 67
1871	Hansell, W. A., Jr. . . .	100 00	1821	Haydock, Samuel	66 91
1857	Hansell, William S. . . .	30 00	1874	Haywood, Mrs. E.	105 00
1846	Hanson, William R. . . .	26 67	1858	Haywood, Lewis	50 00
1769	Harbeson, Benjamin . . .	200 00	1846	Hazard, A. Fullerton . . .	30 00
1856	Harbert & Davis	200 00	1828	Hazard, Erskine	30 00
1761	Harbine, Jonathan	26 67	1752	Hazard, Samuel	26 67
1867	Hardie, James G.	250 00	1864	Hazard, Spencer H. . . .	50 00
1776	Hardie, Capt. Robert . . .	26 67	1787	Hazlehurst, Isaac	26 67
1852	Harding, John, Jr.	595 00	1795	Head, Anna	266 67
1751	Harker, Adam	26 67	1758	Head, John	66 66
1865	Harlan, George C., M. D. .	30 00	1785	Head, John, Jr.	26 67
1835	Harlan, Richard, M. D. . .	30 00	1857	Heberton, G. Craig, M. D. .	200 00
1770	Harman, Jacob	247 79	1859	Heilman & Rank	50 00
1858	Harmer, James	100 00	1858	Helmuth, George	100 00
1867	Harmer, William	200 00	1858	Helmuth, W. S., M. D. . .	100 00
1863	Harmstead, George R. . . .	100 00	1859	Helmuth, Wm. & Mrs. . .	100 00
1860	Harper, James	100 00	1846	Hembel, William	100 06
1893	Harper, William Jr.	50 00	1867	Henderson, Edwin	43 78
1771	Harpur, Thomas	40 00	1857	Henderson, George	60 00
1857	Harrah, Charles J.	2,184 34	1760	Henderson, William	72 00
1859	Harris, George W.	200 00	1763	Hendrick, Abraham	26 67
1865	Harris, Henry	30 00	1865	Hendrie, Dainel	125 00
1841	Harris, Joseph C.	30 00	1864	Henry & Co., T. C. . . .	100 00
1866	Harris, Mary Ann	805 00	1787	Henszey, Joseph	30 00
1887	Harris, Mary Powers	250 00	1867	Henszey, William P. . . .	50 00
1845	Harris, Robert P., M. D. . .	30 00	1867	Henzey, Marshall	30 00
1829	Harris, Thomas, M. D. . . .	30 00	1801	Herkness, Adam	26 67
1835	Harris, William, M. D. . . .	30 00	1859	Herkness, Alfred M. . . .	31 00
1857	Harrisburg Lancaster & Portsmouth R. R. Co. .	500 00	1856	Heron & Martin	100 00
1853	Harrison, A. W.	30 00	1858	Herring, Silas F.	100 00
1754	Harrison, Charles	26 67	1755	Hewes, Hugh	26 67
1860	Harrison, Frazier & Co. . .	1,000 00	1758	Hewes, Josiah	379 06
1830	Harrison, George	300 00	1859	Hewson, Addinell, M. D. .	30 00
1856	Harrison, George L.	100 00	1801	Hewson, Thomas Ticknell, M. D.	34 00
1860	Harrison, Mrs. George L. . .	100 00	1822	Heylin, Rowland Parry, M. D.	26 67
1750	Harrison, Henry, Esq.	194 01	1866	Hibbard, Mary	115 00
1858	Harrison, Joseph, Jr.	5,075 00	1754	Hicks, Edward	26 67
1856	Hart, Abraham	200 00	1798	Higgins, Francis	84 22
1867	Hart, Henry C., M. D. . . .	100 00	1889	Higgins, Son & Co. Charles S.	250 00
1786	Hart, John	66 67	1856	Hildeburn & Brother . . .	100 00
1884	Hart, Mary C.	30 00			
1856	Hart, William H.	400 00			

1839	Hildeburn, Charles K.	30 00	1858	Howard & Co.	100 00
1889	Hildeburn,		1765	Howard, John	26 67
	Mrs. James H.	30 00	1857	Howard, Phillip R.	200 00
1764	Hill, Henry	72 00	1856	Howell, Arthur H.	210 00
1857	Hill, Marshall	100 00	1811	Howell, Benjamin B.	50 00
1765	Hillborn, Amos	43 45	1867	Howell, Brothers	505 00
1756	Hillborn, Joseph	383 12	1857	Howell, George	300 00
1754	Hillegas, Michael	33 33	1783	Howell, Hugh	26 67
1793	Hiltzheimer, Jacob	28 33	1768	Howell, Isaac	26 67
1895	Hinchman, Charles S.	30 00	1857	Howell, John A.	100 00
1846	Hinkle, John	146 67	1856	Howell, Joseph	200 00
1855	Hinds, William P. Rev.	1,000 00	1864	Howell, Joseph (& Co.)	200 00
1856	Hinman, Daniel B.	100 00	1807	Howell, Joseph E.	80 12
1865	Hippman, Austin	54 57	1751	Howell, Joshua	102 66
1754	Hitner, George	26 67	1754	Howell, Samuel	44 66
1895	Hetzeroth, C.	100 00	1773	Howell, Samuel, Jr.	45 68
1754	Hobart, Enoch	26 67	1857	Howell, William	100 00
1810	Hobart, Robert E.	50 00	1857	Hoxie, S. K.	50 00
1865	Hodge, H. Lennox, M. D.	80 00	1867	Hoyt & Brother	50 00
1827	Hodge, Hugh L., M. D.	230 00	1771	Hubley, Adam	57 57
1822	Hodge, William L.	50 00	1782	Hubley, Adam	26 67
1785	Hodgdon, Samuel	26 67	1782	Hubley, John	26 67
1860	Hodgson, Mary A., Mrs.	50 00	1765	Hudson, Samuel	106 43
1859	Hoffman, Christian J.	300 00	1754	Hudson, William	26 67
1768	Hoffman, William	26 67	1877	Huff, J. W.	50 00
1754	Holland, Thomas	26 67	1751	Hughes, John	130 14
1754	Holling, Michael	26 67	1859	Hulme John	300 00
1834	Hollingshead, Hugh F.	30 00	1856	Humane Society of Phila.	22,928 00
1806	Hollingsworth, Henry	40 00	1863	Hummell, George*	
1785	Hollingsworth, Levi	260 17	1863	Hummell, J. Matthew*	
1797	Hollingsworth, Paschal	50 00	1756	Humphreys, Charles	38 02
1880	Hollis, Peter C.	50 00	1759	Humphreys, James	75 51
1867	Homer, Colladay & Co.	200 00	1757	Humphreys, Joshua	26 67
1781	Hood ohn	27 00	1856	Humphries, Charles	400 00
1762	Hookley, Richard, Esq.	72 00	1857	Humphries, May	500 00
1762	Hoopes, Adam	80 00	1869	Hunt, Alfred	50 00
1859	Hoopes, Curtis	100 00	1762	Hunt, John	26 67
1857	Hoopes, Thomas P.	100 00	1761	Hunt, Roger	26 67
1864	Hoopes & Townsend	750 00	1860	Hunt, Uriah	30 00
1759	Hooton, Benjamin	26 67	1852	Hunt, William, M. D.	80 00
1860	Hoover, Joseph E.	30 00	1892	" Hunt Fund "	
1856	Hopkins, Edward M.	600 00		Endowment	30,000 00
1873	Hopkins, James	1,790 00	1874	Hunter, Charles T., M. D.	230 00
1879	Hopkins, James H.	100 00	1787	Hunter, George, M. D.*	
1884	Hopkins Marv J.	100 00	1768	Hunter, James	27 33
1756	Hopkins, William	63 09	1856	Hurley, Aaron A.	75 00
1876	Hopkins, Wm. Barton, M. D.	40 00	1829	Huston, Robert M., M. D.	26 66
1768	Hopkinson, Francis	38 66	1857	Huston, Samuel	50 00
1859	Hopper, Edward	55 00	1856	Hutchinson, Benjamin P.	150 00
1860	Hopper, William	100 00	1859	Hutchinson, Charles Hare	4,410 00
1857	Horn, Alexander E.	100 00	1867	Hutchinson, Emlen	250 00
1803	Horner, Benjamin	56 67	1895	Hutchinson, Ida P.	30 00
1859	Horner, Mrs. E. W.	325 00	1834	Hutchinson, James	30 00
1812	Horner, Joseph P.	30 00	1867	Hutchinson, James Howell, M. D.	1,050 00
1832	Horner, William E., M. D.	30 00	1859	Hutchinson, Joseph H. M. D.	100 00
1856	Horner, Mrs. W. E.	200 00	1846	Hutchinson, J. Pem- berton	4,410 00
1860	Horstman, Mrs. S.	50 00	1867	Hutchinson, Miss Mar- garetta	360 00
1867	Horstman & Sons, William H.	1,000 00	1867	Hutchinson, Pember- ton S.	500 00
1858	Horstman, W. J. & S. H.	600 00			
1856	Hoskins, Hieskell & Co.	100 00			
1836	Hoskins, John G.	30 00			
1758	House, Samuel	26 67			
1857	Houston & Collins	100 00			
1856	Houston, Henry H.	1,550 00			
1858	Houston, William E.	1,100 00			

1863	Hutchinson, Samuel . . .	100 00	1865	Johnson, Eliza F. . .	30 00
1836	Hutchinson, Thomas . .	27 00	1857	Johnson, Israel H. . .	400 00
1869	Hutton, Addison . . .	1,000 00	1879	Johnson, Israel H. and Mary M.	100 00
1800	Hutton, James . . .	26 67	1788	Johnson, John, . . .	120 00
I					
1759	Ibison, William . . .	26 67	1754	Johnson, Joseph . . .	26 67
1870	Ingersoll, Charles . . .	30 00	1813	Johnson, Joseph . . .	30 00
1855	Ingersoll, Joseph R. . .	1,550 00	1856	Johnson, Lawrence . .	1,300 00
1817	Ingles, Joseph L. . .	40 00	1877	Johnson, Mary M. . .	1,800 00
1780	Irwin, Matthew . . .	28 36	1855	Johnson, Robert S. . .	200 00
1865	Iungerich, Mrs. Edw. C.	30 00	1870	Johnson, Russell H. . .	30 00
1857	Iungerich, Louis C. . .	1,150 00	1859	Johnson, Ruth	100 00
J					
1755	Jackman, Joseph . . .	26 67	1776	Johnson, William . . .	50 66
1858	Jackson, Charles C. . .	100 00	1822	Johnston, Alexander W.	30 00
1860	Jackson, Charles M. . .	250 00	1840	Johnston, William Poyntell, M. D.	30 00
1787	Jackson, David, M. D.*		1768	Joner, Jacob	66 67
1801	Jackson, Isaac H. . .	30 00	1879	Jones, Alfred	30 00
1769	Jackson, Richard, Esq.	446 66	1851	Jones, Andrew M. . . .	530 00
1765	Jacobs, Joseph	45 45	1859	Jones, B. Muse	50 00
1786	Jacoby, Leonard . . .	30 67	1860	Jones, Mrs. B. Muse . .	50 00
1751	James, Abel	130 19	1847	Jones, Caleb	30 00
1774	James, John	26 67	1751	Jones, Charles	202 71
1855	James, John O.	53 34	1761	Jones, Edward	26 67
1755	James, Joseph	26 67	1785	Jones, Ezra	29 67
1859	James, Kent, Santee & Co.	370 00	1820	Jones, George W. . . .	30 00
1807	James, Thomas Chalkley, M. D.	26 67	1784	Jones, Herbert	74 36
1858	James, C. Thomas . . .	300 00	1751	Jones, Isaac	404 73
1885	Jamison, John, Jr. . . .	50 00	1770	Jones, Isaac	26 67
1856	Janney, Benjamin S., M. D.	100 00	1819	Jones, Isaac C.	30 00
1857	Jans, Lewis	100 00	1867	Jones, Isaac C., Jr. . .	30 00
1751	Jansen, Derrick	66 67	1858	Jones, Isaac T.	200 00
1857	Jaurette & Carstairs . .	100 00	1762	Jones, Jacob	26 67
1848	Jayne, David, M. D. . .	1,530 00	1851	Jones, Jacob P.	4,380 00
1859	Jayne, David W.	30 00	1803	Jones, James	50 00
1859	Jayne, Eben C.	80 00	1754	Jones, John	26 67
1857	Jeanes, Joseph	605 00	1795	Jones, Jonathan	56 66
1855	Jeanes, Joshua T. . . .	2 100 00	1820	Jones, Jonathan	300 00
1852	Jeanes, Samuel	2,280 00	1760	Jones, Joseph	26 67
1857	Jeanes, Thomas	50 00	1809	Jones, Joseph	100 00
1859	Jeffries, Chalkley . . .	30 00	1856	Jones, Joseph	220 00
1858	Jeffries & Son, James .	100 00	1859	Jones, Mrs. Joseph . . .	100 00
1765	Jekyll, John	26 67	1886	Jones, Mrs. Mary T. . .	8,000 00
1878	Jenks, Elizabeth Story (children of)	5,000 00	1786	Jones, Norris	26 67
1892	Jenks, Mrs. Helen C. . .	73 00	1867	Jones, Owen	500 00
1885	Jenks, Helen H.	50 00	1775	Jones, Owen, Jr.	103 37
1893	Jenks, John Story* . . .	50 00	1787	Jones, Richard	26 67
1826	Jenks, Joseph Richardson	1,030 00	1754	Jones, Robert, Lower Merion	26 67
1845	Jenks, Watson	40 00	1773	Jones, Robert Strettel .	65 33
1864	Jenks, William P. . . .	50 00	1865	Jones, Samuel	100 00
1887	Jenks, William P. (children of)	5,000 00	1865	Jones, Samuel Harvey .	100 00
1752	Jenney, Robert, L.L.D. .	26 67	1819	Jones, Samuel T. . . .	30 00
1869	Jennings, Napoleon A. . .	100 00	1856	Jones, Samuel W. . . .	730 00
1858	Jessup, Alfred D. . . .	2,000 00	1859	Jones, Mrs. Samuel W. .	50 00
1859	Jessup, Mrs. A. D. . . .	125 00	1887	Jones, Sarah F.	30 00
1859	John, Frederick L. . . .	50 00	1803	Jones, Thomas	26 67
1752	Johns, Matthew	29 67	1759	Jones, William	88 00
1867	Johns, Sidney G. . . .	100 00	1855	Jones, William D. . . .	285 00
			1846	Jordan, Antionette . .	30 00
			1794	Jordan, John	26 67
			1846	Jordan, John, Jr. . . .	330 00
			1870	Jordan, J. Ewing, M. D.	30 00
			1868	Jordan, John W.	30 00
			1761	Joy, Capt. Daniel . . .	26 67
			1787	Joyce, Dominick	26 67
			1761	Judah, Abraham	26 67

1832 Justice, George M. . . 27 00
 1857 Justice, George R. . . 100 00
 1858 Justice, Phillip S. . . 100 00

K

1786 Kaighn, John . . . 34 67
 1807 Kane, Elisha . . . 40 00
 1864 Kay, J. Alfred . . . 30 00
 1756 Kearney, Edmund . . 34 66
 1755 Kearsley, John, M. D. . 80 00
 1754 Keen, Peter . . . 62 96
 1769 Keen, Reynold . . . 78 55
 1869 Kellogg, H. . . . 100 00
 1866 Kellogg & Sons, H. . . 200 00
 1856 Kelley, Charles . . . 210 00
 1848 Kelly Dennis . . . 555 00
 1857 Kelton, Robert . . . 100 00
 1759 Kendal, Benjamin . . . 34 66
 1754 Kensil, Matthias . . . 26 67
 1855 Kent, William C. . . 33 33
 1821 Kenworthy, John . . . 30 00
 1754 Keppel, Henry . . . 53 33
 1869 Ketchum, John . . . 100 00
 1865 Keyser, George, M. D. . 50 00
 1814 Kimber, Emmor . . . 30 00
 1841 Kimber, Thomas . . . 330 00
 1856 Kimber, Thomas, Jr. . 400 00
 1867 King, Charles R., M. D. . 50 00
 1751 King, Joseph . . . 98 66
 1801 King, Reay . . . 30 00
 1893 Kinnahan, Rev R. . . 100 00
 1761 Kinsey, Phillip . . . 26 67
 1857 Kirk, William . . . 125 00
 1858 Kirkbride, Ann Jenks . 105 00
 1858 Kirkbride, Ann West . 425 00
 1859 Kirkbride, Elizabeth . 100 00
 1842 Kirkbride, John . . . 140 00
 1858 Kirkbride, Joseph J.,
 M. D. . . . 105 00
 1754 Kirkbride, Mahlon . . 26 67
 1835 Kirkbride, Thomas S.,
 M. D. . . . 1,455 00
 1867 Kirkbride, Mrs.
 Thomas S. . . . 100 00
 1856 Kirkham, William . . 950 00
 1856 Kirkpatrick, David . . 200 00
 1859 Kirkpatrick, De Haven
 & Co. . . . 100 00
 1847 Kirkpatrick, Edwin T. . 50 00
 1866 Kirkpatrick, Edwin . 100 00
 1857 Kirkpatrick, Rowland . 100 00
 1867 Kirkpatrick & Co.,
 William H. . . . 100 00
 1801 Kisselman, Frederick . 26 67
 1858 Kisterbock, Josiah . . 30 00
 1881 Kline, Mahlon N. . . 50 00
 1859 Klingman, Catharine . 50 00
 1856 Knecht, Charles . . . 50 00
 1881 Knickerbocker Ice Co.* .
 1859 Knight, Mrs. Ann M. . 100 00
 1856 Knight, Edward C. . . 460 00
 1786 Knight, Peter . . . 66 66
 1858 Knight, Reeve L. . . 100 00
 1755 Knowles, John . . . 93 33
 1867 Konigsmacher, Adam A. . 50 00
 1858 Koonas, Charles . . . 100 00
 1857 Koonas, Isaac . . . 100 00

1751 Koplin, Matthias . . . 64 00
 1798 Krebs, George . . . 30 00
 1761 Kreeble, George . . . 26 67
 1754 Kripner, Paulus . . . 26 67
 1856 Krug, Frederick V. . . 100 00
 1786 Kuhl, Frederick . . . 48 00
 1754 Kuhl, Marcus . . . 26 67
 1754 Kuhl, Samuel . . . 53 33
 1770 Kuhn, Adam, M. D. . . 36 00
 1818 Kuhn, Hartman . . . 2,050 00

L

1856 Laguerenne, P. L. . . 100 00
 1859 Lambert, John . . . 100 00
 1856 Lancaster, Jacob B. . . 121 00
 1788 Land, Henry,* M. D. . .
 1859 Landreth, David . . . 500 00
 1867 Landreth & Co., David . 500 00
 1863 Langenheim, F.* . . .
 1852 Langhorne, Daniel A., M. D. 26 67
 1860 Lapsley, Mrs. Anna W. . 100 00
 1851 Lapsley, David . . . 230 00
 1857 Lapsley, Joseph B. . . 200 00
 1786 Large, Ebenezer . . . 26 67
 1865 Larned, William H. . . 750 00
 1827 La Roche, René, M. D., . 30 00
 1857 Law, Edward E. . . . 120 00
 1859 Law, Mrs. Edward E. . 100 00
 1824 Lawrence & Brown . . 57 36
 1864 Lawrence, Henry . . . 30 00
 1816 Lawrence, Mahlon . . . 75 00
 1751 Lawrence, Thomas, Jr. . 26 67
 1757 Lay, Benjamin . . . 53 33
 1858 Lea, Henry C. . . . 1,605 00
 1852 Lea, Isaac 1,480 00
 1810 Lea, Joseph 100 00
 1865 Leaming, J. Fisher . . . 100 00
 1860 Leamy Miss A. . . . 50 00
 1856 Leamy Miss A. . . . 100 00
 1892 Le Conte, Robert G. . . 30 00
 1802 Lee, David 42 00
 1751 Leech, Joseph 26 67
 1761 Leech, Thomas 26 67
 1867 Leech, William T. . . . 500 00
 1856 Leedom, Benjamin T. . 100 00
 1767 Legh, George, LL.D. . . 46 90
 1864 Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. . 2,500 00
 1858 Leibbrandt, Frederick . 250 00
 1848 Lejee, William R. . . . 1,130 00
 1859 Lejee, Mrs. William R. . 40 00
 1857 Leland, Charles 100 00
 1867 Lennig, Charles 50 00
 1879 Lennig, Charles F. . . . 250 00
 1860 Lennig, Mrs. Frederick . 50 00
 1892 Lentz, Charles 30 00
 1832 Leslie, James 27 00
 1856 Levick, James Jones, M. D. 30 00
 1857 Levick, Rasin & Co. . . 100 00
 1865 Levis, George 30 00
 1871 Levis, Richard J., M. D. . 30 00
 1845 Levy, Lyon J. . . . 55 00
 1796 Levy, Moses 40 00
 1857 Lewis, Mrs. Anna M. . 350 00
 1897 Lewis, Charles Borie . . 30 00
 1856 Lewis, Charles S. . . . 400 00
 1795 Lewis, David 60 00
 1863 Lewis, David Oldham . . 50 00

1857	Lewis, Edwin M. . . .	600 00	1863	Livezey, Edward, M. D.	30 00
1855	Lewis, Eleanor R. . . .	500 00	1864	Livezey, John	110 00
1860	Lewis, Miss Elizabeth W.	100 00	1860	Livezey, Mrs. Sarah M.	50 00
1765	Lewis, Elizabeth W. . .	100 00	1752	Livezey, Thomas, Jr.	26 67
1870	Lewis, Ellis	25 07	1732	Lloyd, Isaac S.	30 00
1852	Lewis, Francis Albert . .	50 00	1700	Lloyd, Samuel	40 00
1859	Lewis, Francis S.	100 00	1857	Lloyd, Susan P.	30 00
1851	Lewis, Francis West, M. D.	150 00	1725	Lloyd, William	43 52
1860	Lewis, F. Mortimer . . .	180 00	1780	Logan, George, M. D.	53 33
1845	Lewis, George T.	540 00	1751	Logan, James	66 66
1812	Lewis, Hannah	200 00	1857	Logan, Maria D.	100 00
1864	Lewis, Henry	08 00	1754	Logan, William	180 00
1751	Lewis, Jacob	130 72	1851	Long, James	150 00
1750	Lewis, Jephtha	26 07	1857	Longstreth, Joshua . . .	150 00
1840	Lewis, J. Smith	50 00	1857	Longstreth, Mary Anna .	305 00
1841	Lewis, John T.	1,275 00	1857	Longstreth, Morris, M.D.	30 00
1864	Lewis & Bro., John T. . .	500 00	1850	Longstreth, William W.	520 00
1870	Lewis, John T., Jr.	150 00	1832	Looney, Robert	30 00
1790	Lewis, Joseph Saunders . .	50 07	1855	Loper, R. F.	1,010 00
1840	Lewis, Joseph S.	150 00	1857	Love, John B.	100 00
1820	Lewis, Lawrence	100 00	1857	Love, Thomas C.	50 00
1865	Lewis, Mrs. Lawrence . . .	100 00	1850	Lovering, Joseph S. . . .	625 00
1851	Lewis, Lawrence, Jr. . . .	1,780 00	1850	Lovering, Joseph S., Jr.	35 00
1812	Lewis, Moore, Mary	10 00	1857	Lowber, Edward, M.D.	1,250 00
1860	Lewis, Miss Mary	200 00	1850	Lowber, Mrs. & Miss . .	50 00
1775	Lewis, Mordecai	1,045 87	1857	Lowber, William T. . . .	300 00
1794	" children's charity box	400 00	1805	Lowe, A. C.	50 00
1800	Lewis, Mordecai, Jr.	100 00	1751	Lownes, James	26 67
1835	Lewis, Mordecai D.	2,070 00	1752	Lownes, Joseph	53 33
1873	Lewis, Morris L. M. D. . .	30 00	1754	Lownes, Joseph	32 00
1850	Lewis, Mrs. & Miss	50 00	1857	Lownes, Joseph	56 66
1780	Lewis, Nathaniel	20 07	1857	Lownes, Josiah H.	50 00
1802	Lewis, Reeve	50 00	1752	Luxon, Benjamin	26 67
1758	Lewis, Robert	20 00	1752	Luxon, Seth	26 67
1848	Lewis, Robert M.	50 00	1755	Lucas, William	26 67
1851	Lewis, Robert M., Jr. . . .	50 00	1755	Lucas, George	26 67
1865	Lewis, Mrs. Robert M. . . .	30 00	1755	Ludwig, Philip	45 33
1760	Lewis, Samuel	20 00	1755	Ludwick, Christopher . . .	26 67
1806	Lewis, Samuel Neave	50 00	1851	Ludwig, Kneebler & Co.	500 00
1853	Lewis, Samuel Neave, Jr.	50 00	1855	Luke, John	26 67
1860	Lewis, Miss Sarah	200 00	1855	Lukens, Caspar P. M.D.	100 00
1842	Lewis, Saunders	180 00	1855	Lukens, Charles M.D. . . .	30 00
1894	Lewis, Saunders, Jr.	50 00	1750	Lukens, John	53 33
1780	Lewis, William	20 07	1855	Lutz, David M.	105 00
1780	Lewis, William Esq.	20 07	1855	Lutz, James	50 00
1862	Ley, Charles T.	20 00	1857	Lutz, William	30 00
1780	Liddon, Abraham	20 00	1855	Lynn, John	30 12
1780	Leeper, Thomas	50 00	1780	Lyon, Capt. Charles	26 66
1780	Lighthouse, Thomas	50 00	M		
1780	Lighthouse & Walton	50 00	1780	Maag, Jacob	26 67
1780	Lighthouse, William	50 00	1855	Maag, Peter, Charles	1,000 00
1780	Lincoln, Abel	50 00	1855	Maag, W. W. & L.	105 00
1780	Lindsay & Blakiston	50 00	1780	Maag, Gustav	53 33
1780	Lindsay, John	50 00	1855	Maag, Thomas	50 00
1780	Lindsay, James M.	50 00	1855	Maag, James T.	1,000 00
1780	Lippincott, George	50 00	1855	Maag, James T.	30 00
1780	Lippincott, Thomas G. . . .	50 00	1855	Maag, & Co. James T. . .	50 00
1780	Lippincott & Co. T. F. . . .	50 00	1855	Maag, Michael H.	630 00
1780	Lippincott, James Dun- das	50 00	1855	Maag, William S.	30 00
1780	Lippincott, Joshua	50 00	1855	Maag, John	26 67
1780	Lippincott & Perry	50 00	1855	Maag, William, Gunn . . .	30 00
1780	Litt & Co. Anne R.	50 00	1855	Maag, & Thayer	100 00
1780	Littfield & Shannon	40 00	1855	Maag, Samuel	50 00
			1855	Maag, Sons of	100 00
			1855	Manderson, Andrew	225 00
			1855	Manderson, James	100 00

1857	Manderson, Thomas .	100 00	1787	McCulloch, John . .	26 67
1890	Marburg, William A. .	100 00	1859	McCurdy, John R. . .	50 00
1857	Maris, John M. . . .	200 00	1803	McDonald, Malcom . .	30 00
1807	Maris, Richard	30 00	1877	McElhue, Stewart . .	200 00
1817	Maris, William*		1865	McEwen, Thomas, M. D.	55 00
1854	Markoe, James, M. D.	30 00	1857	McHenry, Alexander R.	100 00
1773	Marks, Levi	26 67	1851	McIlvain, Hugh	230 00
1754	Marriott, Joseph	134 20	1851	McIlvain, James	130 00
1775	Marriott, Thomas	26 67	1856	McKean, Borie & Co.	1,600 00
1775	Marshall, Benjamin . . .	34 30	1851	McKean, Henry Pratt	10,145 00
1856	Marshall, Benjamin . . .	1,955 00	1860	McKean, Mrs. H. P. . .	60 00
1788	Marshall, Charles	53 82	1895	McKean, Thomas	30 00
1801	Marshall, Charles, Jr.	30 00	1857	McKeone, Charles . . .	50 00
1788	Marshall, Christian, Jr.	53 83	1761	McLane, Allen	26 67
1754	Marshall, Christopher . .	40 00	1758	McMichael, John	53 33
1821	Marshall, Elizabeth . . .	75 00	1856	McMurtrie, Richard C.	100 00
1786	Marshall, John	30 67	1786	McMurtrie, William . .	30 67
1852	Marshall, Mary	1,180 00	1761	McPherson, Capt. John	66 66
1849	Marshall, Richard M. . .	885 00	1815	Mease, James, M. D. . .	50 00
1859	Marshall, Sarah	3,900 00	1752	Mease, John	56 66
1885	Marshall, Sarah & Sister	600 00	1765	Mease, John, Jr.	34 80
1856	Martin, James	250 00	1859	Medara, Joseph S. . . .	30 00
1761	Mason, Abraham	42 00	1858	Megargee & Brother . .	100 00
1856	Mason, John	100 00	1856	Megargee, Charles	825 00
1817	Mason, Samuel	40 00	1865	Megargee, H. C.	30 00
1855	Mason, Samuel	1,050 00	1858	Megargee, Samuel	100 00
1865	Mason, Samuel, Jr. . . .	30 00	1867	Megargee & Co.,	
1859	Massey, Collins & Co.	700 00		Theodore	50 00
1867	Massey, Huston & Co.	2,000 00	1876	Meigs, Arthur V., M. D.	30 00
1858	Massey, Robert V.	100 00	1885	Meigs, Alexander W. . .	30 00
1759	Massey, Samuel	26 67	1827	Meigs, Charles D., M. D.	60 00
1856	Massey, William V. . . .	5,275 00	1885	Meigs, Edward B.	30 00
1751	Massey, Wright	26 67	1868	Meigs, James Aitken, M. D.	30 00
1754	Masters, William	72 00	1856	Meigs, John Forsyth,	
1755	Mather, Joseph	26 67		M. D.	780 00
1827	Matthews, Caleb B., M. D.	30 00	1884	Meigs, Mary R. B.	30 00
1754	Matthews, Hugh	26 67	1880	Meigs, William M., M. D.	245 00
1867	Matthews & Moore	500 00	1754	Melchoir, Leonard	26 67
1858	Mattson, C. H.	30 00	1835	Mellon, Thomas	530 00
1857	Maule, Edward	700 00	1859	Mellor, Thomas	660 00
1857	Maule, Henry	50 00	1867	Mellor, Baines & Mellor	500 00
1801	Maul, Israel	153 33	1865	Mercer, John C.	200 00
1755	Maule, Thomas	66 66	1754	Meredith, Charles	118 40
1856	Maxfield, William R. . . .	100 00	1751	Meredith, Rees	106 66
1765	Mayberry, Thomas	43 51	1786	Meredith, Samuel	26 67
1818	Mazuric, James J.	30 00	1857	Merrick, Samuel V. . . .	2 505 00
1856	McAllister & Bro.	105 00	1864	Merrick & Sons	1,500 00
1859	McAllister, John	25 00	1847	Meyer, Conrad	31 00
1856	McAllister, John, Jr. . . .	325 00	1856	Meyer, Isaac	30 00
1846	McAllister, Thomas H. . . .	30 00	1884	Middleton, C. Wilmer . .	30 00
1846	McAllister, William Y. . . .	30 00	1884	Middleton, Howard W. . .	60 00
1857	McBride, Patrick	75 00	1762	Middletown Township,	
1891	McCahen & Co., Wil-			Chester County	150 66
	liam J.	100 00	1754	Mifflin, Benjamin	26 67
1765	McCall, Archibald	106 66	1764	Mifflin, Esther	26 67
1856	McCall, Catharine	100 00	1751	Mifflin, George	106 66
1859	McCall, Harry, Jr.	100 00	1751	Mifflin, John	141 02
1761	McCall, Samuel	26 67	1754	Mifflin, John, Jr.	26 67
1864	McCallum & Co.	100 00	1784	Mifflin, John F.	32 00
1857	McCallum, William M. . . .	300 00	1751	Mifflin, Jonathan	266 67
1836	McClellan, George, M. D.	30 00	1785	Mifflin, Jonathan	40 00
1771	McClenachan, Blair	85 92	1775	Mifflin, Joseph	31 18
1871	McClure, A. K.	67 16	1819	Mifflin, Lloyd	27 00
1859	McConkey, David	100 00	1751	Mifflin, Samuel	99 06
1768	McCracken, James	26 67	1751	Mifflin, Samuel	26 67
1787	McCrea, James	26 67	1767	Mifflin, Thomas	78 66
1858	McCrea, James A., M. D.	500 00	1763	Mildred & Roberts	460 00

1859	Miles & Son, Jacob . . .	100 00	1807	Morris, Gouverneur . . .	219 00
1775	Miles, Samuel . . .	36 70	1859	Morris, Hannah . . .	1,850 00
1856	Miller, Abraham . . .	500 00	1845	Morris, Henry . . .	6,805 00
1879	Miller, Charles E. . .	30 00	1873	Morris, Henry G. . .	500 00
1867	Miller, E. Spencer . . .	50 00	1841	Morris, Isaac P. . .	1,083 00
1754	Miller, George . . .	26 67	1884	Morris & Co., I. P. . .	250 00
1858	Miller, Hiram . . .	100 00	1867	Morris, Towne & Co., I. P.	1,000 00
1892	Miller, Isaac L. . . .	50 00	1865	Morris, Isaac W. . . .	175 00
1786	Miller, James	26 67	1846	Morris, Israel	1,030 00
1805	Miller, John	165 00	1854	Morris, Israel W. . . .	2,375 00
1857	Miller, John S. . . .	200 00	1857	Morris, Israel W., Jr. . .	100 00
1786	Miller, Magnus	26 67	1841	Morris, Jacob G. . . .	1,100 00
1764	Miller, Peter	26 67	1852	Morris, Jacob G., Jr. . .	26 67
1858	Miller, William	120 00	1865	Morris, James T. . . .	175 00
1856	Milne, David	820 00	1859	Morris, Jane	1,750 00
1761	Milner, Edward	26 67	1757	Morris, John	53 33
1857	Miskey, Anthony . . .	150 00	1796	Morris, John, M. D. . .	26 67
1867	Miskey, Merrill & Thackara	500 00	1865	Morris, John T. . . .	275 00
1851	Mitchell & Brother* . .		1857	Morris, Jones & Co. . .	1,000 00
1867	Mitchell, J. E. . . .	50 00	1751	Morris, Joseph	198 05
1825	Mitchell, J. Kearsley, M.D.	30 00	1801	Morris, Joseph S. . . .	30 00
1854	Mitchell, S. Weir, M.D.	30 00	1754	Morris, Joshua	53 33
1760	Moland, John, Jr. . . .	26 67	1867	Morris, Joshua H. . . .	30 00
1857	Molloy, Michael	100 00	1866	Morris, Levi	75 00
1865	Montaunt, Mr	50 00	1756	Morris, Luke	104 91
1821	Montelius, William . .	40 00	1865	Morris, Lydia T. . . .	175 00
1897	Montgomery, Archibald R.	30 00	1891	Morris, Mrs. Mary . . .	75,025 00
1751	Moode, William	26 67	1859	Morris, P. Pemberton . .	30 00
1859	Moon, Mahlon*		1800	Morris, Richard Hill . .	26 67
1872	Mooney, William	50 00	1761	Morris, Robert	290 95
1857	Moore & Campion . . .	200 00	1754	Morris, Samuel	123 72
1754	Moore, Charles	26 67	1857	Morris, Samuel	1,000 00
1761	Moore, Charles, M. D. . .	26 67	1758	Morris, Samuel, Jr . . .	83 46
1865	Moore, Henry D. . . .	100 00	1859	Morris, Stephen	150 00
1867	Moore & Son, James . .	500 00	1825	Morris, Stephen P. . . .	339 00
1820	Moore, John, M. D. . .	30 00	1848	Morris, Tasker & Morris*	2,610 00
1816	Moore, John Wilson, M.D.	150 00	1780	Morris, Thomas	26 67
1787	Moore, Patrick	26 67	1801	Morris, Thomas, Jr. . .	30 00
1751	Moore, Robert	66 66	1864	Morris, Wheeler & Co. . .	750 00
1752	Moore, Samuel Preston, M. D.	147 71	1845	Morris, Wistar	34,631 76
1858	Moore, Samuel Preston, M. D.	200 00	1756	Morris, William, Jr. . .	70 93
1804	Moore, Sarah	116 67	1859	Morrison, Anne D. . . .	150 00
1878	Moore, Silas B. . . .	100 00	1815	Morrison, George & Evan	50 00
1756	Moore, Thomas	62 69	1812	Morrison, William . . .	30 00
1754	Moore, William	66 66	1874	Morton, Charles M. . . .	30 00
1859	Moore, William Hill . .	5,500 00	1867	Morton, Helen K. . . .	50 00
1859	Moorehead, Joel B. . .	600 00	1761	Morton, John	29 66
1859	Moorehead, William G .	200 00	1806	Morton, John, Jr. . . .	40 00
1759	Morgan, Benjamin . . .	133 76	1781	Morton, Robert*	
1751	Morgan, Evan	178 71	1865	Morton, Robert Pearsall .	30 00
1765	Morgan, John, M. D. . .	26 67	1761	Morton, Samuel	40 00
1858	Morrell, John R. . . .	200 00	1853	Morton, Samuel C. . . .	730 00
1857	Morrell, Robert, M. D. .	100 00	1835	Morton, Samuel George, M. D. . . .	30 00
1761	Morrell, Capt. William . .	30 66	1862	Morton, Thomas G. M.D.	580 00
1751	Morris, Anthony	258 66	1867	Morton, Thomas S. K. M. D.	50 00
1751	Morris, Anthony, Jr. . .	165 56	1895	Morwitz & Co. . . .	100 00
1787	Morris, Benjamin Wistar .	26 67	1889	Moses, Horace	50 00
1765	Morris, Cadwalader . . .	78 04	1850	Moss, E. L.	100 00
1854	Morris, Catharine W. . .	1,050 00	1831	Moss, John	100 00
1834	Morris, Caspar, M. D. . .	30 00	1864	Mott, Thomas	240 00
1755	Morris, Deborah*		1846	Moyer, Charles	30 00
1893	Morris, Effingham B. . .	30 00	1867	Moyer & Brother, E. P. .	50 00
1818	Morris, George	50 00	1852	Moyer & Hazard	30 00
1865	Morris, George C. . . .	125 00			

1810	Mullowny, John . . .	60 00
1754	Murgatroyd, James . .	26 67
1786	Murgatroyd, Thomas . .	29 67
1886	Murray, Mrs.	3,310 16
1864	Mutual, Assurance Co. .	6,000 00
1864	Mutual Life Ins. Co. . .	500 00
1858	Musser, William	100 00
1847	Myers, John B.	530 00
1857	Myers, Joseph B.	450 00
1859	Myers, Kirkpatrick & Co.	100 00

N

1823	Nancrede, Joseph G., M.D.	27 00
1883	Naylor, Jacob	30 00
1856	Neall, Daniel	110 00
1760	Neate, William	266 66
1764	Neave & Son, Richard . .	266 67
1751	Neave, Samuel*	384 12
1857	Needles, Joseph A. . . .	100 00
1883	Neff, Joseph S., M. D. . .	30 00
1815	Neill, Henry, M. D. . . .	30 00
1852	Neill, John, M. D.	27 00
1751	Nelson, John	26 67
1860	Nelson, Mrs. Robert . . .	100 00
1786	Nesbit, Alexander	26 67
1781	Nesbit & Co. John Maxwel	35 00
1857	Nevins, James	100 00
1856	Newbold, Charles	50 00
1828	Newbold, James S.	80 00
1856	Newbold, Son & Aertson, W. H.	1,600 00
1867	Newhall, Borie & Co. . . .	100 00
1845	Newhall, Paul W.	30 00
1856	Newhall, Thomas A.	400 00
1863	Newlin, J. Shipley	100 00
1856	Newlin, Thomas S.	600 00
1864	Newlin, Thomas S., Jr. . .	100 00
1871	Newkirk, Rev. Matthew, Jr.	250 00
1807	Nicholson, Coleman R. . .	30 00
1822	Nicholson, Lindzey	290 00
1867	Nicholson, Richard L. . .	100 00
1786	Nicklin Phillip	26 67
1754	Nixon, John	43 66
1751	Noble, Samuel	26 67
1865	Noblit, Brown & Noblit . .	50 00
1859	Norcross & Sheets	100 00
1751	Norris, Charles	66 67
1890	Norris, Charles	60 00
1833	Norris, George W., M.D. . .	110 00
1896	Norris, Henry	100 00
1751	Norris, Isaac, Esq.,	330 67
1858	Norris, Isaac	200 00
1813	Norris, Joseph P.	50 00
1794	Norris, Mary	26 67
1856	Norris, Richard	500 00
1864	Norris & Son, Richard . . .	250 00
1857	Norris, Samuel	1,200 00
1863	Norris, William F., M.D. . .	30 00
1864	North America Ins. Co. . .	1,000 00
1865	Norton, Charles F.	600 00
1846	Notman, John*	
1818	Nugent, George	100 00
1752	Nygh, Peter	26 67
1858	Oakford & Son, Charles . .	100 00

O

1858	Oat, George R.	75 00
1774	Odenheimer, John	36 80
1759	Offley, Daniel	26 67
1856	Ogden, Charles S.	100 00
1857	Ogden, John M.	50 00
1856	Okie, J. B.	100 00
1796	Oldden, John	270 67
1852	Olmstead, Anthony, Jr.* .	
1852	Olmstead, Henry M.* . . .	1,138 00
1852	Ord, George	142 57
1754	Ord, John	30 00
1852	Ord, Joseph B.	26 67
1767	Ormes, Samuel, M. D. . . .	125 00
1858	Orne, Benjamin	100 00
1856	Orne, James H.	40 00
1860	Orne, J. F. & E. B.	400 00
1759	Osborne, Charles	33 33
1856	Osbourne, Lewis G.	26 67
1762	Oseland, John	40 00
1813	Otto, John C., M. D. . . .	100 00
1859	Otto, Margaret J.	
1856	Outerbridge, Harvey & Co.	200 00
1761	Owen, George	40 00
1813	Owen, Griffith	40 00

P

1890	Packard, Frederick A. M. D.	30 00
1861	Packard, John H., M. D. . .	30 00
1859	Packer, Asa	250 00
1858	Page, George Washington . .	300 00
1852	Page, William Byrd M. D.	30 00
1862	Palethorpe, John H. (Est. of)	100 00
1756	Palmer John	26 67
1858	Palmer & Co., Jonathan . . .	100 00
1807	Palmer Thomas	102 00
1857	Palmer & Co., Thomas . . .	100 00
1839	Pancoast, Joseph, M. D. . .	1,026 66
1857	Pardee, Ario	300 00
1859	Pardee & Co., Ario	1,700 00
1855	Parke, Hannah	300 00
1776	Parke, Thomas, M. D. . . .	26 67
1833	Parke, Thomas	598 00
1848	Parker, Charles Collins, M. D.	50 00
1786	Parker, Jeremiah	31 33
1754	Parker, Joseph	33 33
1759	Parker, Richard	58 48
1786	Parker, Richard	26 67
1754	Parr, William, Esq.	26 67
1808	Parrish, David	100 00
1853	Parrish, Dillwyn	160 00
1857	Parrish, George D.	130 00
1758	Parrish, Isaac	26 67
1840	Parrish, Isaac, M. D.	30 00
1895	Parrish, Isabel M.	100 00
1756	Parrish, John	26 67
1815	Parrish, Joseph, M. D. . . .	40 00
1805	Parrish, Samuel	40 00
1858	Parrish, William D.	100 00
1819	Parry, Isaac	30 00
1857	Parry & Randolph	200 00

1750	Parry, Samuel	50 00	1755	Pepper, George S.	505 00
1751	Partridge, Richard	25 00	1756	Pepper, Henry	30 00
1752	Paschall, Elizabeth Coates	25 00	1757	Pepper, Mrs. Mary	30 00
1753	Paschall, Isaac	25 00	1758	Pepper, Mrs. S. Morris	75 00
1754	Paschall, Joseph	25 00	1759	Pepper, William, M.D.	200 00
1755	Paschall, Joseph	25 00	1760	Pepper, William, Jr.	
1756	Paschall, Robert S.	25 00		M.	50 00
1757	Paschall, Sarah	25 00	1761	Pepper, William Platt	125 00
1758	Paschall, Thomas	25 00	1762	Peck, Benjamin, Jr.	40 00
1759	Paschall, Thomas	25 00	1763	Pell, Charles	205 00
1760	Patterson, Edward	25 00	1764	Pell, Edward	20 00
1761	Patterson, John	25 00	1765	Pell, Elston	445 35
1762	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1766	Pell, John	110 00
1763	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1767	Pell, John	110 00
1764	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1768	Pell, John	110 00
1765	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1769	Pell, John	110 00
1766	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1770	Pell, John	110 00
1767	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1771	Pell, John	110 00
1768	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1772	Pell, John	110 00
1769	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1773	Pell, John	110 00
1770	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1774	Pell, John	110 00
1771	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1775	Pell, John	110 00
1772	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1776	Pell, John	110 00
1773	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1777	Pell, John	110 00
1774	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1778	Pell, John	110 00
1775	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1779	Pell, John	110 00
1776	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1780	Pell, John	110 00
1777	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1781	Pell, John	110 00
1778	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1782	Pell, John	110 00
1779	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1783	Pell, John	110 00
1780	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1784	Pell, John	110 00
1781	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1785	Pell, John	110 00
1782	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1786	Pell, John	110 00
1783	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1787	Pell, John	110 00
1784	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1788	Pell, John	110 00
1785	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1789	Pell, John	110 00
1786	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1790	Pell, John	110 00
1787	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1791	Pell, John	110 00
1788	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1792	Pell, John	110 00
1789	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1793	Pell, John	110 00
1790	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1794	Pell, John	110 00
1791	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1795	Pell, John	110 00
1792	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1796	Pell, John	110 00
1793	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1797	Pell, John	110 00
1794	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1798	Pell, John	110 00
1795	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1799	Pell, John	110 00
1796	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00	1800	Pell, John	110 00
1797	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00			
1798	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00			
1799	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00			
1800	Patterson, Mrs. Anne	25 00			

1830	Powell, John Hare*	60 00	1761	Reiley, John	26 67
1867	Powell, Mrs. John Hare	250 00	1856	Relf, Charles P.	100 00
1864	Powell, R. Hare	210 00	1758	Relfe, John	53 33
1752	Powell, Samuel	133 33	1865	Reliance Fire Co. . . .	200 00
1760	Powell, Samuel	290 66	1857	Repplier, John G. . . .	100 00
1859	Powers, Mrs. Anna M.	1,150 00	1867	Repplier, J. G. & G. S.	100 00
1849	Powers, Thomas H. . . .	1,415 00	1751	Reynell, John	588 96
1801	Poyntell, William	111 00	1857	Reynolds, Anna R. . . .	100 00
1786	Pragers, Michael	26 67	1867	Rhawn, William H. . . .	100 00
1857	Pratt, D. T.	30 00	1756	Rhea, John	31 87
1801	Pratt, Henry	133 33	1859	Rhoads, Charles	30 00
1859	Preston, Jane	100 00	1864	Rhoads, Edward, M. D.	30 00
1859	Price, Eli K.	140 00	1860	Rhoads, Elizabeth	200 00
1897	Price, J. Sargeant, Jr.	30 00	1865	Rhoads, James E., M. D.	30 00
1804	Price, Joseph	26 67	1859	Rhoads, Mary	
1852	Price, Joshua L.	80 00		Ashbridge	50 00
1822	Price, Richard, Jr. . . .	180 00	1751	Rhoads, Samuel	50 06
1859	Price, Stephen S.	50 00	1765	Rhoads, Samuel, Jr. . . .	46 85
1821	Price, William, M. D.	30 00	1802	Rhoads, Samuel	30 00
1785	Pringle, John	52 00	1857	Rhoads, Samuel	100 00
1857	Pritchett & Baugh	200 00	1864	Rhoads, William G. . . .	30 00
1859	Pritchett, Thomas	100 00	1758	Rhobotham, George	26 67
1868	Proctor, William, Jr. . . .	50 00	1867	Rianhard, Henry B. . . .	30 00
1865	Purves, Miss Fanny R.	200 00	1858	Rice, John	2,000 00
1866	Purves, Sarah Ann	420 00	1857	Richards, George W.	200 00
1758	Purviance, Samuel	26 67	1851	Richards, Jonathan	30 00
1761	Pusey, William	26 67	1821	Richards, Mark	40 00
Q					
1857	Queen, James W.	100 00	1856	Richards & Miller	100 00
R					
1795	Ralston, Robert	50 00	1815	Richards, Samuel	38 00
1867	Ramborger, William K.	100 00	1857	Richards, William H.	105 00
1865	Rand, B. Howard, M.D.	400 00	1859	Richardson & Carver	30 00
1859	Randall, A. L.	50 00	1751	Richardson, Francis	54 66
1865	Randolph, Edward Taylor	200 00	1859	Richardson, Hannah	80 00
1860	Randolph, Evan	50 00	1860	Richardson, John	50 00
1829	Randolph, Jacob, M. D.	30 00	1858	Richardson, John J.	50 00
1856	Randolph & Jenks	1,200 00	1751	Richardson, Joseph	485 79
1859	Randolph, Julianna	150 00	1754	Richardson, Joseph	84 00
1851	Randolph, Nathaniel	30 00	1861	Richardson, Joseph*	
1857	Randolph, Richard	150 00	1869	Richardson, Joseph G.,	
1831	Rankin David	1,200 00		M. D.	30 00
1864	Rathburn, R. N.	150 00	1766	Richardson, Mary	53 33
1757	Rawle, Benjamin	26 66	1856	Richardson, Richard	500 00
1756	Rawle, Francis	65 12	1857	Richardson & Co.,	
1789	Rawle, William Esq.,	32 00		Thomas	1,250 00
1763	Rawson, Christopher	81 38	1767	Riché, Thomas	26 67
1758	Read, Andrew	26 67	1857	Ricketts, John T.	100 00
1788	Read, James	93 33	1852	Ricketts, Mrs. Mary	50 00
1864	Read, John M.	50 00	1872	Riddle, Christian	100 00
1875	Reading, John G.	50 00	1857	Riddle, Samuel	125 00
1857	Reath, Benjamin B.	30 00	1806	Ridgway, Jacob	500 00
1751	Redman, John, M. D.	589 10	1843	Ridgway, John J.	1,530 00
1756	Redman, Joseph	100 39	1855	Ridgway, Thomas	300 00
1858	Redner, Joseph J.	121 50	1859	Riegel, Jacob	50 00
1867	Redner, Lewis H.	50 00	1835	Riggs, Romulus	26 67
1801	Redwood, William*	80 00	1765	Ringold, Esq., Thomas*	
1857	Reed, William B.	50 00	1866	Ritchié, Craig D.	70 00
1756	Reeve, Peter	197 09	1786	Rittenhouse, David	30 67
1863	Reeves, Samuel J.	250 00	1761	Rittenhouse, Nicholas	26 67
1895	Reeves & Son, Stacy	100 00	1860	Ritter & Brother, Jacob B.	30 00
1859	Rehn, William L.	200 00	1858	Robb, James	50 00
1867	Reid, William P.	30 00	1754	Roberdeau, Daniel	83 42
1865	Reilly & Son, Phillip	100 00	1858	Robbins, John, Jr.	525 00
1857	Reilly, Phillip S.	50 00	1864	Robbins, Stephen	80 00
			1865	Roberts, Albert C.	100 00
			1867	Roberts & Co., A. P. . . .	400 00
			1858	Roberts, A. S. & E.	2,800 00
			1840	Roberts, Caleb C.	26 66

1823	Roberts, Charles . . .	30 00	1794	Sansom, Joseph . . .	26 67
1872	Roberts, Charles . . .	30 00	1751	Sansom, Samuel . . .	59 47
1859	Roberts, Mrs. Edward	100 00	1768	Sansom, Samuel, Jr. .	32 00
1840	Roberts, Elihu . . .	26 67	1795	Sansom, William . . .	413 33
1765	Roberts, George . . .	43 37	1855	Santee, Charles . . .	33 33
1881	Roberts, George B. . .	200 00	1852	Sargeant, Fitz Wil-	
1751	Roberts, Hugh . . .	89 34		liam, M. D. . . .	30 00
1822	Roberts, Hugh . . .	100 00	1857	Sartori, Victor A. . .	50 00
1846	Roberts, Mrs. Hugh .	200 00	1752	Sour, Christopher . .	66 66
1759	Roberts, Isaac . . .	26 66	1814	Saunders, Ann . . .	200 00
1754	Roberts, John . . .	58 66	1856	Saunders, John & Mac-	
1874	Roberts, John B.,			pherson	200 00
	M. D.	130 00	1756	Saunders, Joseph . .	173 13
1840	Roberts, Solomon W.	686 67	1811	Savage, John, (Mer t.)	30 00
1801	Robeson, John . . .	26 67	1856	Savage & Co., J. R. .	50 00
1768	Robeson, Thomas . .	53 33	1864	Savery, William, M. D.	30 00
1856	Robins, Thomas . . .	110 00	1812	Sawer James	50 00
1859	Robins, Mrs. Thomas	50 00	1780	Say, Benjamin, M. D.	27 66
1852	Robinson, Moncure .	1,080 00	1751	Say, Thomas	107 66
1759	Robinson, Thomas . .	28 80	1865	Scattergood, Joseph .	120 00
1860	Rockhil & Wilson . .	200 00	1857	Scattergood, Samuel S.	50 00
1858	Rodgers, William B. .	90 00	1879	Scattergood, Thomas	50 00
1857	Rogers, Charles H. . .	1,070 00	1859	Schaeffer Joseph L. .	100 00
1872	Rogers, Charles H.		1857	Schaeffer, William L.	150 00
	New York	500 00	1865	Schiedt, Abraham . .	60 00
1856	Rogers, Evan	1,110 00	1858	Schiedt, Gottlieb* . .	240 00
1814	Rogers, William . . .	50 00	1864	Schiedt, G. & A.* . .	303 00
1863	Rommell, Potts & Co. *		1872	Schiedt, Henry	60 00
1849	Ronaldson, Richard .	6,020 00	1814	Schlatter, William . .	50 00
1897	Rosengarten, Fannie .	50 00	1821	Schott, James	130 00
1857	Rosengarten, George		1841	Schott, James, Jr. . .	30 00
	D.	340 00	1864	Schuyllkill Navigation	
1893	Rosengarten, Jos. G. .	100 00		Co.	300 00
1751	Ross, John	48 00	1887	Scott, Anna D. . . .	500 00
1856	Ross, Robert J. . . .	500 00	1759	Scott, John	53 33
1758	Rouse, John	26 67	1856	Scott, John M.	30 00
1858	Rowland, Benjamin . .	100 00	1855	Scott, Lewis A. . . .	90 00
1881	Rowland, Edward . . .	100 00	1872	Scott, Thomas A. . . .	50 00
1864	Rowland, James	50 00	1858	Scul, David	1,500 00
1860	Rowland & Co., James	100 00	1858	Scul, Gideon	200 00
1864	Rowland, Nathan . . .	50 00	1762	Seckel, George David .	53 33
1858	Rowland, William . . .	100 00	1785	Seckel, Lawrence . . .	316 13
1864	Row and & Co.,		1786	Sellers, Nathan & David	66 67
	William	200 00	1860	Sellers & Pennock . .	100 00
1856	Rue John R	100 00	1820	Sellers, Samuel	30 00
1859	Rugan, Charles	200 00	1859	Sellers, William	100 00
1756	Rundle, Daniel	75 35	1859	Sellers & Co., William	3,100 00
1787	Rundle, Richard	326 67	1846	Sergeant, John	100 00
1770	Rush, Benjamin, M. D.	546 67	1760	Sermon, Joseph	77 73
1813	Rush, James, M. D. . .	40 00	1844	Seybert, Henry	1,050 00
1828	Rush, William, M. D.	45 00	1865	Shallcross, M. C., M. D.	50 00
1755	Rush, William	32 00	1857	Shannon, Elwood . . .	1,305 00
1786	Russell, Edward	26 67	1859	Shannon, Jacob B. . .	100 00
1858	Rutter, Clement S. . . .	100 00	1864	Sharpless, Anna R. . .	100 00
1788	Rutter, George*		1834	Sharpless, Blakey . . .	30 00
1857	Rutter, Newhall & Co.	100 00	1858	Sharpless Brothers . .	250 00
1767	Rutter, Thomas	53 33	1859	Sharpless, Edward . . .	40 00
1858	Ryerss, Joseph W. . . .	100 00	1857	Sharpless, Enos	200 00
			1852	Sharpless, Henry G. . .	30 00
	S		1864	Sharpless, Isaac	30 00
1864	Sager, Adeline Margaret	50 00	1856	Sharpless, John M. . . .	1,000 00
1877	St. Andrew's Society .	100 00	1857	Sharpless, John S. . . .	30 00
1858	St. Peter's Church . . .	100 00	1857	Sharpless Joseph I. . .	30 00
1758	Salter, Thomas	26 67	1864	Sharpless, M. V. B. . .	100 00
1865	Sanitary Commission,		1876	Sharpless, Nathan H. .	30 00
	U. S.	3,000 00	1864	Sharpless, Samuel J. .	100 00
1859	Sansom, Hannah	500 00	1851	Sharpless, Townsend .	90 00

1856	Sharpless, William P. & A.	50 00	1801	Simpson, John	50 00
1786	Shaw, Samuel	30 46	1774	Simpson, Samuel	26 67
1865	Sheaff, John F.	30 00	1895	Simpson, William	100 00
1758	Shee, Walter	40 00	1797	Sims, Buckridge	65 00
1856	Sheppard, Catharine W.	50 00	1761	Sims, Joseph	115 00
1887	Sheppard, Rebecca C.	30 00	1883	Sims, Joseph	30 00
1754	Shewell, Joseph	26 67	1881	Singerly, William M.	1,025 00
1754	Shewell, Stephen	53 33	1848	Siter, John	30 00
1884	Shinn, James T.	30 00	1768	Sitgreaves, William	26 67
1856	Shipley, Joseph	500 00	1801	Skerrett, James	96 67
1864	Shipley, Samuel R.	100 00	1817	Skerrett, William A.	35 00
1807	Shipley, Thomas	30 00	1858	Slade & Co., Alfred	100 00
1868	Shipley, Thomas	30 00	1857	Sloan, Henry	100 00
1752	Shipley, William	26 67	1851	Sloan, Samuel*	100 00
1751	Shippen, Edward	26 67	1859	Sloat, George B.	100 00
1758	Shippen, Edward, Jr.	26 67	1856	Small, Robert H.	200 00
1772	Shippen, Joseph, Esq.	26 67	1866	Smith, Albert H., M.D.	50 00
1751	Shippen, William, M.D.	61 33	1896	Smith, Albert Lawrence	30 00
1766	Shippen, William, Jr., M. D.	37 33	1846	Smith, Alexander H.	150 00
1859	Shober, John B.	50 00	1834	Smith, Benjamin P.	30 00
1890	Shober, John B., M. D.	30 00	1867	Smith, Charles	200 00
1834	Shober, Samuel L.	126 67	1863	Smith, Cornelius*	
1866	Shoemaker, Benjamin H.	2,150 00	1856	Smith, Daniel, Jr.	200 00
1876	Shoemaker, Benjamin H., (ad)	30 00	1864	Smith, D. C. Wharton	30 00
1799	Shoemaker, Charles	26 67	1859	Smith, Edmund	220 00
1859	Shoemaker, Charles	100 00	1881	Smith, Edward	100 00
1870	Shoemaker, Charles B.	30 00	1856	Smith, Edward A., M.D.	225 00
1768	Shoemaker, George	26 67	1897	Smith, Edw'd Brinton, Jr.	30 00
1797	Shoemaker, Jacob	100 00	1859	Smith, Francis Gurney, M. D.	30 00
1755	Shoemaker, Jacob	26 67	1855	Smith, George, M. D.	200 00
1754	Shoemaker, Jacob, Jr.	108 85	1806	Smith, George	120 00
1761	Shoemaker, John	26 67	1859	Smith, George K.	30 00
1834	Shoemaker, John W.	26 67	1859	Smith, George P.	100 00
1763	Shoemaker, Jonathan	26 67	1838	Smith, George Roberts	1,180 00
1764	Shoemaker, Jonathan	26 67	1870	Smith, George W.	100 00
1819	Shoemaker, Nathan, M. D.	26 67	1867	Smith & Co., H. D.	400 00
1867	Shoemaker, Robert	500 00	1847	Smith, Henry H., M.D.	30 00
1876	Shoemaker, Robert, Jr.	50 00	1865	Smith, Isaac R.	50 00
1857	Shoemaker & Co., Robert*	200 00	1856	Smith, Jacob R.	450 00
1876	Shoemaker, Samuel B.	30 00	1802	Smith, James	30 00
1801	Shoemaker, Thomas	26 67	1785	Smith, James, Jr.	26 67
1867	Shortridge, N. Parker	2,500 00	1887	Smith, James C.	100 00
1894	Shurtliff, Henry C.	45 00	1865	Smith, James D.	50 00
1881	Shurtliff, Henry S.	36 50	1857	Smith, James S., Jr.	100 00
1858	Shuster, Lawrence	100 00	1751	Smith, John	152 81
1756	Shute, Attwood	34 66	1760	Smith, John	26 67
1760	Shute, Barnaby	80 00	1886	Smith, John F.	5,000 00
1758	Shute, William	26 67	1807	Smith, John J.	50 00
1890	Shryock, Florence V.	30 00	1863	Smith, John J.	30 00
1890	Shryock, William Knight	30 00	1857	Smith, John T.	100 00
1857	Sibley, Molten & Woodruff	50 00	1768	Smith, Jonathan B.	26 60
1858	Sieger Peter	100 00	1815	Smith, Joseph Alien	30 07
1856	Silver, Joseph S.	100 00	1851	Smith, Joseph Pancoast	680 00
1865	Simes, Alexander	50 00	1893	Smith, Kline & French Co.	50 00
1885	Simes, Eleanor A.	500 00	1888	Smith, Mary	55 00
1858	Simes, Samuel	100 00	1889	Smith, Mary K.	30 00
1867	Simes & Son, William F.	100 00	1860	Smith, Misses	200 00
1859	Simmonds, Edward S.	100 00	1856	Smith, Newberry A.	500 00
1835	Simmons, Rebecca	30 00	1859	Smith, Mrs. Newberry A.	100 00
1857	Simmons, Samuel R.	150 00	1803	Smith, Phillip	30 00
			1867	Smith, Randolph & Co.	100 00
			1867	Smith, Rebecca Darby	30 00
			1761	Smith, Richard	66 60
			1754	Smith, Robert	26 67
			1787	Smith, Robert	302 67
			1864	Smith, Robert Pearsall	30 06

1893	Smith, Sally Roberts .	200 00	1857	Stevenson, William E.	100 00
1754	Smith, Samuel . . .	37 33	1841	Stewardson, George .	30 00
1856	Smith, Samuel F. . .	100 00	1794	Stewardson, Thomas .	60 00
1803	Smith, Stephen . . .	26 67	1835	Stewardson, Thomas	
1771	Smith, Thomas . . .	37 33		M. D.	30 00
1864	Smith, Thomas . . .	200 00	1870	Stewardson, Thomas,	
1856	Smith, Thomas M. . .	50 00		Jr.	100 00
1867	Smith, Walter . . .	30 00	1771	Stewart, James . . .	26 67
1800	Smith, Willet . . .	28 00	1807	Stewart, James, M. D.	27 00
1754	Smith, William . . .	26 67	1802	Stewart, Thomas . . .	40 00
1864	Smith, William B. . .	30 00	1857	Stewart, William H. .	1,000 00
1856	Smith & Co., William S.	300 00	1859	Stewart, Mrs. William	100 00
1802	Smith, William W. .	30 00		H.	
1856	Smyth, Lindley . . .	310 00	1818	Stiles, Edward James	30 00
1885	Snellenburg, Nathan	100 00	1843	Stillé, Alfred, M. D. .	80 00
1754	Snowden, Isaac . . .	26 67	1857	Stillé, Mrs. Maria . .	100 00
1762	Snowden, Jedediah .	32 00	1849	Stillé, Moreton, M. D.	30 00
1785	Snowden, Leonard . .	26 67	1864	Stillman, Thomas . . .	50 00
1765	Snyder, John George	26 67	1859	Stitt & Brown	100 00
1864	Solms, Sidney J. . .	600 00	1761	Stivers, John Casper .	26 67
1752	Sonmans, Peter, M. D.	32 00	1856	Stoddart, Curwen . . .	144 00
1857	Sons of Malta	100 00	1867	Stoddart, Curwen, Jr.	83 00
1865	Souder & Son, E. A. .	200 00	1859	Stoddart & Bro.,	
1842	Sourin, Rev. Edward J.	26 67		Curwen	30 00
1768	Southall, Samuel . .	66 66	1856	Stoddart, Joseph M. .	133 00
1766	Sour, Christopher, Jr.	26 67	1859	Stokes, Granville . .	100 00
1869	Sowers, William H. .	100 00	1802	Stokes, James	41 00
1814	Spackman, Samuel . .	30 00	1860	Stokes, Joseph W. . .	30 00
1848	Spangler, Christian E.	530 00	1857	Stokes, Samuel E. . .	410 00
1857	Sparks, Thomas . . .	2,535 00	1754	Stone, James	26 67
1787	Speakman, Townsend*		1856	Stone & Sons, John .	250 00
1893	Spear, James	50 00	1758	Stoops, James	26 67
1893	Spellissy, Joseph M., M.D.	30 00	1758	Story, Enoch	64 58
1865	Spencer, Charles . . .	625 00	1868	Story, Isaac	100 00
1866	Spencer, William G. .	75 00	1859	Stotesbury, Richard G	50 00
1776	Spicer, Jacob	80 00	1858	Stott, Abraham	45 50
1859	Spooner, David C. . .	50 00	1864	Stott, John	118 00
1857	Spooner, Edwin . . .	100 00	1771	Stout, Capt. Joseph .	26 67
1857	Spooner, William S. .	100 00	1762	Straker, Adam	26 67
1799	Sprague, Esther . . .	62 00	1857	Stratton & Brother . .	125 00
1871	Sprankle, Walter M. .	10 00	1892	Strawbridge, Justus C.	30 00
1893	Spreckels, Claus . .	100 00	1765	Stretch, Isaac	58 91
1816	Stack, John	30 00	1756	Stretch, Joseph	168 42
1756	Stamper, John, Esq. .	141 33	1751	Stretch, Thomas	26 67
1756	Stamper, Joseph . . .	91 27	1756	Strettell, Amos	497 50
1754	Stanley, Moses	26 67	1867	Strong, Hon. William	100 00
1754	Stanley, Valentine . .	26 67	1857	Stroup & Brother . . .	100 00
1754	Stanley, William . . .	26 67	1831	Struthers, John	40 00
1845	Starr, Isaac	430 00	1858	Struthers, Thomas . .	200 00
1858	Starr, Isaac, Jr. . . .	50 00	1851	Struthers, William*	100 00
1860	Starr, Mrs. Isaac . . .	50 00	1857	Stuart, George H. . . .	600 00
1857	Starr, James	150 00	1859	Stuart, Mrs. George H.	100 00
1764	Steadman, Charles &		1859	Stuart & Peterson . .	300 00
	Alexander	57 60	1813	Sully, Thomas*	
1854	Steedman, Rosa . . .	1,000 00	1876	Sunderland, John . . .	200 00
1857	Steen, Robert	100 00	1867	Supplee, John	80 00
1852	Steiner, John P. . . .	65 00	1873	Supplee & Pennepacker	250 00
1754	Steinmetz, Daniel . .	26 67	1816	Sutter, Charles J. . . .	30 00
1754	Stennard, Joseph . . .	26 67	1807	Sutter, Daniel	80 00
1858	Stevens & Miller . . .	50 00	1883	Swain, Charles M. . . .	200 00
1772	Stevens, Robert . . .	26 67	1784	Swanwick, John	40 00
1856	Stevenson, Cornelius	300 00	1857	Swift, Edwin	100 00
1856	Stevenson, Miss . . .		1772	Swift, Joseph	84 58
	Frances W.	300 00	1845	Swift, Joseph	1,240 00
1754	Stevenson, James . . .	26 67	1754	Swift, Samuel	26 67
1786	Stevenson, Robert . .	43 00	1848	Sykes, Robert W. . . .	30 00
1865	Stevenson, William . .	30 00	1774	Syng, Phillip	40 00

T					
1852	Tapper, Frederick A.	75 00	1861	Thompson, Thomas	100 00
1852	Tasker, Joseph R.	30 00	1893	Thomson, Frank	50 00
1873	Tasker, Rebecca A.	100 00	1858	Thomson, George H.	100 00
1845	Tasker, Thomas T.	2,530 00	1786	Thomson, Peter, Jr.	31 66
1852	Tasker, Thomas T., Jr.	30 00	1858	Thomson, William & George	100 00
1856	Tatham Brothers	1,350 00	1882	Thorn, George W.	41 67
1867	Tatham, George N.	200 00	1755	Thornbury Township	26 67
1867	Tatham, Henry B.	200 00	1761	Thruble, George	26 67
1845	Tatham, William P.	680 00	1817	Thum, George	40 00
1864	Tatum, Edward	30 00	1857	ThurLOW, Hughes & Co.	200 00
1857	Taws, Lewis	200 00	1859	ThurLOW, Paul	100 00
1869	Taylor, Mrs. B.	400 00	1867	Tilge, Henry	100 00
1856	Taylor, Charles	1,510 00	1858	Tilge & Co., Henry	150 00
1860	Taylor, Mrs. Charles	100 00	1767	Tilghman, James, Esq.	53 33
1857	Taylor, George E.	300 00	1754	Tillbury, Thomas	61 51
1865	Taylor, George F.	250 00	1780	Timmons, Dean	53 33
1859	Taylor, George W.	50 00	1755	Tinker, John	53 33
1856	Taylor, Gillespie & Co.	500 00	1775	Todd, Alexander	34 17
1865	Taylor & Gillespie	200 00	1787	Todd, John, Jr.	26 67
1801	Taylor, Rev. James	65 00	1799	Toland, Henry	26 67
1756	Taylor, John	34 66	1802	Tomkins, Walter	85 00
1856	Taylor, John D.	50 00	1888	Tower, Charlemagne	5,000 00
1856	Taylor, Joseph W., M. D.	200 00	1764	Towers, Robert	26 67
1859	Taylor, Mary A.	100 00	1781	Towers, Robert, M. D.*	
1859	Taylor, Nathan	100 00	1848	Towne, John	30 00
1858	Taylor, Mrs. Virginia	100 00	1856	Towne, John H.	510 00
1857	Taylor, William	100 00	1867	Townsend, Edward Y.	50 00
1876	Temple, Joseph E.	80 35	1865	Townsend, George	30 00
1859	Tessiere, Mrs.	50 00	1859	Townsend, Henry C.	40 00
1765	Test, John	26 67	1897	Townsend, James P.	30 00
1817	Thackara, James Allen	30 00	1858	Townsend, Joseph B.	800 00
1817	Thackara, William	40 00	1860	Townsend, Solomon	30 00
1857	Thain & McKeon	100 00	1802	Traquair, James*	49 06
1852	Thomas, George, M. D.	30 00	1857	Tredick, Benjamin T.	100 00
1846	Thomas, George	200 00	1867	Trimble, Joseph	650 00
1859	Thomas, Isaac, M. D.	30 00	1856	Trotter, Charles W.	1,400 00
1846	Thomas, Jacob M.	30 00	1856	Trotter, Edward H.	1,150 00
1856	Thomas, Jane	200 00	1864	Trotter, George	250 00
1887	Thomas, John D., M. D.	35 00	1752	Trotter, Joseph	26 67
1852	Thomas, John R.	30 00	1856	Trotter, William Henry	550 00
1856	Thomas, John R. & George, M. D.	1,000 00	1867	Troutman, George M.	600 00
1761	Thomas, Joseph	32 00	1856	Trucks, John	100 00
1795	Thomas, Joseph	266 66	1789	Truman, Richard	26 67
1860	Thomas, Joseph M.	50 00	1859	Trump & Son, Michael	100 00
1867	Thomas, Lydia	100 00	1819	Tucker, A. B., M. D.	40 00
1858	Thomas, Moses	125 00	1820	Tucker, Benjamin	30 00
1858	Thomas & Son, Moses	150 00	1751	Tuite, Robert	53 33
1865	Thomas, Richard S.	30 00	1801	Tunis, Richard	80 00
1886	Thomas, Samuel A.	1,000 00	1760	Turner Joseph, Esq.	133 33
1859	Thomas, William G.	100 00	1754	Turner Peter	26 67
1756	Thompson, Charles	111 56	1873	Turnpenny, Elizabeth R.	50 00
1865	Thompson, Charles T.	30 00	1856	Turnpenny, Joseph C.	1,810 00
1754	Thompson, Christopher	40 00	1876	Turnpenny, Mary E.	50 00
1817	Thompson, Edward	300 00	1865	Tutt, Charles P.	30 00
1859	Thompson, George	100 00	1802	Twells, Godfrey	26 67
1815	Thompson, James B.	30 00	1787	Tybout, Andrew	55 20
1865	Thompson, James B.	30 00	1785	Tyson, Daniel	160 00
1788	Thompson, John	30 67	1856	Tyson, Job R.	100 00
1856	Thompson, John J.	460 00	U		
1865	Thompson, John J., Jr.	130 00	1752	Unbekannt, John	26 67
1858	Thompson, J. Edgar	660 00	1758	Union Fire Co.	81 33
1814	Thomson, Jonah	50 00	1860	Urwiler, George	45 25
1860	Thompson & Co., Lewis	200 00	1770	Usher, Abraham	302 60
1857	Thompson, Newcomb B.	100 00	V		
1865	Thompson, Susan T.	30 00	1894	Valentine, John K.	30 00

1761	Vanderene, John . . .	26 67	1857	Warner, Catharine A. . .	50 00
1756	Vanderspiegel, William . .	45 33	1857	Warner, George W. . .	100 00
1836	Vandyke, F. A., M. D. . .	30 00	1857	Warner, Harriet . . .	50 00
1856	Vansyckle, Mrs. S. B. . .	200 00	1786	Warner, John . . .	26 67
1796	Vasse, Ambrose . . .	266 66	1760	Warner, Joseph . . .	26 67
1785	Vaughan, John . . .	26 67	1856	Warner, Joseph . . .	1,020 00
1855	Vaux, Eliza H. . . .	200 00	1859	Warner, Miskey & Merrill	350 00
1827	Vaux, George (7th) . . .	30 00	1870	Warner, Redwood F. . .	30 00
1856	Vaux, George (8th) . . .	110 00	1758	Warner, Swen	26 67
1819	Vaux, Roberts	30 00	1807	Warner, William . . .	30 00
1856	Vaux, William S. . . .	155 00	1857	Warner, William, Jr. . .	110 00
1858	Verree & Mitchell . . .	200 00	1858	Warnick, C. W. . . .	100 00
1859	Vezin, Charles	225 00	1835	Warrington, Joseph, M. D.	30 00
1799	Vicary, William	146 66	1856	Waterman, Isaac S. . .	233 34
1859	Vogt, George*		1857	Waterman, Osborne & Co.	550 00
1878	Voight, Mrs. Edward P. . .	50 00	1754	Watkins, Joseph	80 00
1786	Von Phul, William . . .	26 67	1763	Watkins, Joseph, Jr. . .	32 00
W					
1806	Wachsmuth, John Gottfried	50 00	1824	Watson, Charles	30 00
1811	Waddell, Henry L. . . .	40 00	1873	Watson, George	70 00
1786	Wager, Phillip & George Habacker	53 33	1856	Watson, George W. . . .	300 00
1754	Wagner, Abraham	26 67	1859	Watson, James V. . . .	100 00
1805	Wagner, Annie L. . . .	30 00	1806	Watson, John	176 25
1870	Wagner, Charles H. . . .	30 00	1769	Watson, Joseph, M. D. . .	26 67
1805	Wagner, Samuel	45 00	1812	Watson, Joseph	40 00
1856	Wagner, Tobias	1,350 00	1865	Watson, R. J.	50 00
1859	Wagner, Mrs. Tobias (Mary)	400 00	1863	Wattson, Lewis T. . . .	100 00
1765	Wagstaff, Thomas*		1856	Wattson, Thomas B. . .	200 00
1856	Wainwright, William . . .	300 00	1859	Way, J. T.	30 00
1859	Walker, John R.	80 00	1857	Weaver, George J. . . .	100 00
1766	Walker, Richard	26 67	1858	Weaver & Volkmar . . .	100 00
1782	Wall, John	29 66	1761	Webb, James	26 67
1861	Wall, Samuel*		1856	Weber, John C.	200 00
1858	Wallace, Ellerslie, M. D. . .	30 00	1786	Webster, Noah	93 67
1867	Wallace, Henry	100 00	1849	Weightman, William . . .	8,530 00
1758	Wallace, James	26 67	1821	Weir, Silas E.	50 00
1856	Wallace, John William . . .	100 00	1859	Weist, John	30 00
1878	Wallace, John Wm., John Jordan & others	250 00	1786	Wells, Gideon Hill . . .	26 67
1840	Wallace, Joshua M., M. D.	30 00	1856	Welsford & Wilson . . .	200 00
1756	Wallace, William	26 67	1860	Welsh, Miss Anna M. . .	100 00
1856	Walley, Samuel C. . . .	100 00	1857	Welsh, John	2,025 00
1865	Waln, Annie	140 00	1859	Welsh, John, Jr.,	50 00
1864	Waln, Edward	30 00	1860	Welsh, Miss Josephine E. .	100 00
1864	Waln, Henry L.	30 00	1860	Welsh, Mrs. Mary R. . .	100 00
1816	Waln, Jacob S., Jr. . . .	35 00	1860	Welsh, Miss Rebecca M. .	100 00
1786	Waln, Jesse	26 67	1846	Welsh, Samuel	8,907 22
1785	Waln, Nicholas	14 33	1856	Welsh, Mrs. Samuel . . .	975 00
1761	Waln, Richard	26 67	1846	Welsh, William	2,530 00
1754	Waln, Robert	26 67	1851	Welsh, William & Samuel	100 00
1786	Waln, Robert, Jr.	863 33	1877	Wentz, Catharine	5,000 00
1867	Waln, Sallie N.	100 00	1817	West, Benjamin*	
1855	Waln, S. Morris	12,409 05	1817	West, Elizabeth*	
1801	Waln, William	100 00	1754	West, Charles	33 33
1848	Walsh, Robert F.	30 00	1754	West, Charles, Jr. . . .	26 67
1880	Warden, William G. . . .	50 00	1786	West, Charles, Jr. . . .	26 67
1856	Warder, Benjamin H. . . .	100 00	1761	West, James	125 33
1755	Warder, Jeremiah	49 33	1859	West, Robert	105 00
1773	Warder, Jeremiah, Jr. . . .	32 23	1757	West, William	160 00
1803	Warder, Jeremiah, Jr. . . .	30 00	1785	West, William, Jr. . . .	26 67
1788	Warder, John	53 33	1834	West, Capt. William . . .	30 00
1771	Warner, Anna	40 00	1754	Westcott, George	26 67
			1864	Westcott, Gideon G. . .	50 00
			1859	Wetherill & Bros. . . .	50 00
			1856	Wetherill, Charlotte W. .	70 00

1856	Wetherill & Co.,		1762	Wilcox, John	99 33
	George D.	470 00	1821	Wildon, Thomas . . .	50 00
1887	Wetherill, Henry M., M.D.	30 00	1754	Wilkinson, Anthony .	26 67
1763	Wetherill, Joseph . .	26 67	1791	Wilkinson, Bryan . .	66 39
1856	Wetherill, Rachel P. .	30 00	1751	Willan, Robert . . .	26 67
1858	Wetzlar, D. N. . . .	50 00	1832	Willets, Jeremiah . .	30 00
1780	Wharton, Charles . . .	234 66	1856	Williams, Benjamin P.	50 00
1864	Wharton, Charles W.	30 00	1893	Williams, Charles B., M.D.	30 00
1856	Wharton, Francis R. .	200 00	1752	Williams, Daniel . . .	100 53
1865	Wharton, Henry . . .	100 00	1817	Williams, Capt. Elijah D.*	
1775	Wharton, Isaac . . .	54 07	1828	Williams, Henry J. . .	726 67
1756	Wharton, James . . .	133 86	1865	Williams, Horace, M.D.	30 00
1772	Wharton, John	34 66	1857	Williams, Howard . . .	100 00
1751	Wharton, Joseph . . .	133 33	1767	Williams, Isaac	26 67
1756	Wharton, Joseph, Jr. .	102 02	1856	Williams, Isaac S. . . .	120 00
1864	Wharton, Joseph . . .	50 00	1856	Williams, Isabella . . .	100 00
1795	Wharton, Kearney . . .	50 00	1883	Williams, Jacob T. . .	50 00
1786	Wharton, Robert . . .	40 00	1867	Williams, John H. . . .	50 00
1756	Wharton, Samuel . . .	75 35	1858	Williams, Mary Ann . .	100 00
1756	Wharton, Thomas . . .	93 12	1857	Williams & Co., R. A.	
1765	Wharton, Thomas . . .	82 45		& J. J.	100 00
1762	Wharton, Thomas, Jr.	40 00	1784	Williams, Samuel . . .	26 67
1857	Wharton, Thomas F. .	100 00	1856	Williams, Samuel . . .	50 00
1785	Wheelen, Israel	26 67	1758	Williams, Stephen . . .	26 67
1867	Wheeler, Charles . . .	1,285 00	1856	Williams, Thomas R. .	200 00
1787	Wheeler, Samuel . . .	26 67	1857	Williamson, Isaiah V.*	10,350 00
1878	Wheeler, Susan F. . . .	8,533 33	1857	Williamson, Mahlon . .	100 00
1854	Whelen, Edward S. . .	330 00	1859	Williamson, Passmore .	250 00
1814	Whelen, Israel	50 00	1854	Williamson, Peter . . .	257 07
1867	Whelen & Co., Townsend	50 00	1808	Williamson, Samuel*	
1857	Whetham, James D. . .	500 00	1857	Williamson, Thomas . .	1,050 00
1866	Whildin & Sons, Alexander	100 00	1844	Willing, Charles, M.D.	3,447 00
1858	Whitaker, Robert . . .	150 00	1886	Willing, Charles & Ann	
1881	Whitaker, Robert, (Nephews and Nieces)	700 00		Murray	475 86
1852	Whitall, James	30 00	1860	Willing, Mrs. Charles .	30 00
1851	Whitall, John Mickle .	2,130 00	1775	Willing, Richard	27 40
1859	Whitall, Mary	100 00	1841	Willing, Richard	530 00
1864	Whitall, Tatum & Co.	320 00	1761	Willing, Thomas, Esq. .	66 66
1857	White, Ambrose	500 00	1806	Willing, Thomas Mayne .	100 00
1834	White, Henry	30 00	1754	Wills, Joseph	26 67
1765	White, James	33 27	1856	Wilmer, J. Ringgold . .	100 00
1797	White, John, M. D. . .	40 00	1856	Wilmer, John R.	500 00
1867	White & Son, John R. .	50 00	1786	Wilmer, Lambert	26 67
1833	White, Josiah	60 00	1806	Wilson, Alexander . . .	40 00
1855	White, Rebecca	500 00	1816	Wilson, Edward	60 00
1867	White, Samuel S., M. D.	1,000 00	1864	Wilson, Ellwood, M.D.	250 00
1786	White, Solomon	26 67	1810	Wilson, George S. . . .	30 00
1849	White, Thomas H. . . .	126 67	1786	Wilson, James	26 67
1751	White, Townsend	26 67	1875	Wilson, Jane G.	500 00
1857	White, William R. . . .	625 00	1868	Wilson, Joseph Lapsley .	100 00
1756	Whitehead, James . . .	26 67	1859	Wilson, Joseph P. . . .	150 00
1761	Whitelock, Isaac	68 47	1859	Wilson, Oliver Howard .	30 00
1762	Whitelock, John	41 80	1854	Wilson, R. Sterling . . .	30 00
1799	Whitelock, Martha . . .	100 00	1856	Wilson, Rathmel	510 00
1764	Whitfield, Rev. George .	465 86	1859	Wilson, Thomas, M. D.	100 00
1856	Whitney & Sons, Asa . .	16,725 00	1857	Wilson, William S. . . .	100 00
1859	Whitney, Mrs. Asa . . .	100 00	1858	Wilson & Son, William .	100 00
1775	Whitpain, William* . .		1859	Wilstach, William P. . .	1,540 00
1858	Wickersham, Morris S. .	250 00	1754	Winder, Edmund	26 67
1768	Wickersham, Robert . .	53 33	1892	Windrim, James H.* . .	
1762	Wickoff, John	26 67	1892	Windrim, John J.* . . .	
1858	Wiegand, John	105 00	1857	Winebrenner, David S. .	125 00
1754	Wier, John	26 67	1754	Winey, Jacob	42 67
1807	Wilcocks, Benjamin C. .	50 00	1806	Wing, Asa S.	30 00
1857	Wilcox & Co., James M.	10 00	1885	Wirgman, Charles, M. D.	55 00
			1897	Wirgman, Maria Thayer	30 00
			1785	Wirtz, Christian	26 67

1781	Towers, Robert, M. D.	medicine
1802	Traquair, James	marble bust of Wm. Penn
1859	Vogt, George	discount on piano
1765	Wagstaff, Thomas, London . . .	one watch
1861	Wall, Samuel	services in painting
1817	West, Benjamin & Elizabeth* . .	"Christ Healing the Sick" ¹
1775	Whitpain, William	discount on sale of lot
1817	Williams, Capt. E. D.	services relating to West's painting
1873	Williamson, Isaiah V.	lot of ground
1808	Williamson, Samuel	one turnpike share
1892	Windrim, James H.	hospital plans
1892	Windrim, John J.	hospital plans
1755	Women, Charitable	medicines
1864	Wood, James P.	discount on steam heating apparatus
1754	Young, William,	earthenware

¹ The proceeds of the exhibition of this picture from 1818 to 1848 were \$23,820.75.

LEGACIES RECEIVED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, FROM 5TH MONTH 1ST, 1751, TO 5TH MONTH 3D, 1897.

A					
1812	Abington, Susanna P.	\$250 00	1864	Brown, De Benneville	\$1,000 00
1775	Abrahams, Enoch	53 33	1765	Brown, Christopher	1,585 51
1896	Agnew D. Hayes, M.D.	5,000 00	1875	Brown, Mary D.	30,000 00
1874	Agnew, John	1,425 00	1896	Butler, Andrew M.	Unsettled
1765	Allen, Hannah	26 67	1860	Butler, Benjamin F.	812 49
1760	Allen, Mary	266 66	C		
1771	Allison, Robert	266 66	1773	Cadwalader, John Roberts . . .	13 33
1761	Andrews, Mary	533 33	1874	Campbell, St. George	
1796	Armatt, Ann	Land		Tucker	2,000 00
1803	Ash, Caleb	200 00	1764	Campbell, Thomas	26 67
1776	Ashbridge, Aaron	80 00	1894	Caul, Eleanor M.	3,447 56
1761	Asheton, Margaret	26 67	1886	Caul, Frederick	3,200 00
1816	Aston, George	400 00	1814	Chancellor, William	1,000 00
1893	Atkinson, Rebecca M.	4,750 00	1891	Clapp, Nathan T.	1,000 00
1794	Attmore, Caleb	66 66	1817	Clark, Hannah	50 00
B			1859	Clark, Jane	1,000 00
1871	Baird, William S.	1,000 00	1863	Clark, John	95 00
1783	Baldwin, John	133 33	1785	Claypool, Deborah	265 66
1872	Barrett, Nathan	95 00	1887	Coffin, Arthur G.	3,500 00
1869	Barton, Isaac	4,300 00	1770	Coleman, William, Esq.	133 33
1896	Barton, Lavinia	950 00	1890	Colhoun, Jane Allen	37,956 16
1756	Baynton, Peter	26 67	1889	Colhoun, Mary Maria	26,756 43
1845	Beck, Paul, Jr.	975 00	1877	Collins, Timothy K.	50 00
1765	Benzil, George	80 00	1897	Conarro, George M.	2,000 00
1773	Bettle, William	66 66	1847	Cook, William Wallace	385,000 00
1894	Biddle, Mary Livings- ton Cochran	5,000 00	1874	Cooper, Esther L.	2,000 00
1878	Biddle, Thomas S.	1,000 00	1761	Cooper, Rebecca	53 33
1887	Binney, Susan	10,000 00	1806	Cooper, Samuel, M. D.	2,549 10
1807	Blakey, John	266 66	1857	Cope, Jasper	5,000 00
1843	Blenon, Pierre Antoine	1,740 00	1873	Cope, William D.	5,015 83
1874	Boker, Charles L.	490 50	1821	Correy, Robert	500 00
1766	Borneman, Daniel	16 00	1793	Coultas, James	266 66
1892	Boulden, William H.	479 12	1776	Cox, Isaac	133 33
1766	Bouquet, Gen. Henry	106 66	1870	Cozzens, George	457 31
1803	Bradford, William	266 66	1886	Craig, George	476 25
1863	Breck, Samuel	225 62	1885	Craig, John	476 25
1770	Bright, James	80 00	1886	Crammond, Henry	37,693 39
1764	Bromwich, William	53 33	1877	Creighton, Elizabeth H.	95 00
			1772	Cress, Charles	402 34
			1858	Cresson, Elliott	5,728 84

1755	Crosby, Joshua . . .	\$266 66	1870	Grigg, John W. . . .	\$47,976 25
1760	Cryder, Henry . . .	100 89	1773	Gross, Michael . . .	36 00
1819	Curren, Nathaniel . .	133 33	1872	Grove, George W. . .	5,000 00
D			1765	Grubb, Samuel . . .	133 33
1832	Dale, Dorothy . . .	390 00	1836	Guest, Ann	487 50
1771	Davis, John	133 33	H		
1820	Dawson, Elizabeth . .	100 00	1825	Haga, Godfrey	1,000 00
1858	Dawson, Josiah . . .	28,600 00	1795	Haines, Margaret . . .	282 66
1873	Dawson, Mordecai L. .	5,000 00	1795	Haines, Reuben . . .	282 66
1820	Dawson, William . . .	400 00	1836	Hampton, Elizabeth . .	61 25
1801	Dawson, William, Jr. .	133 33	1867	Harding, John, Jr., M.D.	1,000 00
1771	Deacon, Gilbert . . .	26 67	1886	Harris, Frederick . . .	4,000 00
1770	Delage, Peter	106 66	1769	Harrison, Charles . . .	2,040 00
1811	Denckla, Christian H. .	200 00	1877	Hart, William H. . . .	2,000 00
1879	Derbyshire, Alexander J. . . .	Unsettled	1882	Hay, Hannah	15,000 00
1812	Deschamps, John S. . .	500 00	1817	Herbert, Lawrence . . .	1,200 00
1856	Dickinson, Sally N. . .	200 00	1869	Hertzog, Ann	2,083 98
1762	Dicks, Peter	133 33	1822	Hewes, Josiah	1,200 00
1770	Dougherty, Mary . . .	13 33	1769	Hill, Edward	266 66
1808	Doz, Andrew	5,028 89	1764	Hinmarsh, Elizabeth . .	13 33
1890	Drake, Thomas	5,000 00	1884	Hobson, Eliza	1,900 00
1767	Drason, Matthew . . .	66 66	1865	Hollingsworth, T. G. . .	100 00
1863	Drexel, Francis M. . .	900 00	1866	Hood, Nathaniel P. . . .	51,445 72
1880	Drown, William A. . . .	500 00	1812	Howell, Samuel	267 67
1774	Dubré, Jacob	133 33	1771	Hulbert, Philip	53 33
1782	Duché, Esther	133 33	1897	Hunter, Jane C.	1,648 97
1878	Dunbar, Elon	16,193 38	1785	Hutchinson, Michael . .	133 33
E			I		
1775	Edel, Christian	13 33	1894	Ihrle, Anna M.	2,388 31
1854	Ely, Joseph	3,758 10	J		
1768	Emlen, Hudson	106 66	1771	Jacobs, Mary	26 67
1772	Emlen, Rachel	133 33	1893	Jeanes, William C. . . .	25,000 00
1800	Emlen, Samuel	746 67	1869	Jennings, Mrs. N. S. . .	120 00
1806	Emlen, Samuel, Jr. . .	266 66	1768	Johnson, Richard	133 33
1877	Etting, Henry	285 00	1897	Johnson, Mary M. . . .	14,000 00
1825	Evans, John C.	400 00	1885	Jones, Jacob P.	10,000 00
F			1761	Jones, John	871 11
1808	Falconer, Capt. Nathaniel	133 33	1875	Jones, John H.	7,122 84
1815	Falconer Sarah	80 00	1896	Jones, Mary T.	3,000 00
1853	Fielding, Robert	6,573 95	K		
1867	Fisher, Joseph	45,259 58	1808	Keble, John	28,246 60
1810	Fisher, Thomas	100 00	1772	Kelmer, Conrad	26 67
1790	Flemming, Robert . . .	487 66	1888	Kilpatrick, Catharine J. .	7,024 39
1889	Flickwir, Hannah C. . .	5,000 00	1801	Knight, Peter	533 33
1821	Fothergill, Anthony . .	100 00	1803	Knox, Robert	266 66
1800	Fuller, Benjamin	400 00	L		
G			1861	Laguерenne, P. L. . . .	100 00
1895	Garrett, Walter	35,000 00	1882	Lardner Perot	5,000 00
1817	Ged, Margery	300 00	1870	Lat mer Margaret	5,000 00
1873	George, Jesse	36,365 00	1888	Lawrence, Joshua C. . . .	4,571 50
1888	George, John M.	4,000 00	1834	Lawrence, Mahlon	292 50
1808	George, Thomas	200 00	1887	Lea, Isaac	950 00
1832	Girard, Stephen	29,250 00	1764	Leacock, William	456 70
1875	Glenn, W. D.	4,000 00	1896	Lejee, Wm. R.	2,021 60
1882	Godon, Sylvanus William	121,954 39	1892	Lennig, Charles	14,435 00
1861	Grandom, Hart	5,000 00	1775	Lewis, Jacob	225 00
1828	Grandom, John	2,925 00	1823	Lewis, Margaretta S. . . .	2,850 00
1883	Greble, Edwin	237 50	1800	Lewis, Mordecai	266 67
1772	Greenleafe, Isaac	266 66	1857	Lewis, Robert M.	975 00
1871	Greeves, James R. . . .	950 00	1795	Lewis, Samuel	266 66
1762	Griffin, Thomas	26 67	1879	Livezey, John	10,000 00
			1889	Loeb, Jacob	1,000 00

803	Logan, James	\$1,333 33	1813	Pemberton, John . . .	\$133 33
*776	Logan, William . . .	266 66	1796	Pennell, Joseph . . .	66 66
1793	Lollar, Robert . . .	26 67	1867	Pennock, Casper W. M.D.	1,000 00
1777	Loveday, Mary . . .	133 33	1871	Penrose, James . . .	133 33
1796	Lownes, Hannah . . .	26 67	1891	Pepper, George S. . .	71,375 00
1782	Lownes, Joseph . . .	26 67	1887	Pepper, Lawrence S. . .	2,500 00
1823	Lownes, Josiah H. . .	500 00	1871	Perot, Charles	1,000 00
1805	Ludwick, Christopher	266 67	1867	Perot, Edward	1,000 00
M					
1791	McCalla, Lucia . . .	88 87	1835	Perot, Elliston	100 00
1775	McClean, Archibald, M.D.	26 67	1841	Perot, John	100 00
1762	McCulloch, James . .	23 91	1771	Peters, John	26 67
1821	McCulloch, Sarah . .	26 67	1892	Phillips, Ellen	8,061 33
1801	McGuier, Patrick . .	278 48	1888	Phillips, Julia Ann . .	5,000 00
1794	Major, Alexander . .	26 67	1870	Phipps, Sarah	200 00
1816	Marriat, Sarah . . .	66 67	1864	Pierpont, Francis . . .	3,834 00
1871	Marshall, Benjamin .	1,000 00	1875	Pleasants, Joseph, M. D.	95 00
1765	Marshall, Joseph . .	133 33	1754	Plumstead, Mary . . .	133 33
1897	Marshall, Sarah M. .	15,200 00	1776	Potts, Miriam	26 67
1769	Mease, Captain John .	266 66	1828	Powell, Martha	585 00
1884	Mercer, Alexander G.	Unsettled	1848	Price, Joseph	997 50
1765	Mickle, Samuel . . .	66 66	1887	Price, Susan W. . . .	3,000 00
1859	Miller, Abraham . . .	16,393 06	R		
1879	Miller, John S. . . .	9,500 00	1774	Rakestraw, William . .	53 33
1767	Miracle, Frederick . .	29 46	1877	Raquet, Catharine T. .	950 00
1778	Mitchell, William . .	133 33	1761	Rawle, Francis	133 33
1896	Moffitt, Charles E. . .	693 06	1800	Reeve, Capt. Peter . .	133 33
1816	Montgomery, Robert .	1,000 00	1889	Richards, Elizabeth J.	10,000 00
1824	Moody, Moses B. . . .	1,559 40	1771	Richardson, Esq., Joseph	266 66
1813	Moore, Sarah	1,205 33	1866	Richardson, William .	890 00
1896	Morgan, H. L. F. . .	300 00	1766	Rightlinger, Jacob . .	121 93
1860	Morris, Catharine W.	190 00	1873	Roberts, Edward . . .	4,750 00
1800	Morris, Deborah . . .	1,222 22	1809	Roberts, Hugh	266 66
1855	Morris, Jacob G. . . .	507 50	1804	Roberts, John	133 33
1804	Morris, Mary	133 33	1764	Robeson, Rudeman . .	547 33
1776	Morris, Sarah	66 66	1768	Robinson, Septimus . .	133 33
1789	Morton, Robert . . .	133 33	1771	Robinson, Thomas . .	133 33
1776	Morton, Samuel . . .	133 33	1811	Roche, L.	100 00
1876	Muhr, Simon	4,912 03	1870	Rogers, Evans	952 50
1769	Murphy, Daniel . . .	8 00	1879	Ross, Mrs. Anna Cox .	2,000 00
1845	Murray, John	48 75	1890	Ruelsam, Annie M. . .	4,606 23
N					
1775	Neave, Samuel	1,333 33	1796	Rundle Daniel,	666 66
1792	Nedrow, Thomas . . .	66 66	1877	Rush, Mrs. Elizabeth F.	2,000 00
1886	Neill, John L.	10,419 40	1880	Rush, Mrs. Eliza M., .	1,059 62
1807	Nicholes, Charles . .	5,000 00	S		
1763	Nicholson, Content . .	66 66	1878	Sager, Adeline	500 00
1769	Norris, Isaac	266 66	1883	Sager, Catharine S. . .	1,090 13
1868	Nunes, Abram J. . . .	3,225 12	1828	Sansom, Joseph	487 50
O					
1807	Oakman, Isaac	No effect	1774	Sansom, Samuel	80 00
1885	Ogle, Catharine	438 68	1766	Saunderson, Christopher	26 66
1772	Operting, Anna Maria	168 75	1792	Scott, Samuel	81 86
1870	Ord, George	25,730 68	1829	Scotten, Samuel	196 67
1767	Owen, George	133 33	1885	Seybert, Henry	2,000 00
P					
1864	Parke, Hannah	3,920 00	1879	Shaw, Thompson, L. . .	475 00
1833	Parke, Thomas	598 00	1803	Sheaff, William	300 00
1791	Parrock, Sarah	800 00	1881	Shields, Mary	95,310 47
1796	Paschall, Thomas . . .	106 66	1878	Sieger, Peter	4,103 33
1855	Paul, John	1,030 65	1831	Siemen, Paul	1,950 00
1852	Pea, John	1,457 37	1893	Simes, William F. . . .	5,083 33
1792	Pemberton, Esther . .	266 66	1883	Simmonds, Edward S. .	4,750 00
			1861	Simmons, Samuel R. . .	5,000 00
			1804	Simpson, James	2,500 00
			1799	Sims, Buckridge	266 67
			1804	Smith, James C.	3,000 00
			1888	Smith, Rebecca D. . . .	1,201 49
			1878	Smith, Pennell	1,000 00

1798	Smith, Resolve . . .	\$533 33	1885	Wagner, Mary . . .	\$1,000 00
1889	Smith, William B. . .	95 00	1885	Wagner, Tobias . . .	10,914 78
1758	Sour, Christopher . . .	53 33	1783	Wall, John . . .	933 39
1875	Sparks, Thomas . . .	1,900 00	1887	Walley, Samuel C. . .	6,200 95
1811	Sprague, Esther . . .	848 13	1860	Walley, Samuel Steele	1,910 74
1763	Spring, Richard . . .	98 34	1893	Waln, A. Lisle . . .	964 20
1765	Standley, Mary . . .	66 66	1872	Walton, Samuel D. . .	500 00
1771	Stanton, Daniel . . .	26 60	1754	Warner, Edward . . .	342 10
1874	Stevenson, William E.	5,000 00	1889	Warner, William, Jr.	10,000 00
1794	Stoops, James . . .	1,889 31	1810	Welch, William . . .	177 59
1874	Stout, Henry J. . . .	30,000 00	1890	Welsh, Samuel . . .	50,000 00
1774	Stout, Joseph	26 66	1875	Wetherill, George D. .	500 00
1772	Strettell, Ann	53 33	1815	Wharton, Chamless . .	500 00
1895	Strickland, Edward .	1,635 39	1808	Wharton, Rachel . . .	278 00
	T		1804	Wharton, William . .	658 33
1890	Taylor, Charles . . .	9,540 00	1894	Whitaker, Sarah A. . .	11,044 29
1888	Temple, Joseph E. . .	14,525 50	1773	White, William . . .	213 33
1819	Thomas, Dinah	20 00	1805	Wickoff, Peter	100 00
1818	Thomas, Margaret . . .	133 33	1872	Williams, Mary Ann . .	1,000 00
1810	Topliff, Thomas	237 33	1767	Williams, Stephen . . .	80 00
1800	Topliff, William	330 67	1890	Williamson, Isaiah V.	95,000 00
1772	Turner, Peter	266 66	1767	Willson, Robert	26 67
1774	Turner, Thomas	400 00	1893	Wilstach, Anna H. . . .	10,000 00
	V		1797	Wistar, Bartholomew .	266 66
1891	Vance, John M.	4,772 41	1883	Wistar, John (3d) . . .	5,000 00
1870	Vaux, Eliza H.	1,000 00	1802	Wistar, William	133 33
1883	Vaux, Will am S. . . .	1,000 00	1894	Wister, Charles	5,000 00
1886	Vizard, Isabella	250 00	1765	Witt, Christopher M.D.	160 00
	W		1773	Wood, William	34 67
1829	Wachsmuth, John		1862	Wright, John	8,879 34
	Gottfried	1,950 00		Z	
1763	Waggoner, Abraham, M.D	53 33	1758	Zachary, Lloyd	1,113 45
			1793	Zane, Jonathan	889 15
			1880	Zane, Sarah	416 68

SPECIAL DEPOSITS OF UNCLAIMED FUNDS.

1760	Allen, William, Chief Justice	\$138 03	1768	Jones, John, Est. of . .	\$2,500 53
1783	Cassidy, James	56 00	1763	Kenneth & McMurtrie .	74 40
1764	Cooper, Jacob	456 03	1802	Lewis, Mordecai	193 60
1813	Dawson, William	79 89	1848	Norris, J. P., & J. R. Neff	376 76
1770	Duché, Jacob	27 00	1832	Ralston, Robert	191 20
1786	Fisher, Thomas, Samuel and Miers	85 33	1826	Stewardson, Thomas and John Ashley . . .	865 06
1819	Fisher, Samuel R. . . .	218 66	1836	Stewardson, Thomas . .	4,410 18
			1826	Warner, Joseph	300 00

GRANTS BY ASSEMBLY AND AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

May 11, 1751.	For building, and furnishing the Hospital (page 9)	£2,000
April 21, 1759.	One-half the fines for shipping Lumber contrary to Law (page 248)	\$214 53
	Three-fourths the fines for selling Middlings mixed with Corn Meal (page 248), which yielded	\$631 90
1760.	Pennsylvania Land Co., London, by Act of Parliament, unclaimed assets in hands of Trustees on June 24, 1770, which yielded £7,611 13s. 3d. Sterling, or about (page 250)	\$36,840 43
May 17, 1762.	To reimburse Capital Stock (page 248)	£3 000
March 27, 1780.	To aid the Funds of the Hospital (Continental money)	£10,000
June 27, 1781.	Unclaimed shares of Prize Money, which yielded in State currency (page 249)	£4,608 12s. 3d.
1782.	The Assembly granted to the Hospital the fines imposed upon its members (page 249)	£76 12s. 10d.
April 11, 1793.	To erect additional buildings (page 249)	\$26,666 67
	Also, the unclaimed dividends of Bankrupt Estates, which yielded (page 254)	\$20,044 64
April 4, 1796.	In a supplement to preceding Act, a further sum to finish the buildings, etc. (page 256)	\$25,000 00

FREE BEDS.

In accordance with the Rule of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital which states that "a contribution of \$5,000 to the Permanent Fund of the Hospital will endow a Free Bed," the following FREE BEDS have been established :

AGNEW, DR. D. HAYES	JONES, JACOB P.
BAIRD, JOHN	JONES, JOHN H.
BALDWIN, MATTHIAS W.	KEBLE, JOHN
BENSON, ALEXANDER	KILPATRICK, CATHARINE J.
BETZ, JOHN F.	LARDNER, PEROT
BIDDLE, ALEXANDER	LATIMER, MARGARET
BIDDLE, CHAPMAN	LENNIG, CHARLES
BINNEY, ELIZABETH	LIVEZEY, JOHN
BINNEY, HORACE	MARSHALL, SARAH M.
BLANCHARD, ANNA	MASSEY, WILLIAM V.
BLANCHARD, HARRIET	McKEAN, HENRY PRATT
BLANCHARD, MAKIA	MERCER, ALEXANDER G.
BLANCHARD, MARIA E.	MILLER, ABRAHAM
BLANCHARD, WILLIAM A.	MILLER, JOHN S.
BOKIE, ADOLPH E.	MOORE, WILLIAM HILL
BROWN, MARY D.	MORRIS, HENRY
BUNTING, MARY A.	MORRIS, MARY
CLARK, FRANK M. H.	MORRIS, WISTAR
CLAYTON, MARY	MUHR, SIMON
COLHOUN, JANE ALLEN	MUTUAL, ASSURANCE CO.
COLHOUN, MARY MARIA	NEILL, JOHN L.
COOK, WILLIAM WALLACE	NICHOLS, CHARLES
COOPER, ESTHER L.	ORD, GEORGE
COPE, ALFRED	PENNSYLVANIA HUMANE SOCIETY
COPE, JASPER	PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
COPE, WILLIAM D.	PEPPER, GEORGE S.
CRAMMOND, HENRY	PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R. Co.
CRESSON, ELLIOTT	PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP
CROZER, JOHN P.	PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BAL-
CUMMINGS, A. BOYD	TIMORE R. R. Co.
DAWSON, JOSIAH	PHILLIPS, ELLEN
DAWSON, MORDECAI L.	PHILLIPS, HENRY M.
DERBYSHIRE, ALEXANDER, J.	PHILLIPS, JULIA ANN
DOZ, ANDREW	RICHARDS, ELIZABETH J.
DRAKE, THOMAS	RONALDSON, RICHARD
DUNBAR, ELON	SHIELDS, MARY
ECKERT, CHARLES M.	SIMES, WILLIAM F.
FARNUM, ELIZABETH H.	SIMMONS, SAMUEL R.
FARNUM, JOHN	SMITH, ELIZABETH MONROE
FIRST CITY TROOP OF PHILADELPHIA	STEPHENSON, WILLIAM E.
FISHER, JOSEPH	STOUT, HENRY J.
FIELDING, ROBERT	TAYLOR, CHARLES
FLICKWIR, HANNAH C.	TEMPLE, JOSEPH E.
FREEMAN, WARWICK B.	TOWER, CHARLEMAGNE
GARRETT, HENRIETTA E.	WAGNER, TOBIAS
GARRETT, WALTER	WALLEY, SAMUEL C.
GARRETT, WILLIAM E., JR.	WALN, S. MORRIS
GEORGE, JESSE	WARNER, WILLIAM J.
GIRARD, STEPHEN	WEIGHTMAN, WILLIAM
GODON, SYLVANUS W.	WELSH, SAMUEL
GRANDOM, HART	WENTZ, HOWARD EMERICK
GRIGG, JOHN W.	WHEELER, SUSAN F.
GROVE, GEORGE W.	WHITAKER, SARAH A
HARRISON, JR., JOSEPH	WHITNEY, ASA
HAY, HANNAH	WILLIAMSON, ISAIAH V.
HOOD, NATHANIEL P.	WILTACH, ANNA H.
HUNT, ENDOWMENT, DR. WILLIAM	WISTAR, JOHN 3d.
JEANES, WILLIAM C.	WISTER, CHARLES
JENKS, ELIZABETH STORY	WOOD, DR. GEORGE B.
JENKS, WILLIAM P.	WOOD, MARY H. M.
JOHNSON, MARY M.	WRIGHT, JOHN

REPORT OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, 5th mo. 3d, 1897.

At the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, the day and year aforesaid, Frederick Fraley was called to the Chair and John T. Lewis, Jr. was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Alexander Biddle read the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, which was accepted and referred to the incoming Board of Managers, to print such matter as they may deem expedient.

Benjamin H. Shoemaker read the report of the Department for the Insane for the last year, which was accepted and referred to the incoming Board of Managers, to publish such matter as they may deem expedient.

On motion of Joseph G. Rosengarten, seconded by Henry C. Townsend, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be requested to consider the advantage of inviting a conference of representatives of the Hospitals of this city, with a view to such improvements in methods and management as may be suggested and recommended.

FREDERICK FRALEY, *Chairman*.

JOHN T. LEWIS, JR., *Secretary*.

At the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Corporation, held 5th mo. 3d, 1897, the following Contributors were elected to serve for the ensuing year :

Managers :

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,	JOHN W. BIDDLE,
ALEXANDER BIDDLE,	JOHN T. LEWIS, JR.,
T. WISTAR BROWN,	JOHN S. JENKS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,	JOSEPH E. GILLINGHAM,
JAMES T. SHINN,	EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
JOHN B. GARRETT,	JAMES P. TOWNSEND.

HENRY HAINES, *Treasurer*, 514 Walnut Street.

At the first meeting of the Managers, the Board unanimously elected

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER, *President*.

JAMES T. SHINN, *Secretary*.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR APPOINTED BY THE MANAGERS,

At the Meeting held Fifth Month 3d, 1897.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE SICK AND INJURED.

(Pine Street Hospital.)

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

Surgeons,

THOMAS G. MORTON, M. D.,
JOHN ASHHURST, JR., M. D.,
RICHARD H. HARTE, M. D.,
W. BARTON HOPKINS, M. D.,

Physicians,

JACOB M. DA COSTA, M. D.,
ARTHUR V. MEIGS, M. D.,
MORRIS J. LEWIS, M. D.,
JAMES C. WILSON, M. D.

President of the Hospital Staff,

THOMAS G. MORTON, M. D.

Secretary,

W. BARTON HOPKINS, M. D.

Pathologist, Curator and Microscopist—HENRY M. FISHER, M. D.

Solicitor—J. RODMAN PAUL.

Steward—DANIEL D. TEST.

Clerk and Librarian—JOHN McCAHAN.

Apothecary—THOMAS H. BULLOCK.

Matron and Superintendent of Nurses—LUCY WALKER.

Resident Physicians,

J. CLINTON STARBUCK, M. D., RICHARD F. WOODS, M. D.,
JOSEPH SCATTERGOOD, M. D., J. NORMAN HENRY, M. D.,
CLARENCE F. M. LEIDY, M. D.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

Physicians,

HENRY M. FISHER, M. D., JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D.,
FREDERICK A. PACKARD, M. D., J. ALLISON SCOTT, M. D.

Surgeons,

WALTER D. GREEN, M. D., JOSEPH M. SPELLISSY, M. D.,
ROBERT G. LE CONTE, M. D., JOHN H. GIBBON, M. D.

Orthopædic Surgeon,

THOMAS S. K. MORTON, M. D.

Eye and Ear,

GEORGE C. HARLAN, M. D. ; PETER N. K. SCHWENK, M. D.

Laryngologist,

ALEXANDER W. MACCOY, M. D.

Gynecologist,

J. MONTGOMERY BALDY, M. D.

Mental and Nervous Diseases,

A. R. MOULTON, M. D.,

ELI E. JOSSELYN, M. D.,

HENRY B. NUNEMAKER, M. D.,

HORACE PHILLIPS, M. D.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSANE.
(44th and Market Streets, West Philadelphia.)

Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent,
JOHN B. CHAPIN, M. D.

DEPARTMENT FOR MEN.

Senior Assistant Physician,
A. R. MOULTON, M. D.

Assistant Physician,
HORACE PHILLIPS, M. D.

Resident Physicians,

J. NORMAN HENRY, M. D.

CLARENCE F. M. LEIDY, M. D.

DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

Assistant Physician,
H. B. NUNEMAKER, M. D.

Assistant Physician,
ELI E. JOSSELYN, M. D.

ROBERT N. DOWNS, JR., M. D.

Consulting Gynecologist,
A. VICTORIA SCOTT-HAENSLE, M. D.

Steward,
GEORGE JONES.

ATTENDING MANAGERS, 1897-98.

1897. 5th month, (May.) . . . CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
JOHN T. LEWIS, JR.; 121 S. Fifth Street.
- 6th month, (June.) . . . JOHN T. LEWIS, JR.
JOHN S. JENKS; 328 Chestnut Street.
- 7th month, (July.) . . . JOHN S. JENKS,
JAMES P. TOWNSEND; 709 Walnut Street.
- 8 month, (August.) . . . JAMES P. TOWNSEND,
JAMES T. SHINN; 313 S. 41st Street.
- 9th month, (September.) . . . JAMES T. SHINN,
JOHN W. BIDDLE; 119 S. Fourth Street.
- 10th month, (October.) . . . JOHN W. BIDDLE,
T. WISTAR BROWN; 235 Chestnut Street.
- 11th month, (November.) . . . T. WISTAR BROWN,
JOHN B. GARRETT; 228 S. Third Street.
- 12 month, (December.) . . . JOHN B. GARRETT,
JOS. E. GILLINGHAM; 400 Chestnut Street.
1898. 1st month, (January.) . . . JOS. E. GILLINGHAM,
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER; 205 N. Fourth Street.
- 2d month, (February.) . . . BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS; Girard Life and Trust.
- 3d month, (March.) . . . EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
ALEXANDER BIDDLE; 1307 Walnut Street.
- 4th month, (April.) . . . ALEXANDER BIDDLE,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE; 228 S. Third Street.

The Attending Managers visit the Pine Street Hospital every Fourth Day (Wednesday), at 9 A. M., and the Department for the Insane, every Seventh Day (Saturday), at half past one P. M.



THE HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION.

Valuable
Services of
Managers

The history of the Pennsylvania Hospital, as it has been detailed in the earlier pages of this volume, consists in very large part of the acts and the achievements of the Managers, who are the representatives of the corporation of the Contributors in the administration of the affairs and government of the institution. Since the granting of the Charter by the Provincial Government in 1751, there has been a constant succession of active, earnest managers who have devoted their energies and their time to the welfare of the Hospital. So successful and efficient has been their disinterested service that it has commanded universal commendation, both in this country and in England, the home of the former proprietors of Pennsylvania. The verdict of the community has been well summed up in an address delivered by Dr. John Forsyth Meigs, a member of the medical staff, on the occasion of the conclusion of the first quarter of the second century of the existence of the Hospital, in 1876. Dr. Meigs says:

Appreciative
tribute by a
member of
the Medical
Staff.

Little could Dr. Thomas Bond, or even that many sided genius, Franklin, when they began their labors in the cause of this Hospital, foresee to what a height of honour and usefulness the institution would rise in the course of a century and a quarter. Dr. Thomas Bond died in 1784, and Franklin in 1790. They had lived long enough to see the birth of their idea, and its fair progress during the first thirty odd years of its growth. But no foresight of theirs, either practical or poetic, could have told them that, in one hundred and twenty-five years, this institution would be spending annually, in the care of the sick and wounded, and insane patients, nearly twice as much money as its whole capital at the time of its foundation.

It has grown great. It has built great houses, and built them apparently on the rock. It has tended an army of the sick. Could the destitute sick poor, who have passed through its gates without charge, be marshalled into a visible array, we should behold an army greater by three-fold than the largest Washington ever commanded, and only a few thousand less than that with which Wellington arrested at Waterloo the progress of the greatest and most insatiate conqueror of the modern world.

Address of
Dr. Meigs at
Anniversary
Celebration.

And how has this army been lodged, and fed, and ruled? Under what system of administration has all this been effected? Surely, the organization of so successful a staff as this must be worth some study.

The power—the active energy—in this machine, lies in the Board of Managers. This Board has but one check upon it, the fact that it must be elected annually by the contributors. The contributors represent the latent heat of the machine, which, should it become necessary, may burst into active energy of its own. Once a Manager elected, he serves so long as he serves well, if he will to do so, for the contributors do not believe, fortunately for this army of the poor, in rotation in office, but, the better a Manager does his work of managing, and the longer he has served, the better the contributors like him, and the less they will disturb him. And then—the beauty of it—to this day, he serves without pay. Were he paid, it is to be feared that the poor would be poorer, for then might come rotation in office, and locusts and grasshoppers, who, to exist, would have to appropriate some of the good things provided for the poor.

The Board of Managers, then, is the *vis viva*, the soul, heart, and mind of the Pennsylvania Hospital. It is like the King—it never dies. Composed of twelve men, it has cherished and ruled the Hospital for one hundred and twenty-five years. It elects all the officers but the Treasurer. It collects and spends the money. It is responsible for each and every failure, and for every success. It chooses the medical and surgical staff for the sick and wounded department, and the physician-in-chief and the medical assistants for the insane department. Can any one say that it has not chosen well? Is it not one of the boasts of the Hospital, that it has always furnished to the poor, the best medical and surgical talent to be found in Philadelphia? It has secured for the poor many of the most distinguished medical names of the country, Bond, Cadwalader, Rush, Physick, Norris, Pancoast. But why should I prolong the list? All Philadelphia knows perfectly well that her ablest physicians and surgeons have been glad to serve the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Disinterested
Labors of the
Board of
Managers.

The Board governs the expenditures. It must regulate the expenses by the income, and, when the means do not suffice for the needs of the institution, it has but one resource, the public, not State or city, but the general public. And we have seen already how well this public has been satisfied with the action of the Board, for has it not, in answer to such appeals, given large sums of money?

The Managers superintend the operations of the two departments of the Hospital by means of visiting Committees or visitors. The Board appoints two members of their body on each of these Committees, and the committees pay regular weekly visits to each branch of the institution. The members of the Committees inspect the wards, see the officers, hear reports, and examine accounts. These duties are now, and always have been performed, with great regularity. This system of visitation and inspection is of essential consequence to both branches; to the insane department, it is vital.

I have said that the Board has but one check upon it, the fact that it is elected annually by the contributors, but I must add that the Board acts under the original charter granted by the Provincial Assembly. In this charter, are several

Tribute to
the Hospital
Treasurers.

provisions so excellent that I will cite them for the benefit of the reader. One is that the treasurer is elected by the contributors at the same period, once a year, when they elect the Managers. This gives to the treasurer a higher position on the Hospital staff than any other officer save the Managers themselves, and invests him with a certain independent responsibility and dignity, which he could not have, were he merely a creation of the Managers. Another provision of the charter, which seems to me admirable, is that in which it is declared "That no general meeting of the said contributors, nor any persons acting under them, shall employ any money or estate, expressly given or added to the capital stock of the said Hospital, in any other way than by applying its annual interest or rent towards the entertainment and care of the sick and distempered poor, that shall be from time to time brought and placed therein for the cure of their diseases, from any part of the Province, without partiality or preference." This seems to me eminently wise, since it takes from contributors, Managers, and treasurer, the temptation to use for any purpose, it matters not how wise and provident such purpose might appear at the time, the capital fund of the institution.

One feature in the history of the Hospital, connected with this subject, I think is deserving of notice, and this is that the present excellent treasurer, Mr. John T. Lewis, who has served the institution now for 34 years, was preceded by his father, uncle, and grandfather, three generations of the same family, whose united term of service counts to but four years less than a century. We Americans are prone to regard with envy the stable habits of our mother country and to fancy that America rarely exhibits families, as is so often seen in England, in which successive generations show the solid advantages of inherited integrity and fitness for public office. In this Hospital, we have at least one instance of the descent of virtue and charity from grandfather to grandson.

The Penn-
sylvania
Hospital a
deserving
and well
administered
Charity.

I have portrayed, too, the spotless integrity, the steady and devoted loyalty to the right, the reputation undimmed even by a suspicion, with which its affairs have been administered. Having shown this noble picture of what has been accomplished by this charity, shall I hesitate to advise any one who desires to see the gracious fruit of his liberality while he yet lives, or who may wish to leave a lasting good behind him, not to forget that here is an institution, one of the antiquities of our young country, the history of which shows forth only the finest uses of charity? * * *

The Hospital is now, and ever has been, one of the embellishments of Philadelphia. In this city, for now so many years, its large square of ground, open to the air and light, except for its neat and simple, but striking mass of buildings, and its noble girdle of trees, which has so long surrounded the square, has had, I cannot but fancy, something to do with the interest felt by the citizens in the institution. The circlet of superb foliage which marked, like a crown, the house of the poor sick, was visible from all parts of the city, and could not be seen by those who knew what it marked, and who had any sense of the beauty and fitness of things, without raising in the mind a sense of gratitude, that there the sick and wounded who were homeless, might find a refuge, and one of pride that the city could boast so great an embellishment.

Upon reviewing the work of the Managers, it is probable that there may be many found who will echo the sentiment expressed by Dr. Meigs in another part of the address, which has just been so freely quoted, when he states that "Philadelphia is justified in the pride she takes in the management of this Institution."



MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
ELECTED MAY, 1894.

T. Wistar Brown, Alexander Biddle, Joseph B. Townsend, Charles Hartshorn,
Benjamin H. Shoemaker.
John B. Garrett, James T. Shinn, Joseph E. Gillingham, John W. Bidste.
John T. Lewis, Jr., John S. Jenks, Effingham B. Morris.



MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,
ELECTED MAY, 1894.

T. Wistar Brown, Alexander Biddle, Joseph B. Townsend, Charles Hartshorn,
Benjamin H. Shoemaker,
John B. Garrett, James T. Shinn, Joseph E. Gillingham, John W. Blacie,
John T. Lewis, Jr., John S. Jenks, Effingham B. Morris.

MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL

1751-1894.

Name	Elected	Resigned or Died	Time Served			Remarks
			Year	Mo.	Day	
Barnes, Cornelius	1790	1793 D	3	4	6	
Benezet, Anthony	1757	1758 R	1			
Bevan, Matthew L.	1820	1828 R	7	9	24	
Biddle, Alexander	1868					Present Manager.
Biddle, Clement C.	1846	1855 D	9	6	11	
Biddle, John W.	1887					Present Manager.
Biddle, William	1849	1887 D	38	1		
Bingham, William	1766	1766 R			28	
Bond, Thomas, Dr.	1751	1752 R		10	3	Member of Original Board.
Borie, Adolph E.	1864	1868 R	4	3	1	
Brown, Frederick	1841	1864 D	22	6	28	
Brown, Peter	1805	1810 D	5	7	5	
Brown, T. Wistar	1872					Present Manager.
Clark, Samuel	1788	1802 D	14	7	6	
Coates, Samuel	1785	1825 R	40	4	3	
Collins, Zaccheus	1800	1822 R	22		1	
Cope, Caleb	1861	1868 R	7	5	2	
Cope, Israel	1817	1828 R	11		1	
Cope, Thomas P.	1809	1828 R	18	2	24	
Cox, Isaac	1770	1776 D	5	8	28	Lost at sea on his return from Island of New Providence, in winter of 1775-6.
Coxe, Tench	1780	1781 R	1		20	
Crosby, Joshua	1751	1755 D	3	11	26	Member of Original Board.
Crosby, Thomas	1755	1757 R	1	10	2	
Dawson, Mordecai L.	1844	1872 D	27	11	8	
Derbyshire, Alex. J.	1855	1879 D	24	10	29	
Dorsey, John	1797	1804 R	7		6	
Doz, Andrew	1783	1788 R	5			
Duché, Jacob	1756	1758 R	1	8	28	
Dunn, Nathan	1838	1842 R	3	11	28	
Elliott, Isaac	1841	1842 R	1	2	1	
Elmslie, Alex.	1820	1827 R	7		6	
Falconer, Nathaniel	1782	1783 R		6	7	
	1784	1790 R	6		2	
Farnum, John	1846	1872 D	26	4	1	
Fisher, Samuel W.	1812	1817 D	4	9	6	
Fisher, Thomas	1775	1776 R	1	2	29	
Fisher, William W.	1824	1838 D	13	8	3	
Fleeson, Plunkett	1757	1759 R	2		5	
Fling, William B.	1841	1856 R	14	9	2	
Fox, Joseph	1753	1856 R	2	7	4	
Fox, Samuel M.	1794	1797 R	2	11	26	
Franklin, Benjamin	1751	1757 R	5	10	1	Member of Original Board.
Franklin, Thomas	1780	1783 R	3		4	
Garrett, John B.	1879	1884 R	4	9	20	
	1885					Present Manager.
Gibson, John	1763	1764 R	1		5	
	1767	1770 R	2	6	26	
Gillingham, Jos. E.	1891					Present Manager.
Gordon, Thomas	1758	1766 R	8		4	
Grant, William	1754	1756 R	1	11	27	
Greenleaf, Isaac	1746	1771 R	15		3	
Greeves, Jas. R.	1836	1838 R	1	7	15	

Name	Elected	Resigned or Died	Time Served			Remarks
			Year	Mo.	Day	
Greeves, Jas. R.	1842	1866 R	23	5	2	
Griffits, William	1752	1753 R	1	4	25	
Haines, Henry	1875	1891 R	5	8	3	Present Treasurer.
Hall, William	1785	1787 R	1	10	9	
Harrison, Henry	1762	1766 D	3	8	1	
Hartshorne, Chas.	1883					Present Manager.
Hartshorne, Pattison	1788	1823 R	35			
Hazard, Samuel	1751	1754 R	2	10	2	Member of Original Board.
Hewes, Josiah	1781	1812 R	30	5	1	
Hodge, Wm. L.	1822	1824 R	1	11	25	
Hollingsworth, Henry	1818	1823 R	5	6	2	
Hollingsworth, Paschall	1800	1812 R	12			
Howell, Joshua	1779	1782 R	3		3	
Howell, Samuel	1784	1789 R	4	10	27	
Hubley, Adam	1782	1784 R	2	3	24	
Jenks, John Story	1890					Present Manager.
Jenks, Joseph R.	1827	1828 R		9	11	
Johnson, Alex. W.	1828	1848 R	20	7	29	
Johnson, Joseph	1820	1828 R	7	9	24	
Jones, Charles	1756	1761 R	5		1	
Jones, Isaac	1752	1756 R	4		2	
" "	1760	1762 R	1	11	28	
" "	1764	1773 D	9	5	11	
Jones, Jacob P.	1866	1885 D	18	10	24	
Jones, Owen, Jr.	1781	1795 R	13	9	11	
Jones, Robt. Strettell	1773	1781 R	8		6	
Keene, Reynold	1781	1790 R	9	7	4	
Lawrence, Thomas, Jr.	1752	1753 R	1		3	
Lewis, Jacob	1759	1774 D	14	10	24	
Lewis, John T.	1881	1888 R	6	9	26	
Lewis, John T., Jr.	1888					Present Manager.
Lewis, Joseph S.	1856	1857 R	1	8	21	
Lewis, Lawrence	1834	1855 D	21	7	25	
Lewis, Mordecai	1814	1818 R	3	8	24	
" "	1828	1849 R	21	2	6	
Lewis, Mordecai D.	1848	1861 D	13			
Lewis, Reeve	1811	1814 R	3	3	11	
Logan, William	1770	1775 R	4	4	28	
Lownes, Joseph	1804	1820 R	15	11	17	
McMurtrie, Wm.	1791	1794 R	3		3	
Mason, Samuel	1855	1883 D	27	7	1	
Masters, William	1757	1757 R		3	29	
Mease, John	1760	1768 D	7	8	6	
Mifflin, George	1780	1785 D	5	2	13	
Mifflin, Samuel	1758	1760 R	2		4	
Mifflin, Thomas	1771	1773 R	1	11		
Moore, Thomas	1783	1786 R	5			
Morgan, Eval.	1751	1752 R		10	3	Member of Original Board.
" "	1753	1763 R	10			
Morrell, William	1776	1782 R	6	2	28	
Morris, Effingham B.	1893					Present Manager.
Morris, Jacob G.	1844	1854 D	9	11	27	Lost at sea on steamer "Arctic."
Morris, Joseph	1751	1757 R	5	10	3	Member of Original Board
" "	1769	1781 R	12		20	
Morris, Joseph S.	1811	1817 D	5	2	21	
Morris, Thomas	1793	1809 D	15	10	7	
Morris, Thomas	1817	1840 R	23	8	27	
Morris, Wistar	1857	1891 D	33	4	27	
Morton, John	1781	1785 R	3	7	29	
Nixon, John	1766	1766 R			27	
" "	1768	1772 R	4		2	
Norris, Charles	1751	1752 R		10	3	Member of Original Board.
Paschall, Joseph	1786	1795 D	8	9	22	

Name	Elected	Resigned or Died	Time Served			Remarks
			Year	Mo.	Day	
Paul, John	1825	1844 D	18	8		Member of Original Board.
Pemberton, Israel, Jr.	1751	1779 D	27	9	21	
Pemberton, James	1758	1780 R	22			
Pennington, Edward	1773	1779 R	6			Resigned same day elected.
Pennington, Edward	1805	1820 R	14	11	18	
Pennock, Abraham	1834	1834 R				
Penrose, Thomas	1786	1798 R	12		0	Member of Original Board
Perot, Elliston	1789	1806 R	17	1	26	
Peters, Richard	1751	1752 R		10	3	
Pleasants, Israel	1796	1800 R	4			
Pleasants, Samuel	1779	1781 R	2		18	
Poulson, Zachariah	1806	1808 R	1	10		
Powell, Samuel	1778	1780 R	1	11	25	
Poyntell, William	1806	1811 D	5	2	1	
Price, Joseph	1828	1845 R	17	5	24	
Redman, Joseph	1766	1767 R	1	1	10	
Reeve, Peter	1779	1786 R	6	11	28	
Reynell, John	1752	1780 R	27	11	27	
Rhoads, Samuel	1751	1781 R	29	10	20	Member of Original Board.
Richardson, Jos.	1756	1770 D	14	6	15	
Roberts, Charles	1823	1844 R	21	3		
Roberts, George	1774	1776 R	2	2	28	Member of Original Board
Roberts, Hugh	1751	1756 R	4	10	2	
	1771	1771 R			27	
Roberdeau, Daniel	1756	1758 R	1	11	28	
	1766	1776 R	10		1	
Rundle, Richard	1787	1789 R	1	11	27	
Sayre, John	1757	1758 R		8	1	
Seckel, Lawrence	1790	1820 R	29	8	28	
Shewell, Stephen	1758	1760 R	2		4	
Shinn, James T.	1884					Present Manager. Present Manager and President.
Shoemaker, Benj. H.	1867					
Shoemaker, Jacob	1776	1781 R	5	2	29	
Shoemaker, Jonathan	1781	1790 R	9	1	7	
Smith, Geo. Roberts	1838	1850 R	12	3	6	
Smith, James, Jr.	1795	1805 R	10	1	29	Member of Original Board.
Smith, John	1751	1756 R	4	10	2	
	1761	1762 R	1			
Smith, John J.	1828	1836 R	8	6	28	
Smith, Robert	1798	1805 R	6	11	28	
Stewardson, George	1812	1855 R	13	4	22	
Stewardson, Thos., Sr.	1808	1841 D	33	2	17	
Strettell, Amos	1766	1766 R		1	25	
Swift, Joseph	1776	1786 R	10	3	2	
Thompson, James B.	1817	1817 R			23	
Thompson, John J.	1872	1875 D	2	11	1	
Townsend, Edw. V.	1868	1869 R		5	21	
Townsend, Joseph B.	1869					Present Manager
Turnpenny, Joseph C.	1870	1892 D	21	6	18	
Vaux, Roberts	1823	1834 R	11			
Waln, Robert	1795	1800 R	5	2	3	
Waln, S. Morris	1855	1870 D	15	2	28	
Watson, Charles	1824	1845 R	21	1	27	
Watson, Joseph	1812	1824 R	12	5	14	
Welsh, Samuel	1856	1890 R	34	2	3	
West, William	1776	1778 R	1	11	28	
Wharton, Isaac	1781	1784 R	2	11	12	
Wharton, Thomas	1762	1769 R	7	1	28	
	1772	1779 R	7			
Whitall, John M.	1851	1867 R	16	3	21	
Willing, Thomas M.	1811	1811 R		1	25	
Wistar, Bartholomew	1780	1796 D	6	7	7	
Wistar, Bartholomew	1828	1841 D	13	5	3	
Wistar, Richard	1803	1806 R	3	3	25	

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD.

	Name	Elected	Resigned	Time		
				Year	Month	Day
1	Joshua Crosby	1751	1755	3	11	25
2	Benjamin Franklin	1755	1757	1	10	2
3	John Reynell	1757	1780	2	11	27
4	Samuel Rhoads	1780	1781	1		13
5	Peter Reeve	1781	1786	4	11	10
6	Samuel Howell	1786	1789	3	9	19
7	Reynold Keene	1789	1790		9	13
8	Josiah Hewes	1790	1812	21	10	20
9	Samuel Coates	1812	1825	13	6	17
10	Thomas Stewardson, Sr.	1825	1841	15	6	23
11	John Paul	1841	1844	2	11	29
12	Mordecai Lewis	1844	1849	4	8	11
13	Lawrence Lewis	1849	1856	6	7	23
14	William B. Fling	1850	1856			7
15	Mordecai L. Dawson	1856	1872	16	10	3
16	William Biddle	1872	1887	14	5	7
17	Wistar Morris	1887	1891	3	8	26
18	Benjamin H. Shoemaker	1891	In office			

SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD.

1	Benjamin Franklin	1751	1752		10	5
2	John Smith	1752	1756	3	11	26
3	Isaac Greenleaf	1757	1759	2		4
4	James Pemberton	1759	1772	12	11	26
5	Thomas Mifflin	1772	1773		11	8
6	George Roberts	1774	1776	2		4
7	Thomas Fisher	1776	1776		2	17
8	Robt. Strettell Jones	1777	1780	2	11	26
9	Tench Coxe	1780	1781	1		13
10	Isaac Wharton	1781	1783	1	6	6
11	Reynold Keene	1783	1786	2	11	26
12	Samuel Coates	1786	1812	26		4
13	Thomas P. Cope	1812	1828	15	9	18
14	Roberts Vaux	1828	1834	5	11	23
15	Charles Roberts	1834	1837	2	11	26
16	Bartholomew Wistar	1837	1840	3		3
17	George Roberts Smith	1840	1850	9	11	24
18	George Stewardson	1850	1855	5	4	16
19	William Biddle	1855	1861	5	7	12
20	Wistar Morris	1861	1871	9	11	26
21	Benj. H. Shoemaker	1871	1890	19		3
22	James T. Shinn	1890	In office			

TREASURERS OF THE BOARD.

1	John Reynell	1751	1752		10	3
2	Charles Norris	1752	1756	4		
3	Hugh Roberts	1756	1768	12		
4	Samuel P. Moore	1768	1769		11	8
5	Thomas Wharton	1769	1772	3		3
6	Joseph King	1772	1773	1	1	9
7	Joseph Hillborn	1773	1780	7		7
8	Michael Hillegas	1780	1780			
9	Mordecai Lewis	1780	1799	18	8	10
10	Joseph S. Lewis	1799	1826	26	11	18
11	Samuel N. Lewis	1826	1841	14	10	20
12	John T. Lewis	1841	1881	40	8	22
13	Henry Haines	1881	In office			



The Administration Office.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF FORMER MANAGERS.

JOSHUA CROSBY was elected at the first Contributors' meeting, 1751, and was chosen the first President of the Board of Managers. He died June 27, 1755. He was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia and accumulated a fortune; being of a humane, benevolent disposition, he gave frequently and freely during his lifetime to charitable purposes.

On May 28, 1755, he laid the cornerstone of the Hospital (see page 39).

By his will, he gave to the Pennsylvania Hospital, one hundred pounds, "for promoting of that laudable design in the most useful manner."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, M. D., elected 1751 and resigned 1757. Among the public services of Franklin, there was none to which he looked with such satisfaction as his early success in placing the affairs of the Pennsylvania Hospital upon a firm and enduring foundation. He was clerk of the original Board of management and, on the death of Joshua Crosby, was elected President, in which capacity he served for two years (1755 to 1757). While in Europe, on public business, he still kept the interests of the Hospital in mind and gave his time and talents freely to its service. He

assisted Dr. Fothergill in obtaining the act of Parliament and favorable decision of the Lord Chancellor of England, by which the Hospital was made the residuary legatee of the defunct Pennsylvania Land Company, and by which the capital stock was benefited to the extent of several thousand pounds. As a member of Assembly and afterwards as President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Franklin was able, through his wide acquaintance and powerful influence, to be of signal advantage to the Hospital in many ways, although the individual acts which directly contributed to the furtherance of its interests for obvious reasons were of less moment to the rising Institution than his indirect services and the friendship of one standing in such a high position in the community and Commonwealth. Up to the time of his death, April 17, 1790, he retained his interest in the Hospital, which owes its existence largely to his instrumentality.

THOMAS BOND, M. D., was elected at the first Contributors' meeting and resigned at the end of the first year, to confine his service to the Medical Staff, of which he was also an original member. A brief sketch of Dr. Bond appears

among the biographies of physicians. The Hospital, as has been already stated, was first projected by Dr. Bond, who enlisted Benjamin Franklin's sympathy and secured his invaluable assistance in establishing it upon a permanent foundation.

SAMUEL HAZARD, elected 1751, resigned 1754, was the grandson of Thomas Hazard, of Wales, and father of Ebenezer Hazard, Postmaster-General. He was born in Philadelphia in 1714; he resided some years in New York, but returned to his native city previous to 1745. He died in Philadelphia, July 14, 1758. He was a prominent merchant and one of the founders and original managers of the Hospital. As one of the chief movers in a scheme of colonization, having for its ultimate aim the Christianization of the Indians, he explored Pennsylvania, had meetings with the Indians, with whom he bargained for the land, and by his efforts, obtained a release from Connecticut of its claim to this section of the country.

RICHARD PETERS, elected 1751, resigned 1752, was a native of Liverpool, England. He was an English clergyman, who came to the colony during the year 1734, and became assistant minister at Christ Church, Philadelphia.

He was secretary of the Land Office, (1748 to 1760), and was private clerk to several Governors. He was also one of the Provincial Council till his death. In the latter part of 1738, was one of the two Commissioners, on the part of Pennsylvania, for running a provisional boundary line with Maryland.

In 1762, he was invited to officiate in the United Churches of Philadelphia, and chosen Rector at the close of the year. In 1764, he visited England and returned at the close of 1765 to Philadelphia. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in 1770 by the University of Oxford. In September, 1775, on account of the infirmities of age, he resigned his rectorship. He was one of the number who, with Benjamin Franklin, founded the Pennsylvania Hospital, and also the Public Academy, from which grew the College of Philadelphia, and was one of the original trustees of the latter, President of the Board from 1756-64. He was one of the incorporators of the Philadelphia Library.

He died in Philadelphia, July 10, 1776, in the seventy-second year of his age and was buried in front of the chancel of Christ Church.

ISRAEL PEMBERTON, JR., elected in 1751, died in 1779.

His grandfather, Phineas Pemberton, of Lancaster, England, came over with

Penn and settled near the Falls of Delaware.

The father of Israel Pemberton was a merchant, born in Grove Place, Bucks County, on February 20, 1685, and died in Philadelphia, January 19, 1754; he was well educated and one of the wealthiest merchants of his time. Israel, Jr., the son of Israel and Rachel Pemberton, was born in Philadelphia in 1715, and after receiving a liberal education, engaged in business with his father. He filled several public stations with fidelity and integrity. He was among the foremost of those who supported Penn's peace policy in opposition to some of the Governors.

His outspoken criticism of Governor Thomas Penn was of such a character that a warrant was issued for his arrest. Pemberton obtained a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court, and was released on bail. The Governor declared this "the first instance of a *habeas corpus* being granted to take a person suspected of endeavoring to disturb and break the peace of the Province out of the hands of an officer before examination."

The Governor issued a second warrant of arrest, but there is no evidence that Pemberton was taken into custody. He was such an earnest and true friend of the Indians, that he was familiarly called King Wampum.

In 1756, when the inhabitants were demanding a war of extermination against the Delawares and other Indians, Mr. Pemberton, with others, went on a mission which secured a conference at Easton, where a treaty of peace was made. He was one of the founders of the "Friendly Association for regaining and preserving peace with the Indians by pacific measures," he was also active in establishing the Pennsylvania Hospital, and a member of the First Board of Managers. He was a member of the Society for the Cultivation of Silk; to these and other benevolent organizations he contributed liberally.

His Quaker principles compelled him with others to disapprove of the war for independence, and in 1777 Congress, suspecting that his influence would be exerted against the colonies, recommended his arrest and imprisonment. Whereupon, by order of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, he was, with his brothers, James and John, and some others, who were among the wealthiest and most influential Friends of the city, arrested and without a hearing or trial, sent to Staunton, Virginia, and remained there in exile as prisoners for eight months. (See "Exiles in Virginia," by Thomas Gilpin, 1818).

He died in Philadelphia, April 22, 1779, aged sixty-four years.

SAMUEL RHOADS, elected 1751, resigned May 21, 1781. He was the fourth President of the Board of Managers (1780-81).

His father, John Rhoads, and grandfather of the same name, were Quaker colonists from Derbyshire, England. Samuel Rhoads was born in Philadelphia, in 1711; he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade and became a wealthy builder. He was one of the most faithful and hard working of the members of the Board of Managers. In active service since the inauguration of the Hospital, he was foremost in every enterprise; all projects of any importance were confided to his supervision; it was he who submitted the plan for the new Hospital on December 21, 1754; (see page 36). On March 11, 1755, he was "appointed to superintend the new building and provide materials," a committee being associated with him, consisting of Joshua Crosby, Hugh Roberts and Joseph Fox.

Being a builder and a man of great practical experience and acquaintance among the notables of his day, he could better accomplish matters relating to political or administrative permits and influence than any other Manager. Mr. Rhoads, in 1741, was a member of City Councils; but there is no record of his having again held office until 1761, when he and Franklin were chosen members of the Assembly, also again in 1762-4, and 1771-4. In 1761, he was by the Assembly chosen a commissioner to attend a noted conference with the Western Indians, and the Six Nations at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1774 he was elected by the Assembly a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress; in the same year he was elected Mayor of Philadelphia.

He was one of the early members of the American Philosophical Society; and a Director for many years of the Philadelphia Library.

He died April 7, 1784, in the seventy-third year of his age.

HUGH ROBERTS, elected in 1751, resigned in 1756, again elected Manager in May, 1771, he resigned the following month, June 3, 1771.

He was also a third Treasurer of the Hospital (1756 to 1768).

He lived at "Pine Grove," Northern Liberties, a part of Philadelphia. He was a son of George Roberts and Thomasine Mickle Fox, and grandson of Joseph Fox, who at one time was a speaker of the Assembly.

On March 10, 1803, he married Sarah Logan, daughter of James and Esther Smith; she was born September 28, 1778, and died September 16, 1860.

Hugh Roberts died June 25, 1821, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

JOSEPH MORRIS was elected in 1751, and resigned in 1757; re-elected in 1769, and resigned May 21, 1781.

JOHN SMITH was elected in 1751, and resigned in 1756; again elected in 1761, and resigned in 1762. He was the second Secretary (1752-1756).

He was born in Burlington, N. J., a son of Richard and a brother of Samuel Smith, author of the History of New Jersey. He commenced his business career in Philadelphia at the age of twenty-one years, becoming a partner in the shipping and importing house of Abel Jones.

In his early connection with the Pennsylvania Hospital, he sent circular letters of his own writing to many foreign correspondents, soliciting aid for this benevolent enterprise and succeeded in obtaining funds by representing in a forcible manner that the Hospital was designed for citizens of all nations and that sailors from all parts in need of its aid should enjoy its benefits.

He was the author of "The Doctrines of Christianity, as held by the People called Quakers, Vindicated," in answer to Gilbert Tennent's sermon on "Lawfulness of Defensive War," 2d ed. Phila. 1747, 8vo.

He was an active promoter of the first efficient fire-insurance company in America, and took out the first policy himself. He was a member of the Philadelphia Assembly in 1750; he also sailed the first line of packets to Europe; and was an active and prominent member of society. On October 7, 1748, at Germantown meeting, Philadelphia, he married Hannah, daughter of James Logan, the Councillor. In 1762, after the death of his wife, who was a preacher among Friends, he returned to Burlington to end his days in the place of his birth. He was appointed by the King one of the Council for New Jersey, in which position he continued until his death. He purchased Governor William Franklin's seat, "Franklin Park," and dwelt there during the later years of his life, until his death, which occurred March 26, 1771, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

EVAN MORGAN was elected twice, first in 1751, resigned in 1752, again in 1753; he resigned in 1763.

He was born in 1709; served many years as warden of Christ Church, and took a very active part in the welfare of that parish.

He was regarded by his contemporaries as a virtuous, sober, sensible, good man. His obituary notice in the "Gazette" (February 17, 1763) states that he had the honor to be called by his country to serve several years as a representative

in the Legislature, and was many years a manager of "the most humane and benevolent institution, the Pennsylvania Hospital, erected for the reception and cure of lunatics and other diseased persons in this Province." In the first station he continued until his private affairs demanded his resignation; but in the last, he labored affectionately for its promotion and advancement to the end of his days.

In every character, whether public or private, he discharged his duty with zeal and steadiness. His friendships were few. He died February, 1763, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

CHARLES NORRIS was elected in 1751, and resigned in 1752, in order to become Treasurer (1752-1756).

He was the son of Isaac Norris, the Councillor; was born May 9, 1712, and became a prominent and wealthy merchant. He built a fine house where the Custom House now stands, and resided there until his death. He owned the grounds to Fifth Street, which were laid out in graveled walks and flowers.

He acted as trustee, for several years, of the General Loan Office of the Province. He was also greatly interested in promoting the welfare of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

He was twice married: his first wife was Margaret, a daughter of Dr. Rodman, of Bucks County; his second wife, was Mary, daughter of Joseph Parker, Deputy Register for Chester County.

He died January 15, 1766, aged fifty-three years.

ISAAC JONES, elected 1752 and resigned in 1756; again elected in 1760 resigned in 1762, and for the third time elected in 1764 and continued in office until his decease, (1773).

Mr. Jones was universally esteemed as one of the most honest and useful members of the community; he was for a long time an Alderman, and for several successive years, Mayor of Philadelphia. He was President of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas; and Trustee and Treasurer of the College of Philadelphia. In all these stations he acquitted himself with dignity, and integrity, and gave such diligent and faithful attention to public business, that he seemed to have considered himself as living only for the service of his country.

He died October 18, 1773, aged 58 years.

JOHN REYNELL, elected 1752 and resigned in 1780. He was the third President of the Board of Managers (1757-1780), a period of twenty-three

years. He was also the first treasurer (1751 to 1752).

He was a native of Great Britain and came to Philadelphia when twenty years of age. He was very active, both in religious and civil circles, cheerfully employing his talents and much of his time in beneficial and philanthropic purposes.

He died October 3, 1784, aged seventy-six years; the following obituary notice was published at the time: "On Friday last, departed this life, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, Mr. John Reynell, of this city, merchant. To enumerate the merits of the deceased is not our intention—we trust they have found a better repository than a fugitive newspaper could afford them—the excellent character and extensive usefulness of the man, were too well known and too justly estimated, to derive any lustre from encomium; and as long as the one or the other are remembered, the death of John Reynell will be considered and regretted as a loss to the community. His remains were deposited the day following in the burial ground of the people called Quakers, of which Society he was a valuable and conspicuous member."

THOMAS LAWRENCE, elected 1752, resigned 1753; was born at Philadelphia, April 16, 1720; his father was Thomas Lawrence, a member of the Provincial Council. On reaching his majority he engaged in business with Peter Bard; his county-seat of 150 acres, Clairmont, was located in Northern Liberties, now a part of Philadelphia city.

On October 4, 1748, he was chosen a member of Common Councils; Vendue Master, 1752-65; Alderman 1755; and Mayor of the City in 1758 and 1764.

He was on May 9, 1743, married to Mary, daughter of Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty for New York and New Jersey.

He died on January 21, 1775, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. "Benevolence marked his character and virtue in him wore her most admirable dress, being constantly exercised in love toward his family, uprightness in his dealings, sincerity in his friendships, cheerfulness in his conversation, and an earnest desire to promote peace and happiness around him."

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, elected 1756, resigned 1758; was again elected in 1766 and resigned in 1776.

His father, Isaac, was a French Huguenot; his mother was Mary Cunningham, a descendant of the Earl of Glencairn, in Scotland. Daniel was born in the Island of St. Christopher, W. I.,

in 1727; he came with his mother's family to Philadelphia in his youth, and became a merchant. He was early connected with the Masonic Fraternity, and associated with Franklin, Alexander Hamilton and others. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from 1756-60. In 1765 was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a friend of George Whitfield.

When the Revolutionary war broke out, he joined the Pennsylvania Associators and was elected Colonel of the Second Battalion in 1775, and made President of the Board that governed the Associators. He presided at a public meeting held May 20, 1776, at the State House, which exerted great influence in favor of a Declaration of Independence. While in command of his battalion he fited out, in partnership with his friend, Col. John Bayard, two ships as privateers, one of which captured a valuable prize, with \$22,000 in silver, which he placed at the disposal of Congress.

He was a member of the Council of Safety, was elected on July 4, 1776, first Brigadier-General of the Pennsylvania troops. The Associators were at this time called to the aid of Washington in New Jersey. He was a member of the Continental Congress from 1777-79, and actively supported the Articles of Confederation and affixed his name thereto on behalf of Pennsylvania.

In April, 1778, a scarcity of lead existing in the army, General Roberdeau was granted leave of absence by Congress in order to work a lead mine in Bedford County, where he erected a stockade as a protection against the Indians; the expense of its construction he paid out of his private purse.

On May 24 and 25, 1779, General Roberdeau presided at a public meeting in Philadelphia, called to consider the evils of monopolizers and depreciation of the currency. In 1783-4, he spent a year in England. It is related of Roberdeau that while travelling across Blackheath near London, he was attacked by highwaymen who surrounded the carriage. "He seized the leader, threw him down in the bottom of the carriage, and called to his coachman to drive on and fire right and left. He drove into London in this manner with the robber's feet hanging out of the carriage, and delivered him up to justice."

After the war General Roberdeau removed from Philadelphia to Alexandria, Va., where he afterwards entertained General Washington.

A short time before his death he removed to Winchester, Va., where he died January 5, 1795, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

ISAAC GREENLEAF was elected 1756; he served a period of fifteen years; he was also the third Secretary (1757-1759).

He was a merchant of the City of Philadelphia, a worthy and respected member of the Society of Friends.

He died July 18, 1771, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, elected 1756 and served until his decease, 1770.

He was a prominent merchant of the City of Philadelphia, distinguished for his private virtues and public spirit. He established in 1813 a white lead manufactory, which in 1819 passed into the possession of Mordecai and Samuel N. Lewis.

He served for several years as a Representative in the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, with advantage to his country, and acceptably filled several other offices of public trust.

He died November 18, 1770, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

JACOB DUCHÉ, elected August 3, 1756, resigned 1758.

He was the son of Anthony Duché, a Huguenot refugee, who came with William Penn to America. He was born in Philadelphia in 1739, and was graduated by the University of Pennsylvania in 1757. He was licensed in 1759 by the Bishop of London and became an eloquent Protestant Episcopal Clergyman. He was Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, in 1775.

He married a sister of his classmate, Francis Hopkinson, and at the beginning of the Revolution espoused the cause of the Colonies. At the meeting of the first Congress, September 4, 1774, he was invited to make the opening prayer. "For his excellent Prayer, so well adapted to the present occasion," Congress gave him a vote of thanks. He was chosen Chaplain to Congress July 9, 1776, and he gave his salary to the relief of the families of Pennsylvania slain in battle. He resigned the Chaplaincy in October.

When the British held possession of Philadelphia, he became alarmed at the gloomy aspect of affairs and in October, 1777, wrote to Washington urging him to discontinue further resistance. The letter being transmitted to Congress, Duché fled to England, and became Chaplain to the Lambeth Orphan Asylum, his estate in the Province was confiscated and he as a traitor was banished from this country.

He returned to Philadelphia in 1790, where he died, January 3, 1798, and was buried in Christ Church.

WILLIAM MASTERS, elected 1757, resigned August 31st of the same year.

He was the son of Thomas Masters, Mayor of Philadelphia, and Provincial Councillor 1720-1723. He inherited five hundred acres of ground in Northern Liberties, now a part of Philadelphia, which was called "Green Spring," where he lived and operated the Globe Mills on the Cohocksink Creek. He represented Philadelphia in the Assembly for many years; was one of the Commissioners to spend money appropriated for defence of the Province of Pennsylvania.

He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Lawrence, the Councillor, and died November 24, 1760, and was buried in Christ Church.

PLUNKETT FLEESON, elected in 1757, resigned 1759.

He was born in Philadelphia in 1712, and was familiarly known as "Squire Fleeson." He received a good education.

In 1749, during the war between France and Spain, when the inhabitants of the city were afraid of incursions by the privateers of the enemy, Mr. Fleeson was Ensign of the Second Company of Associators. In 1752 he was among the citizens who founded the Hibernia Engine Company. He was a Justice of the Peace. As a business man he was active and accumulated an ample fortune in what was then known as the "upholder" (upholstery) business. In 1765 he opposed the aggressions of England, and remonstrated against the taxation of the Colonies and other oppressive measures, which eventually brought about the Revolution.

In 1780 he was commissioned by the President and Executive Council of the States, as President Judge of the City Court and filled the position for several years, the hearings being held at the old Court House. He died in 1791, nearly eighty years of age.

ANTHONY BENEZET, elected 1757, resigned 1758.

He was a native of St. Quentin, France, a descendant of a noble French family, which fled from France to Holland in 1685, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and thence to England in 1715; here they remained sixteen years, during which time they united with the Society of Friends. In November, 1731, they arrived at Philadelphia. Anthony Benezet was born January 13, 1713, and was apprenticed with a firm in the shipping business. Soon after his marriage (in 1732), he left mercantile life, and in 1742 accepted the position of instructor in the Friends' English School of Philadelphia. The duties of a teacher, he discharged

with unremitting assiduity and delight until near the close of his life. He devoted considerable attention to the abolition of the slave trade, and was a strong advocate of the emancipation and education of the colored population, and opened for them an evening school.

During the Revolutionary war, and the occupation of Philadelphia by the British army, he was active in alleviating the sufferings of the prisoners. He abandoned, towards the close of his life, the use of animal food on conscientious grounds.

He published many tracts, which were gratuitously distributed throughout the country, the most important were: "An Account of that Part of Africa Inhabited by Negroes" (1762); "A Caution to Great Britain and her Colonies, in a short Representation of the Calamitous State of the Enslaved Negroes in the British Dominions" (1767); "Some Historical Account of Guinea, with an Inquiry into the Rise and Progress of the Slave Trade" (1771); "A short Account of the Religious Society of Friends" (1780); "A Dissertation on the Plainness and Simplicity of the Christian Religion" (1782). Also tracts against the "Use of Ardent Spirits," and "Observations on the Indian Natives of this Continent" (1784).

He died May 3, 1784, aged seventy-one years.

JAMES PEMBERTON, elected 1758, resigned 1780; was the fourth Secretary (1759-1772).

He was a son of Israel Pemberton, Sr., and a grandson of Phineas Pemberton, one of the early and distinguished settlers of Pennsylvania. He was born in Philadelphia, August 26, 1723. From his youth he was distinguished for diligence, integrity, and benevolence. In 1745, he traveled to Carolina, and, in 1748, he visited Europe and travelled much in England. On his return he engaged extensively in commerce, in which he received successful returns. He was a liberal contributor and useful manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

He was not so eminent a man among the Friends as his brother Israel, Jr., but was influential in church and public affairs. His unimpeachable integrity as a merchant made him much sought after in settling controversies in trade by arbitration. He was one of the Burgesses of the town of Philadelphia. He became early interested in the welfare of the negroes, and became one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, and of which, on Benjamin Franklin's death, in 1790, he became President.

During the Indian wars he, aided by his brothers, endeavored to restore peace; many of the Indian chiefs visiting Philadelphia were hospitably entertained by him. One of the important objects of his life was the distribution of religious and instructive books. In 1756 he resigned his membership in the Assembly, because the service involving the consideration of military affairs was incompatible with his religious principles. In 1757 he published "An Apology for the People called the Quakers, containing some reasons for their not complying with Human Injunctions and Instructions in Matters relative to the Worship of God." His country-seat, on the Schuylkill River, was occupied by some of Lord Howe's officers when the British were in Philadelphia; it subsequently passed into the possession of the General Government, and is now the United States Naval Asylum.

In his own religious society he was a loved and honored member. He was averse to war, because he was opposed to the settlement of political differences by arms. He was included in the sixteen or seventeen citizens of Philadelphia who were banished to Virginia in 1777; "to keep the peace." There he spent a couple of years and wrote out a journal, some of which has been published in the "Friends Miscellany," Vol. VII.

He died February 9, 1809, aged eighty-five years.

THOMAS WHARTON was twice elected; the first time 1762, resigned in 1769; again in 1772, resigned in 1779.

He was also Treasurer of the Hospital, (1769-72.)

Thomas Wharton, his ancestor, emigrated from Westmorelandshire, England, to Pennsylvania, about 1683, and served in Common Councils of Philadelphia (1713 to 1718.)

He died July 31, 1718, leaving a large estate to be divided among his children.

Joseph Wharton, the father of Thomas, born August 4, 1707, became a prosperous merchant of Philadelphia. He lived at his country-seat, Walnut Grove, on Fifth Street near Washington Avenue, Philadelphia, which was made famous, after his death, as the scene of the celebrated Meschianza, held there in 1778.

Thomas Wharton was born January 15, 1730-31. He became a merchant of influence and wealth and belonged to the Society of Friends. He was a part owner of "The Chronicle," a leading newspaper of the city.

In 1774, Washington wrote that he "dined with Thomas Wharton." Mr. Wharton was one of the many Friends, who actively opposed the oppressive

measures of the English Government and was in 1765 a signer of the non-importation agreement. When the Colonies resorted to arms, his sympathy was actively withdrawn from their cause. He became an object of suspicion to the authorities of the Colonies, and in August 1777, he with other Friends, was arrested, and was, on refusing to sign a parole in the following month exiled to Staunton, Virginia, where they remained until April, 1778. Mr. Wharton was proscribed as an enemy of his country, and had his property confiscated under an Act of Pennsylvania.

He died near Philadelphia in the winter of 1782.

AMOS STRETTELL, elected 1766, resigned June 30, of the same year.

He was born in Dublin, 1720, the son of Robert Strettell, one of the Provincial Counsellors. In his youth, brought by his parents to Philadelphia, he became an assistant to his father in his business and became an eminent and intelligent merchant. When his father was elected Mayor, Amos became a representative in General Assembly; an Alderman of the city; Trustee of the General Loan Office, and of the College of Philadelphia.

On November 2, 1752, he married in Christ Church, Hannah, daughter of Samuel Hasell, the Counsellor; she inherited, from the Bulkleys, real estate in Chester County, upon which Benjamin Morris built the house known as the "Knoll," located near Phoenixville.

He died on January 13, 1780, in the sixtieth year of his age.

JOSEPH REDMAN, elected 1766; resigned October 5, 1767.

He was a native of Philadelphia, and a descendant of one of the first settlers of the State; he was for several years elected to the office of High Sheriff, the duties of which he discharged with great reputation for his equity in general and charitable attention to the prisoners in particular.

He was endowed with a remarkable sweetness of temper, and eminent degree of humanity and benevolence, which led him to sympathize with and perform acts of kindness to the poor and distressed.

He died September 19, 1779, aged 59.

JOHN NIXON, elected July 27, 1766; resigned, August 25 of same year, and again elected in 1768 and resigned in 1772.

He was born in West Chester, Pa., in 1733; his grandparents emigrated to America at the close of the seventeenth century from Wexford, Ireland. His father, Richard, was a shipping merchant in 1738 and built Nixon's Wharf on the Delaware River, Philadelphia; he was a

member of the City Councils from 1724 to the time of his death; and was a Captain of the "Associators."

The son succeeded to the business of the father and in 1756, during the excitement of the French war, he was elected Lieutenant of the company of which his father had been Captain on its organization. In 1765 he signed the non-importation agreement against the stamp act, and from that time took an active part in opposition to the usurpations of the Crown; he was one of the Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia in 1756; a member of the committee appointed at a town meeting held May 20, 1774, to reply to the letter from the citizens of Boston, carried by Paul Revere, and a month later was made a member of the first committee of correspondence; was a delegate to the convention of the provinces in 1774-75.

The Associates in April, 1775, were again called into activity and John Nixon was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Battalion known as "the Silk Stockings"; he was also a member of the Committee of Safety from its organization till its dissolution, and presided at its meetings in the absence of its chairman. He had charge of the defences of the Delaware at Fort Island in May, 1776, and in July was in command of the Guards of the city; he was also an alderman of Philadelphia.

On July 4, 1776, Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence; it was ordered that on the 5th it should be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the army, on the 6th. The Committee of Safety of Philadelphia ordered that it should be read and proclaimed at the State House on Monday, July 8th, at noon; at that time and place, by popular appointment, John Nixon read and publicly proclaimed the Declaration of Independence.

Col. Nixon in July took the Battalion of Associators to Amboy, where they had six weeks of service. In December, having been made Colonel, to succeed John Cadwalader, who had been commissioned Brigadier-General, he marched with his battalion to Trenton, and remained with General Washington's army until late in January, taking part in the battle of Princeton; he was a member of the Navy Board in 1776, and in the winter of 1778 was with the camp at Valley Forge with the troops.

He was one of two directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, appointed to serve on a commission for supplying the army of the United States with provisions, and subscribed £5000 for that purpose. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of North America in 1783, and its second

president from 1792 until his death; he carried the colors, at the procession celebrating the establishment of the Constitution of the United States.

He died December 31, 1808, aged seventy-five years.

WILLIAM LOGAN, elected 1770, resigned 1775.

He was the eldest son of James Logan, the founder of the Loganian Library in Philadelphia. He was born at "Stenton," the family seat near Germantown, now Philadelphia, May 14, 1718; his education was superintended by his father and completed in Bristol, England.

On his return to Philadelphia, he became attorney for the Penn family with his father. He was a member of the Provincial Council of Philadelphia from 1743-1776; he was an advocate and protector of the Indians, and when the meetings of the corporation were discontinued, he received them at his home. He gave the aged a settlement called the Indian Field, on his land, and educated their children at his own expense. He took no active part in the Revolutionary war, being in England at that period. He travelled extensively in the United States from Philadelphia to Georgia.

With the same spirit that actuated his father, he (with his brother) deeded the Loganian Library and property to Israel Pemberton, Jr., William Allen, Richard Peters and Benjamin Franklin, to be with William Logan and his brother, James Logan, the trustees or managers, and he acted as Librarian until his death. He added to the collection the books which had been bequeathed to his uncle, about 1300 volumes. The Library remained unopened for some time after the Revolution, when the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1792, annexed it to the Philadelphia Library Company, established by Franklin and his associates.

He died October 28, 1776, aged fifty-eight years.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, elected 1771, resigned 1773. He served as the fifth Secretary (1772-1773).

He was born in Philadelphia in 1744; his ancestors were of the Society of Friends, and among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania; he graduated at the College of Philadelphia, was distinguished for ability and classical scholarship. His parents intended him for a merchant, and, he was placed in a counting-house. He subsequently made a voyage to Europe, in 1765, and on his return entered into business with one of his brothers.

In 1772, when but twenty-eight years of age, he was elected one of the two Burgesses, to represent Philadelphia in the General Assembly of the State, and two years afterwards, was appointed a delegate from the State to the Continental Congress.

Thomas Mifflin was appointed Major of one of the Continental regiments, thereby severing his connection with the Society of Friends in which he was born and reared.

He joined the camp at Boston, where he distinguished himself by opposing a detachment of British soldiers. An officer of high rank declared he "never saw a greater display of personal bravery than was exhibited on this occasion in the cool and intrepid conduct of Colonel Mifflin." After the withdrawal of the British troops from Boston, Colonel Mifflin was commissioned by Congress Brigadier-General, he having discharged most satisfactorily the arduous duties of Quarter-Master General. By a Congressional resolution of May 25, 1776, a committee was appointed to confer with Generals Washington, Gates and Mifflin "touching the frontiers towards Canada;"—at this time he was but thirty-two years of age.

About this time he was commissioned to raise the militia of Pennsylvania. His efforts were attended with some degree of success in Philadelphia, and at the head of fifteen hundred enlisted men he marched to Trenton. General Mifflin was again dispatched to Philadelphia to take charge of the numerous stores in that place; Congress also deemed it of importance that "General Mifflin should make a progress through several of the counties of the State of Pennsylvania, to rouse the freemen to the immediate defence of the city and country," and resolved "That the Assembly be requested to appoint a committee of their body, to make a tour with him, and assist in this good and necessary work." This important commission was accepted and its duties discharged with his usual ability and zeal. This was accomplished just before the battle of Princeton, and its victory with that of Trenton secured American Independence. In Col. Trumbull's painting of the Battle of Princeton, General Mifflin makes a conspicuous figure in the memorable conflict; in February following, Congress bestowed upon him the rank of Major-General.

In 1783 he was elected by the Legislature a member of Congress, and in the fall of the same year was made President of that body, in which capacity he received from General Washington his resignation as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, and as duty required

on this august occasion, made a reply to Washington's address.

In 1785 he was chosen a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania and elected Speaker of that body. In 1788 he was President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State, under the Constitution of that period. In 1787 he represented Pennsylvania in the convention assembled at Philadelphia to frame a government for the United States; he was also a member and became President of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania in 1790, and after its adoption became the first Governor, and held the position nine years (1790-99). In 1799 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society from 1768 until his death.

He died January 20, 1800, at Lancaster, at that time the seat of the State Government, aged fifty-six years. Appropriate resolutions were passed by the Legislature, and his interment and monument provided for at public expense.

EDWARD PENINGTON, elected 1773, resigned 1779.

He was the son of Isaac Penington, who was for many years the Sheriff of Bucks County, Pa. Edward was born in Philadelphia, December 4, 1726, was educated in the Friends' School, and afterwards became a merchant of the city.

In 1761, and for several years subsequently, was one of the Judges of the Court of the Common Pleas. In 1762, by Act of Assembly, was one of the Trustees in whom was vested the State House and other public buildings, "for the use of the freemen of their province and their representatives;" in 1768 elected a member of the American Philosophical Society. By the action of this organization in 1770 there was formed a "Society for the Cultivation of Silk" of which he became treasurer.

When the news of the passage by Parliament, of the Boston Port Bill reached Philadelphia, Judge Penington was one of the members who in May 1774, assembled at the "Coffee House," and formed a committee of correspondence, and in July of the same year, became a member of the Provincial Convention. When the Revolutionary War began, his Quaker principles led him to join the "non-resistants," and was classed among the disaffected, and in 1777, on the approach of the British, he was arrested and sent to Virginia. After his return, in 1790, he was elected to the City Councils; and the year before his death was appointed by the Legislature one of the commissioners to distribute money among the French refugees.

He was married at Friends' Meeting, November 26, 1754, to Sarah Shoemaker, daughter of the Councillor.

In 1767, acting as Attorney for Ann Penn, he offered Pennsbury Manor for sale, published a description of it, giving right of title, and also some historical events concerning it. He also wrote a "Poetical Proclamation," being a satire on the Committee of Inspection in Philadelphia.

He died September 30, 1796, aged sixty-nine years.

ROBERT STRETTELL JONES, elected 1773, resigned 1781; he was the eighth secretary (1777-1780).

His father was one of the wealthy merchants of Philadelphia and was chosen to fill many important public offices by his fellow citizens.

Robert was born July 21, 1745; he received the degree of A. M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1765. He was one of the secretaries of the American Philosophical Society; a Director of the Library Company of Philadelphia; a member of the Committee of Inspection and Observation for the City and Liberties, August 1775, and also one of its secretaries. He resided for some years in New Jersey, and was at one time a member of its Legislature.

On March 23, 1774, he was married in Christ Church to Ann, daughter of Joseph Shippen.

He died in Burlington, N. J., March 16, 1792, and was buried in St. Mary's Ground.

THOMAS FISHER, elected 1775, resigned 1776. He acted as the seventh Secretary from May 13 to July 30, 1776.

He was a son of Joshua Fisher, of Lewes, Delaware, afterwards a merchant of Philadelphia. Thomas was born May 6, 1741, and on coming of age was taken into partnership by his father, and became a prosperous merchant of the city, accumulating sufficient wealth to enable him to retire many years before his decease.

During the French War he was captured at sea, and carried to Spain; after his release he visited England. The father and three sons were, during the Revolution, among those deemed inimical to the cause of America, and were arrested and transferred to Winchester, Va., where they remained during the winter of 1777-8. The three sons succeeded to the business of Joshua Fisher & Sons, and in the same year the brothers, Thomas and Miers Fisher, became partners in the firm of Hough, Bickham & Co., lumbermen. In 1800 Thomas became a partner with Leonard Snowden in a brewery. Thomas was owner of

two-fifths of between 25,000 and 30,000 acres of land in what was then Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; and one-half of 10,000 acres in Chemung Township, New York.

On March 17, 1772, he married Sarah Logan, daughter of William Logan, who was born November 6, 1751, and died January 25, 1796.

Thomas Fisher died on Thursday, September 6, 1810, at his summer residence near Germantown, aged sixty-nine years.

SAMUEL POWELL, elected 1778, resigned 1780.

He was a native of Philadelphia, born in 1739. He matriculated at the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania) and graduated A. B. in 1759.

He served several years in the City Councils; was a justice of the Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions Courts, and in 1775 was chosen Mayor, being the last under the Charter of 1701.

After the Revolution, under the new Charter in 1789, he was again chosen Mayor.

In 1780 he subscribed £5,000 for the provisioning of the Army. In 1792 he was elected Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society from 1773 until his death, also a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; and one of the founders and in 1785 the first President of Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

He was of Quaker stock, but when in London, was baptized by Rev. Richard Peters. On his return to Philadelphia was made Lay Deputy from St. Peter's Church to Convention of Protestant Episcopal Churches, held May 24, 1785. He inherited a large estate, which he bequeathed to his wife, who gave the larger part of it, including "Powelton," to her nephew and adopted son, John Powel Hare, and his descendants.

He died at Philadelphia September 29, 1793, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

GEORGE MIFFLIN, elected 1780, continued in office until his decease in 1785.

He was the son of John Mifflin, the Councillor, was a merchant of Philadelphia, and was for a time in partnership with his elder brother.

On October 15, 1772, he married Martha, daughter of Joseph Morris, a Philadelphia merchant; the issue of this marriage were two children, Thomas and Elizabeth; the former married Sarah Large and Elizabeth was married to Caspar Wistar.

He died July 14, 1785.

TENCH COXE, elected 1780, resigned 1781, was the ninth Secretary (1780-1781).

He was born in Philadelphia, May 22, 1755, the son of William Coxe and Frances, daughter of Tench Francis, Attorney-General of the Province of Pennsylvania.

His ancestry were originally from Somersetshire, in England.

He received his education at the College of Philadelphia. On leaving College, he entered the counting-house of Coxe & Furman, and on attaining his majority, May, 1776, became a partner of the house, under the name of Coxe, Furman & Coxe.

He was elected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania a Commissioner to the Annapolis Federal Convention, which met on September 14, 1786, to discuss the proposed Federal Constitution, etc. The Commissioners recommended that a Convention should be held on the second Monday of May, 1787, which was approved by Congress, and the result of the Convention which assembled on that day was the present Constitution of the United States.

In 1788, Mr. Coxe was elected by the Legislature, a member of the Continental Congress, until the period at which the Constitution of the United States should go into operation. In September, 1789, an act was passed, organizing the Treasury Department. The following May, Mr. Coxe received the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In May, 1792, he was appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to the position of Commissioner of the Revenue; this position he held during the rest of the administration of General Washington. In 1803 he was appointed by President Jefferson, Purveyor of the Public Supplies of the United States, which position he held until the office was abolished in 1812.

His writings were voluminous and extended through a period of many years, the only works which were collected and republished in book form were: "A Brief Examination of Lord Sheffield's Observations on the Commerce of the United States, with Two Supplementary Notes upon American Manufacturers" (Philadelphia and London, 1792); "A View of the United States of America" (Philadelphia, 1794, and London, 1795); "A Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States, for the year 1810" (Philadelphia, 1814).

In 1787 he published a pamphlet which was read before the Society for Political Inquiries, at the house of Benjamin Franklin, (May 11, 1787) entitled: "An Inquiry into the Principles upon which a Commercial System for the United States

should be Founded, to which are added some Political Observations connected with the subject."

Mr. Coxe during his whole life devoted himself to the encouragement of American manufactures. In 1775, when but twenty years of age, he was a member of the United Company of Philadelphia, for Promoting American Manufactures. In 1787, he was one of the most active of the founders of the Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Domestic Manufactures, which was instituted at that time, and at the instance of Dr. Rush, he delivered the inaugural address, and subsequently he became President of the Society. In 1812, Congress instructed the Secretary of the Treasury to have compiled a statement of the Manufactures of the Country. Mr. Gallatin applied to Mr. Coxe, as the first authority among economists, to execute the undertaking.

In 1786, Mr. Coxe having seen some cotton growing in gardens in Maryland, was convinced that it might be extensively cultivated in this country; the result of an examination satisfied him that all the region south of latitude thirty-nine was capable of producing cotton extensively. He thenceforth employed his pen to attract public attention of the community to the subject, with complete success. He deserves to be named the Father of the American Cotton Industry. He it was also who first attempted to bring an Arkwright machine to the United States.

Mr. Coxe died in Philadelphia July 17, 1824, aged sixty-nine years.

REYNOLD KEENE, elected 1781, resigned 1790; eleventh Secretary (1783 and 1786) and the seventh President of Board of Managers.

He was born on the Island of Barbadoes about 1738 and was the son of Peter Keene. He passed most of his life in Philadelphia and was elected to represent the city and liberties of Philadelphia in the Provincial Convention of Pennsylvania, (January 23-28, 1775.)

After this, Mr. Keene removed to Reading, Pa. and was appointed April 21, 1777, a Commissioner for the County of Berks, to audit and settle the accounts of the militia and flying camp of the said county, for arms and accoutrements purchased by the officers of those corps and the property of persons lost in actual service; also of those persons who have been killed, died in the service of the States or were made prisoners.

In 1778, Mr. Keene returned to Philadelphia, then occupied by General Howe, leaving his family in Reading; this step induced some suspicion of his loyalty to the cause of the colonies, and a

"Vendue" of his personal goods was ordered by Col. Henry Haller. He was also required by an act of General Assembly, passed March 6, 1778, to render himself to the judge of the Supreme Court to abide his trial for treason to the Commonwealth. Mr. Keene was unable to comply with this and he incurred the penalty, viz. attainder as a traitor, and he forfeited his property to the State.

Subsequently, upon his petition, an act was passed annulling the former one so far as it regarded the person of Mr. Keene, provided he rendered himself to one of the justices of the Supreme Court, abiding his "trial for any treason or misprison of treason, that he is or has been or may be charged with." Subsequently, Mr. Keene was "discharged from prosecution."

Mr. Keene was designated one of the signers of Bills of Credit authorized by our Province, February 26, 1773; his name, with that of Hon. Richard Penn, is appended to a document respecting the improvement of a road in the Northern Liberties in 1773.

In November, 1789, he was elected alderman of Philadelphia, a position he held the rest of the life; by virtue of this office, he exercised the functions of a justice of the peace, sometimes sitting in the Orphans' Court.

May 8, 1794 he was commissioned an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and country.

Mr. Keene married first, October 21, 1762, his cousin, Christiana Stille, daughter of John and Sarah Stille; she died in Reading, Pa., on November 3, 1777. Mr. Keene was married, secondly, by Rev. William White, June 6, 1780, to Patience, widow of Joseph Worrell, and daughter of Alexander Barclay, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Mr. Keene died in Philadelphia, August 29, 1800, in the sixty-third year of his age and was buried in Gloria Dei churchyard.

JONATHAN SHOEMAKER, elected 1781, resigned 1790.

He was a native of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Society of Friends, a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, 1790, and one of the signers.

He died December 28, 1837, at the residence of his son Isaac Shoemaker, Esq., near the city of Baltimore, Maryland, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

ISAAC WHARTON, elected 1781, resigned 1784; he was the tenth Secretary (1781-1783.)

He was a brother of Thomas Wharton, a Manager of the Hospital, and was born in Philadelphia, September 15, 1745.

For many years he was one of the most eminent merchants of Philadelphia, and was highly respected.

On November 14, 1780, at Friends' Meeting he married Margaret, daughter of Francis Rawle.

Mr. Wharton was a member of Common Council in 1791; and at the time of his decease a Director of the Bank of the United States; and President of the Phoenix Insurance Company.

He died March 31, 1808, aged sixty-two years.

JOSIAH HEWES, elected 1781, resigned 1812, was the eighth President of the Board of Managers (1790-1812), serving for twenty-one years and eleven months.

He was a native of New Jersey, but at an early period of his life became a resident of Philadelphia City, where for



nearly half a century he was industriously and successfully occupied in trade and commerce.

By a scrupulously honest and upright life he obtained the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, which they manifested by his election in many of our public institutions, charitable and commercial.

The same benevolence which distinguished him through life, had its influence in the distribution of his estate, of which a considerable portion was applied to charitable purposes.

He died August 17, 1821, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

ADAM HURLEY, elected 1782, resigned 1784, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1740.

He was commissioned a Major of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment on December 6, 1776; commanded the Eleventh Regiment with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from June 5, 1779, and retired on January 1, 1781. From 1783-89 he was a member of the Assembly, and in 1790 a State Senator.

His "Journal of Events in 1779" was published in the Pennsylvania Archives 12 Series Vol. XI).

He died in Philadelphia, May, 1798, aged fifty-eight years.

NATHANIEL FALCONER, elected 1782, resigned 1783; re-elected in 1784, and resigned 1790, as the meetings of Board occurring at the same time as those of Common Council, of which he was a member, they interfered with his duties to that body.

Captain Falconer had rendered valuable services to the Hospital in many ways. At one time he commanded a packet plying between Philadelphia and London, and on many occasions had brought books for the Library, and surgical instruments, besides conveying letters and attending to many affairs of importance for the Managers in London; all of which were remembered when a vote of thanks was tendered him.

ANDREW DOZ, elected 1783, resigned 1788, was born October 14, 1727, and was a grandson of Andrew Doz, a Huguenot, who had charge of Penn's Vineyard at Fairmount.

His country, his church, and the poor shared the benefits of his charities during his life and were remembered by him with peculiar liberality in the hour of his death. In his will the Pennsylvania Hospital is mentioned first as a beneficiary of his valuable estate.

He died on Thursday, December 18, 1788, aged sixty-one years.

SAMUEL HOWELL, elected 1784, resigned 1789, was elected the sixth President of the Board of Managers from 1786-1789 and served over three years in that position.

He was a successful business man of Philadelphia and in the year 1765 joined with other merchants in a non-importation agreement to countermand all orders for English goods until the stamp act should be repealed. He was also one of the Committee on Correspondence; also a member of the Committee of Safety.

He died December 9, 1807, at his country-seat near Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMUEL COATES, elected 1785, and resigned 1825, from failing eyesight, the effect of double cataract, having served the Hospital forty years and four months; he was the twelfth Secretary (1786-1812). He was also the ninth President of the Board and held the position from 1812 to 1825.

He was born at Philadelphia, August 24, 1748. His parents were Samuel and Mary Coates, *nee* Langdale, his ancestors

were from Leicester, England. His grandfather, Thomas Coates, who came to Philadelphia in 1684, was a merchant and a convert to the Society of Friends. Samuel lost both parents at an early age. He was then taken in charge by his uncle, John Reynell. He obtained a good classical and business education, and at the age of nineteen he had charge of and conducted a small commercial business from April 13, 1768, to May 31, 1771. He then went into business with his uncle, the firm being Reynell & Coates; this continued until 1782. In October, 1783, he associated with himself his brother, Joseph Langdale Coates; this continued until 1791, when he engaged in the New England Commission trade, which he conducted with great activity till 1793, when the epidemic of yellow fever made its terrible ravages in this city, which enlisted his sympathy and active interest in precautionary and charitable measures. His further interest in mercantile affairs gave place to his devotion to public duties, which from this time until his death engrossed his whole time and attention. He, with his family, continued in membership with the Society of Friends, and he was regular in his attendance at Public Worship.

He was twice married. On January 12, 1775, he married Lydia Sanders, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Sanders. His wife died October 24, 1789. He was again married on November 17, 1791, to Amy, daughter of Benjamin Horter, one of the earliest and most prominent of Market Street merchants. His wife and her two sons survived him, and four children of his previous marriage.

He was permanently identified with the public events of his time, his integrity, business experience, and well-known philanthropy made his counsel and personal services much sought after by his fellow-citizens, who showed their confidence in him by their call to a succession of public duties, which occupied his time and attention during the later portion of his life.

On July 25, 1785, he was elected a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and at a meeting of the Board of Managers held at his residence March 3, 1786, he was one of the committee appointed and instructed to report "on a plan of economy and on the cause of the great expense of the house." A plan was reported by which expenditures might be greatly diminished, and a better system of responsibility created; on the 30th he was the first named of a committee of three "to revise the minutes and prepare for the annual election." In May he was elected Secretary of the Board, and on May 11, 1812, he was unanimously

elected President of the Board of Managers, which position he held for thirteen years until increasing infirmities obliged him to resign November 28, 1825, when the following minute was made: "Samuel Coates, the venerable President of the Board, who has filled the position of a Manager for upward of forty-one years, and served the institution with zeal and ability, personally attended and resigned his seat in consequence of his advanced age and many infirmities. The Board regrets the necessity and accompanies his retirement with sincere wishes for his health and happiness."

He was nominated and appointed August 31, 1786, a member of "the overseers of the Public Schools founded by Charter in the town and county of Philadelphia," and resigned the duty from advanced age on June 27, 1823. On June 6, 1800, he was elected a Director of the original Bank of the United States, being one of the number elected to succeed those members who were required by law to vacate their places, and he continued in this position until the close of the Bank in 1812. In 1784 he was elected Treasurer of the Philadelphia Library Company, and held this position until 1793, when he relinquished it to take charge of the Loganian Library, under the same directors, and this he held until failing eyesight compelled him to resign on April 24, 1824, having been Treasurer for a period of thirty-two years.

In the year 1822 double cataract attacked both eyes, which in 1824 disabled him from writing, his enfeebled condition being such that Dr. Physick, the eminent surgeon, declined to operate; to this affliction was added considerable deafness; for a year preceding his decease he was confined to the house, the latter half of the year mostly to his chamber.

The termination of his life occurred June 5, 1830, at the age of eighty-one years nine months and twenty-two days.

In the possession of the Hospital is to be found a full length portrait of Samuel Coates, painted and presented to the institution by Sully, the eminent artist.

The Board of Managers caused the following memorial to be entered upon the Minutes and to be published in the daily papers:

"At a special meeting of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, held 6th month 7th, 1830.

"The Managers having assembled for the purpose of following to the grave the remains of Samuel Coates, who died on the 5th instant in the eighty-second year of his age, deem it the proper occasion to

record on the minutes, a tribute of respect and affection for the memory of their venerable friend, as well as gratefully though briefly to commemorate and publicly acknowledge his services as the long devoted and faithful benefactor of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

"Residing in his youth with a relative (John Reynell) who was one of its founders, he became early acquainted with, and much interested in its excellent design and primitive efforts. He was chosen a manager of the institution in 1785 and continued so for more than forty years, during which period he acted as secretary twenty-six years and as president of the Board over thirteen years.

"The increasing infirmities of declining life, induced him to retire from office in 1825, after which time, until the late election, when indisposition detained him in his chamber, he showed an unabated attachment to the concerns of the establishment, by attending and participating in the business of the annual meetings of the contributors.

"No individual ever connected with the administration of the Hospital bestowed so much personal attention upon its affairs; and a considerable portion of the funds, which have enlarged the usefulness of this noble charity, were obtained by his impressive and unwearied petition in its behalf.

"The benevolence and vigor of his mind were developed on all occasions, when suffering humanity made the appeal. Proofs of these generous and efficient dispositions, are not few, and they were strikingly illustrated in the memorable autumns of 1793 and 1798, when pestilence (Yellow Fever) and death reigned in Philadelphia. On the former of those awful seasons he was assiduous in his attentions as a manager and, by his presence and advice, encouraged and sustained the officers of the house in the performance of their duties, amidst the surrounding consternation. And when the members of the committee who perilled their lives for the relief of the sick and destitute, found themselves unequal to the exigencies of the occasion, and requested aid of their fellow-citizens, Samuel Coates promptly offered himself as an assistant, and continued to extend care over the district of the city, and to furnish succor to the afflicted inhabitants, until the return of his health, and during the other period of calamity, he remained in town and was the only manager of this institution found at his post throughout the epidemic.

"The fearful circumstances of that distressing moment, induced him to propose to attend at the Hospital in the place of the steward, to enable Francis Higgins,

who occupied that station, to assist in keeping the convicts at the penitentiary, whose escape was apprehended, threatening plunder and conflagration, in addition to the sorrows which were dispensed to our then devoted metropolis.

"The fulfilment of all these important duties was distinguished by a remarkable single-mindedness, energy, and simplicity of purpose, which at once proclaimed that he sought neither influence, nor the dispensation of patronage, nor any worldly gain, as incident to his public functions and beneficial labors. In this he was not the man of mere pretensions, and his example is therefore full of instruction and worthy of imitation and praise.

"In reference to higher and purer considerations, may not those who now contemplate these estimable and beautiful principles of his character, be permitted to believe, that as they originated in his reverence of the great doctrines of Christianity leading him to dedicate his life to works of mercy and kindness, so will it please the Author of all goodness to bestow upon his departed spirit, a reward which cannot fade away.

"The Secretary is requested to cause the above minute to be inserted in all the newspapers."

ELLISTON PEROT, elected 1789, resigned 1806, was born March 16, 1747, in the Island of Bermuda.

At the age of seven years, he was sent to New York and educated by his uncle Elliston, then Collector of Customs, under whose care he spent five years at school at New Rochelle. When his uncle died before he completed his education, it necessitated his return to Bermuda, where he lived until his twenty-first year, when, having an inclination for mercantile pursuits, he returned to New York and began business in the West India trade.

In 1772 he entered into partnership with his brother John, under the firm-name of Elliston & John Perot, in the island of San Domingo, where they continued until 1778, when with the prospect of greater advantages, they removed to St. Christophers, but their expectations not being realized, they left that place for St. Eustatius, then under the dominion of the Dutch Government. Here they remained until 1781, when the island was surprised and taken by the British fleet and army, under Admiral Rodney and Gen. Vaughn, the inhabitants being unaware of hostilities existing between Great Britain and Holland. Elliston and John Perot being made prisoners of war, their goods were confiscated, and sold at public auction; and they were detained six

months as prisoners of war; when liberated, they went to England, and made an unsuccessful attempt to prosecute the military officers for what they considered their illegal proceedings. He remained about three years in Europe, visiting Holland, Ireland and France; in 1784 he returned to the United States, and recommenced business with his brother John, as merchants.

In 1786, he was admitted a member of the Society of Friends, at the monthly meeting of Philadelphia, where he resided during the remainder of his life.

On January 9, 1787, he was married by Friends' ceremony, to Sarah Sansom, only daughter of Samuel and Hannah Sansom.

He enjoyed excellent health until the autumn of 1820, when he was attacked with influenza at Yellow Springs, which left him subject to asthma.

He died November 28, 1834, aged eighty-seven years.

SAMUEL M. FOX, elected 1794, resigned 1797.

Mr. Fox filled many public positions, being a member of the Corporation, and President of the Bank of Pennsylvania; Director of the Philadelphia Library, and Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. His talents, integrity and industry, and his attention to the interests of literature and art, rendered him an extremely useful member of the community in which he spent his life.

He died April 30, 1808.

ROBERT WALN elected 1795, resigned 1800, was descended from an English Quaker family of Settle, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Born in Philadelphia, February 22, 1765, he was educated at the Friends' Academy. He inherited a large estate and embarked in business in with his brother, under the firm-name of Jesse and Robert Waln, and continued the West India and English shipping business, which had been established by their father; they became widely known for many years in the East India and China trade, which almost equalled that of Stephen Girard.

Mr. Waln was for several years a member of the State Legislature; was elected to Congress as a Federalist 1798-1801. During the war of 1812, he built the first cotton factory in this country; and was largely interested in iron works at Phoenixville, Pa. He was a strong protectionist, and was selected by "The Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures," to refute the specious arguments used in a paper on free trade. He published his "Answer to the Anti-Protective Report of Henry Lee" while the excitement of the tariff question was

at its height. He was also the author of "Seven Letters to Elias Hicks," which attracted great attention, and is supposed to have confirmed the faith of many in the original doctrines of the Society of Friends; while Mr. Wain was a Friend in principle, and a regular attendant at the meetings of that Society, he did not conform to the peculiarities of their dress and language.

He was for many years a member of Councils, and at one time President of Select Council. He was also President for many years of the Chamber of Commerce; of the Philadelphia Insurance Company; Atlantic Insurance Company; and the first President of the Mercantile Library Company; and a Director of the Bank of North America; of the Philadelphia Library Company; a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; and by the will of Stephen Girard, one of the Trustees of his estate.

He died January 24, 1836, aged 71 years.

JAMES SMITH, JR., elected 1795, resigned 1805, was born in Philadelphia, October 15, 1750, his forefathers were members of the Society of Friends.

He was one of the representatives of his god-father, James Logan, in the administration of the affairs of the Library, which he had established.

When actively engaged in mercantile pursuits he successively officiated as a Director of the Bank of Pennsylvania and of North America.

He died September 16, 1833, aged nearly eighty-three years.

ZACCHÆUS COLLINS, elected 1800, resigned 1822, was born in Philadelphia, August 26, 1764. He was a member of the Society of Friends; a promoter of and Vice-President of the Academy of Natural Sciences; also, of the American Philosophical Society, and an officer or member of many humane and religious societies.

He died in Philadelphia, June 12, 1831, at the age of sixty-six years.

RICHARD WISTAR, elected 1803, resigned 1806, was born in Philadelphia, July 20, 1756. He was a grandson of Caspar Wistar, who emigrated from Germany to America in 1717, and established near Salem, N. J., the first large glass manufactory in North America, in the management of which he was assisted by his son.

In early life, Richard Wistar devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits, in which he was very successful. In 1790 he carried on the wholesale and retail hardware business, and invested in

ground and houses in and near Philadelphia which became exceedingly valuable.

On March 14, 1782, he was married to Sarah Morris, daughter of Capt. Samuel Morris, of Philadelphia.

He advocated during the Revolutionary war, the defense of his property, by arms, and he also married "out of Meeting," which resulted in his being disowned by the Society of Friends. Richard Wistar became a Freemason August 27, 1776, and was held in high esteem by the fraternity. He was an active Inspector of the Prisons; he led the way in alleviating the miseries of prisoners in Philadelphia. Before the Revolution, when the jail was located at the southwest corner of Third and Market Streets, he was in the habit of causing wholesome soup, prepared at his own dwelling, to be conveyed to the prisoners and distributed among them. He was one of the early friends and supporters of the Philadelphia Library Company.

His country-seat called Hilsbach, was located in Philadelphia, and extended from Fifteenth to Broad, and Spring Garden to Wallace Streets.

He died in Philadelphia, June 6, 1821, aged sixty-four years.

JOSEPH LOWNES was elected 1804, resigned 1820, a period of sixteen years.

He by forty years' diligent attention to business, and good economy, acquired a considerable property in addition to his patrimonial estate.

Mr. Lownes liberality increased with his means and he became a generous contributor in both time and money, to the charitable institutions of the city; he was in the habit of frequently giving alms to the helpless poor, also of loaning moderate sums of money to young tradesmen, to enable them to commence business.

He died December 16, 1820, in the sixty-third year of his age.

PETER BROWN, elected 1805, continued in office until his decease in 1810.

He was a self-made man, and although with some peculiarities, attained some distinction; he was a blacksmith, and made a fortune.

He drove about in an elegant carriage, on which was a coat-of-arms, which he devised and adopted, representing a large and small hammer, with the motto, "By this I got you."

An Englishman, who was both a traveler and writer, refers to Mr. Brown, in a book he subsequently published, and presents an illustration of Mr. Brown's peculiar coat-of-arms.

He died December 11, 1810, in the fiftieth year of his age.

ZACHARIAH POULSON, elected 1806, resigned 1808.

His father, of the same name, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, June 16, 1735, and was the only son of Nicholas Poulson. They both immigrated to Philadelphia in 1749. Nicholas Poulson resided for some years before his death at Germantown, now part of Philadelphia. Zachariah, the elder son, learned the printers' trade, in the office of Christopher Sower, the second, who made his own types and inks, and was a learned and accomplished printer.

Zachariah Poulson was born in Philadelphia, September 5, 1761; he became eminent in his business, which he learned in the extensive printing office of Joseph Cruikshank, then on Market Street, Philadelphia. For many years he was printer to the Senate of Pennsylvania; he printed also, in folio, the "Minutes of the Convention, appointed to revise and amend the Constitution of the State" in 1789. He also printed and published "Proud's History of Pennsylvania," in 1797-98; and "Poulson's Town and Country Almanac," which he printed from 1789-1801. He issued several editions of "The American Tutor's Assistant." He printed the curious mystical works of William Gerarde Bram, in one octavo volume, for the author; also other valuable books; and, from time to time, the "Journal of the General Conventions of Delegates from the Abolition Societies of the United States," (from 1794-1801).

On October 1, 1800, he began the publication of the "American Daily Advertiser," the first daily journal in the United States; having purchased the "good-will," printing office, and other materials of "Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser," from David C. Claypoole, for ten thousand dollars.

He was one of the founders and, at his decease was President, of the Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons. For nearly fifty years he was connected with the Library Company of Philadelphia, twenty-one years as Librarian, six years as Treasurer, and thirty-two years as Director; his portrait, painted by Sully, hangs in the hall of the Company. He was also a Director of the Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire, for thirty-four years, and was, for many years, senior member of the Board.

He died July 31, 1844, aged eighty-three years.

WILLIAM POYNTELL, elected 1806, continued in office until his decease in 1811.

Possessed of an uncommonly active and intelligent mind, he discharged with integrity and credit the various duties of life. His public services were of a useful and philanthropic description. He was Director of several important public institutions; and his personal efforts, attention and counsel were largely instrumental in promoting their permanent interests and extending their usefulness.

He died September 10, 1811, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

THOMAS STEWARDSON, SR., elected 1808, continued in office until his decease in 1841. He was elected the tenth President December 26, 1825, and served, as such, until his death.

Mr. Stewardson was a native of the North of England, but as a resident of Philadelphia for more than half a century, he became one of its most honored citizens. He was a consistent and faithful member of the Society of Friends, in which he acceptably filled the station of Elder, and to the service of which he had devoted the greater part of his long and useful life.

He married Margaret B., daughter of Reuben Haines, of Germantown, Philadelphia.

Respected for his disinterestedness and integrity, he filled his various stations in civil and religious societies with quiet and patient diligence, and his peaceful age and gentle death formed a beautiful close to a well-spent life.

He died suddenly at Newport, R. I., July 19, 1841, aged eighty years.

THOMAS PYM COPE, elected 1809, resigned 1828; acted as the thirteenth Secretary (1812-1828).

Thomas P. Cope was a native of Lancaster County, Pa.; his parents belonged to the Society of Friends, and his ancestors can be traced for many generations among the members of this Society. Oliver Cope, his ancestor, was one of the first purchasers from William Penn. On the maternal side, he descended from the Pym, who claim as an ancestor John Pym, the celebrated Parliamentarian.

Having completed his education, Mr. Cope was, in 1786, sent to Philadelphia to obtain practical knowledge of business. In 1790, he built for his own use a store at the corner of Second Street and Jones' Alley (then known as Pewter Platter Alley). At this place he carried on an extensive business, importing his own goods. In 1807, he built his first ship and named it after his native county "Lancaster."

During successive epidemics, which visited this city, Mr. Cope volunteered his services, and, in 1793, was attacked

with the yellow fever. Again, in 1797, the same scourge visited the city and Mr. Cope, as one of the Guardians of the Poor and Manager of the Almshouse, devoted much of his time in the alleviation of the sufferings of his fellow beings. He with another citizen (Mr. Young, a bookseller,) accepted from the Mayor of the city, Hillary Baker, the office of Almoners, to administer directly to the wants of those suffering from destitution in consequence of suspension of business. Several thousand dollars were thus expended by Mr. Cope and his colleague, who often personally carried the food they purchased to the houses of the sufferers. In 1807, he was again called into public life, being elected a member of the Legislature.

In 1810, Mr. Cope removed his business to Walnut Street wharf, where it was subsequently carried on by his sons for many years, the firm being successively Thomas P. Cope & Son, Thomas P. Cope & Sons, Henry & Alfred Cope, H. & A. Cope & Co., and Cope Bros.

In 1821, he established the first regular line of Packet ships between Philadelphia and Liverpool. Mr. Cope was contemporary and often the rival of Stephen Girard, with whom he was on terms of intimacy and friendship, and was selected by the latter as one of the executors of his will, and one of the Trustees of the bank. As a member of Select Council of Philadelphia, Mr. Cope for a time was President of the Board of Commissioners of the Girard Estate; and was subsequently elected by Select Council a Director of the Girard College for Orphans, which he declined. He was also actively interested in completing the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and in the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

He died November 22, 1854.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS MORRIS, elected 1811, continued in office until his decease in 1817.

He was a prominent brewer of the city of Philadelphia. He received in early life a good education, and possessing a strong, active, and well-informed mind, he governed all his life by the strict precepts and principles of religion and morality, and was widely known for his benevolence.

He died February 16, 1817, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

JOSEPH WATSON, elected 1812, resigned 1824.

He filled several important public offices, which gained him the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens. He was mayor of the city of Philadelphia, from

1824-27, and discharged the duties of this important office with much credit and satisfaction, and had many friends, as he was possessed of courtly, amiable, and pleasing manners.

He died April 9, 1841, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

MORDECAI LEWIS, JR., was twice elected; in 1814 and resigned 1818, again elected 1828 and resigned in 1849. During this period, he served as the twelfth President of the Board of Managers, from August 26, 1844-1849.

He was one of the four sons of Mordecai Lewis, Sr. He entered into business with his brother, Samuel N., under the firm-name of M. & S. N. Lewis, as ship-owners and commission merchants. Their commercial relations became very extensive and continued to be so for many years. In 1819, they became, by purchase, the owners of a white lead manufactory which had been established in 1813, by Joseph Richardson. They increased the production of the works from one hundred tons in 1819 to six hundred in 1830, and one thousand in 1840. They also commenced in 1817 the manufacture of acetic acid, and in 1830 they made linseed oil. In 1849 they established their own works at Richmond, (now a part of Philadelphia City), and increased their business by the manufacture of red lead, litharge, mineral, acetate of lead and other pigments. They were old fashioned merchants, gentlemen of the purest character, most admirable manners and highest respectability.

Mr. Lewis, though actively engaged in business, was not neglectful of public interests, or of the broader interests of humanity. In 1814, he was one of the founders and the President of the Society, for opening soup-houses for the poor, which was the pioneer association of its kind in Philadelphia.

On June 9, 1808, he married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Esther Smith.

He died August 15, 1851, in the sixty-eighth year of his age; he was a member of the Western District monthly meeting of Friends.

ROBERTS VAUX, elected in 1823 resigned in 1834, was the fourteenth Secretary (1828-1834).

He was descended from an ancient family which emigrated from France to Sussex Co., England. George Vaux, his great-grandfather was born near Ryegate in 1671. He was a physician, and a member of the Society of Friends.

Roberts Vaux was born at Philadelphia, January 21, 1786; his early education was obtained at Friends' Academy. At the age of eighteen he was placed in the

counting-house of John Cooke, merchant; at the age of twenty-one he entered mercantile business.

He was a member of the Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools as early as 1807; and one of the originators of the Public School System of Pennsylvania, being the first President of the Public School Board of Philadelphia, a position he held for fourteen years. He was admitted to the bar in 1808 and soon gained prominence in the legal profession. He was also a member of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons; one of the founders of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society; of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Apprentices' Library Company, the House of Refuge; of the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, and other benevolent institutions of Pennsylvania.

He was one of the Commissioners of the original Board for the erection of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and became a writer of distinction on penology, and an active worker in the prison-reform movement. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society; Academy of Natural Sciences; Linnaean Society; Franklin Institute; the Athenæum; also of a number of scientific societies of Europe. He was appointed by the President, with advice of the Senate, a Director of the Bank of the United States, in 1833; also designated by President Jackson, Commissioner to treat with the Indians. He was also offered the mission to St. Petersburg, which he declined.

He published, in 1809, his "Eulogium on Benjamin Ridgway Smith;" in 1817, "Memoirs of the Life of Anthony Benezet;" and in 1821 a French translation (Paris); also in 1826, "Notices of the Original and Successive Efforts to Improve the Discipline of the Prison at Philadelphia."

He died at Philadelphia, January 7, 1836, aged forty-nine years.

JOHN PAUL, elected 1825, continued in office until his decease in 1844. He was elected July 29, 1841, the eleventh President, and served as such three years.

He filled many important positions in the various departments of society, both civil and religious; was a prominent member of the Society of Friends; he on one occasion was occupied for nearly four consecutive years, in accompanying a minister, who was engaged in a religious visit to the meetings of Friends in America. For many years, he acceptably filled the weighty and responsible position of Elder and Overseer, and was conscientiously concerned to discharge the duties

belonging to these offices with fidelity and diligence.

He died July 28, 1844, in the seventy-third year of his age.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON JENKS, elected 1827, resigned 1828, was born September 16, 1767, in Middletown Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Thomas and Rebecca (Richardson) Jenks; grandson of Thomas and Mercy (Wildman) Jenks and Joseph and Mary (Paxson) Richardson, who were among the early settlers of Middletown Township, Bucks County.

Thomas Jenks, his father, was a farmer who was the proprietor of a fulling mill in Bucks County, which his father had run before him; the mill being established prior to 1740. He was a member of Pennsylvania Assembly in 1775; also of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania in 1790; and was a State Senator at the time of his death, May 30, 1799.

Mr. Jenks's early years were spent in Bucks County. When a young man, he came to Philadelphia and established himself in business on Delaware Avenue, above Arch Street, as a flour merchant. He was successful and prosperous, being ranked, in 1845, one of Philadelphia's wealthy citizens.

He was married three times; on October 10, 1792, to Sarah Watson, who died December 5, 1800. His second marriage was on June 6, 1809, to Ann West, who died January 17, 1842. The issue of this marriage was three daughters, one of whom died in infancy. Of the remaining two, Hannah and Ann, the former was married to Stacy B. Collins, of New York, the latter to Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, who was, from 1840 to 1886, Superintendent and Physician-in-Chief to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. His third marriage, on February 29, 1844, was to Ann Ely, who died June 15, 1854.

He came of a very long-lived family, his grandfather, Thomas Jenks, lived to be nearly ninety-eight years of age.

Mr. Jenks, in person, was a rather spare man of a little above medium height, and of a genial temperament; and throughout his active life he was a prominent and influential citizen.

He died June 26, 1858, in the ninety-first year of his age.

JOSEPH PRICE, elected 1828, resigned 1845, a son of Richard and Ann Burson Price, was born August 21, 1768; was married to Ann Callender, May 5, 1790.

He was a merchant, but retired from business early in his married life, and devoted much of his time to philanthropic work in the prisons. He was a manager

of the one at Broad and Arch Streets and was one of the Building Committee of the present Moyamensing Prison.

He was a Director of the Philadelphia Contributionship (Hand-in-Hand) from 1818 to 1846.

He died June 30, 1846, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

LAWRENCE LEWIS, elected 1834, died in 1855, was also thirteenth President in 1849, and served until his decease.

On the father's side, Mr. Lewis was of Welsh descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Wales in the latter half of the seventeenth century, in consequence of the persecution of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member. His mother's family, the Lawrences, were English and included many honorable names, among them, Captain James Lawrence, of the United States Navy, and General Lawrence Kearney, of the Army.

Lawrence Lewis was born in Philadelphia, on the 17th of July, 1787. Soon after his birth, the family removed to Burlington, N. J., in which neighborhood he lived and received his education. Ambitious of improvement, he came to Philadelphia, when about twenty years of age, and entered the counting-house of his brother-in-law.

On the 4th of April, 1817, he married Ann Maria, daughter of John Clements Stocker, Esq., of Philadelphia.

When the discovery of anthracite coal was made, Mr. Lewis was early in the field and became a land-owner in Schuylkill County. From that time he continued to be largely interested in the development of the mineral resources of that county.

In the municipal, financial, charitable, and religious growth of Philadelphia, Mr. Lewis always took a prominent part, and he was elected a member of Select Council. In company with Samuel V. Merrick and others, he succeeded, in the face of great opposition, in introducing gas into this city. After serving as Councilman for a number of years, he resigned. Mr. Lewis served as Director of the Bank of the United States and Secretary of the Mutual Assurance Company, remaining with the former company until its dissolution.

For thirty-four years he was a Manager of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, having been chosen five years after the Society was organized.

Mr. Lewis became a Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital in the year 1834, and continued his connection with the Institution for twenty-one years and seven months, the latter portion of the time becoming by seniority, President of

the Board. To one of his sympathetic nature the work was congenial and he entered upon it with a zeal and enthusiasm, which ended only with his life, always co-operating with the medical and surgical staff in matters relating to the efficiency of their work. Mr. Lewis early perceived the desirability of separating the department for the insane from the general Hospital, which he warmly advocated, and was largely instrumental in the purchase of the fine property on which that department now stands. His interest in the Hospital is illustrated by the fact that one of the very last acts of his life was to call two of his fellow-managers to his bedside to place a substantial contribution in their hands for this eminently worthy object.

Mr. Lewis died on the 30th of December, 1855, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

JAMES R. GREEVES was elected twice, first, 1836, resigned in 1838; again, 1842, resigned 1866.

He was a useful citizen, and a consistent member of the Society of Friends. His impaired health, however, made it necessary for him to withdraw from many of the active duties of life.

Mr. Greeves was Chairman of the Building Committee for the erection of the new Department for the Insane, a position he held for four years, his services being especially important on account of his practical and mechanical knowledge, sound judgment, liberal views, and ready appreciation of the varied requirements of the Institution. To his services much of the excellence and completeness of the Hospital was due.

He died September 3, 1870, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

GEORGE ROBERTS SMITH, elected 1838, resigned 1850, was the seventeenth Secretary (1840-1850).

He was born November 13, 1811, received the degree of A. M. from the University of Pennsylvania, and became a member of the Philadelphia Bar.

He made a considerate and generous gift to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Department of the Insane, of a strip of land seventy feet wide and extending the whole eastern front of the Hospital grounds, from Haverford Road to the West Chester Road, containing about three acres. The practical wisdom of having such protection has been demonstrated by the fact that since his time, all the land beyond, towards Philadelphia, has been laid out in building lots.

He died May 9, 1868, aged fifty-six years.

JACOB G. MORRIS, elected 1844 and served until his death in 1854.

He was born in Philadelphia, July 20, 1800. He commenced his commercial career in the counting-house of Matthew L. Bevan. He continued in commercial business till 1828, when he retired from active business with an ample fortune, sufficient to gratify his reasonable wants.

He married, in 1822, Lydia, daughter of John R. Coates. In 1829 his health becoming impaired, he visited Europe and travelled extensively in Great Britain and on the continent, accompanied by his wife and only remaining child (two having previously died). In little over a year with health restored, he returned to Philadelphia. In 1835, with his wife and daughter, he again visited different countries of Europe and remained abroad until 1838; on this trip his wife died at St. Germain, near Paris, September, 1837. He passed considerable part of the years 1847-48 in Europe with his daughter, who in May 1840, was married to a physician of Virginia, but her health soon failed and in September of the same year she died.

Again, in 1854, Mr. Morris embarked for Europe, arrived in Liverpool and extended his journey to Norway, Sweden and Denmark, afterwards visited Paris, prepared for an extensive trip through Great Britain and Ireland. On reaching England, he took cold, this sickness compelled him to give up his journey through Ireland, and he became anxious to return home, where he might have his own friends and physician around him. On September 20th, 1854, he took passage on the Arctic, which steamer, when seven days out, while under full headway, in a dense fog, off the banks of Newfoundland, came into collision with another steamer, and in less than five hours went down with nearly three hundred passengers.

The activity, energy and good judgment Mr. Morris, made him a desirable manager in the charitable institutions where his benevolent inclinations found congenial scope. He made it a rule to expend all his income, and as his own tastes were simple, he was enabled to devote a great portion of it to charity.

His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, although he was not himself a member; he was in accord with their fundamental doctrines and principles and a constant attendant at their religious worship.

Mr. Morris at the time of his death was a manager of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind; vice-president of Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children; and a member of the Penna. Historical Society; Union Benevolent

Society; American Philosophical Society; Academy of Fine Arts; and various other institutions. His services to the Institution for the Blind, were of a kind that cannot be properly estimated. As he always declined receiving any compensation, the contributors at one of their annual meetings, directed the Board of Managers "to prepare and present to him a suitable piece of plate on which should be engraved the thanks of the association for his valuable and gratuitous services;" rarely has any one received a testimonial that was better deserved.

In his connection with the Pennsylvania Hospital, the "Board never had a more faithful or zealous member, always ready to perform any services that were assigned to him." In 1851, his gift of eleven pictures was the nucleus of the handsome collection of oil paintings which adorn the walls of the Hospital for the Insane.

As above stated he was lost at sea off the banks of Newfoundland, September 27, 1854, aged fifty-four years.



MORDECAI LEWIS DAWSON, elected 1844, died 1872, was the fourteenth President of the Board (1856-1872) and held the position until the time of his death.

He was born in Philadelphia, April 3, 1799; the second son of William Dawson, Jr., and Rachel Lewis Dawson. His father died while he was an infant, and his mother marrying again, much of his boyhood was spent with his grandparents. He was for several years at West-town boarding school.

In 1821, he succeeded his grandfather, William Dawson, in the brewing business, the business being then located at the corner of Chestnut and Bank Streets, subsequently removed to the Farmers'

brewery, at the corner of Tenth and Filbert Streets. Mr. Dawson retired from business in 1849. It is a fact worthy of note that the brewing business of Philadelphia, was, during the above period, chiefly conducted by members of the Society of Friends.

Of a most humane and charitable disposition, early in life Mr. Dawson became interested in many of the philanthropic organizations, devoting much of his time to them and actively participating in their management. He was deeply interested in the cause of education, and was especially interested in the Northwestern Public School, of which he was a Director for many years.

On June 3, 1847, he was elected by Common Councils of Philadelphia, a member of the first Board of Directors of Girard College when it was organized; he served fourteen years, retiring April 10, 1861, when the direction, by act of Legislation, was placed in the control of the Board of City Trusts.

For thirty years, he was a Director of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; from 1838 to 1854 a Manager of the House of Refuge, also of the Magdalen Asylum, and for many successive winters he opened a soup-house for the distribution of soup and bread to the destitute poor, chiefly maintained by his private means, and from which was established, on a more extended scale, the one now known as the Western Soup Society.

On October 11, 1820, when twenty-one years of age, he married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Letitia Poultney. Mr. Dawson was not only conscientiously devoted to many large and valuable public trusts, but his open-handed private benevolences were promptly bestowed wherever a case of suffering and poverty came to his knowledge. His sympathetic and genial nature made him a welcome companion to the young as well as those of riper years.

During the late Civil War he was conspicuous for his loyalty; supporting the Government, with an unquestioned faith in its ultimate triumph.

He held the highest principles of integrity and uprightness, and was a consistent and faithful member of the Orthodox Society of Friends, evincing an earnest and pious faith, in his conduct and conversation.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, in the early part of the year 1854, when the proposition to erect a new Hospital to separate the sexes of the Department for the Insane, and to do this entirely by voluntary subscriptions, was made, he gave his hearty approval to the plan, and showed his sincerity by making the first subscription of one thousand dol-

lars; he subsequently added liberally to this first subscription.

His death occurred December 8, 1872, at the age of seventy-three years.

CLEMENT CORNELL BIDDLE, elected 1846, died 1855.

He was the son of Col. Clement C. Biddle, was born in Philadelphia, October 24, 1784; his early education was obtained at the Academy of the University of Pennsylvania, on Fourth Street.

In February, 1800, he obtained a midshipman's warrant, and went to sea under the elder Commodore Decatur. During a cruise in the Mediterranean, he was placed in charge of a prize, which he brought successfully into port. After three years service, he resigned from the navy, and afterwards visited England. On his return to Philadelphia, he commenced the study of law under John Sargeant and gained admission to the Bar, yet he never engaged in legal practice, having a preference for a military life. On the occasion of the "Chesapeake" affair in 1807, he anticipated war with England, and accepted a commission as Captain of Dragoons, from President Jefferson, and was stationed at New Orleans. When England disavowed the attack on the "Chesapeake," Captain Biddle resigned.

In the war of 1812, he raised in Philadelphia, a company of volunteers called the State Fencibles, and was elected its captain in July, 1812. He was only recently married and not wealthy, yet he gave, during the period of the war, his whole time and abilities to the service of his country. On the organization of the First Regiment of Volunteer Light Infantry of the Pennsylvania Line, he was elected Colonel. In the autumn of 1814 the regiment was stationed at Camp Dupont, Delaware.

At the close of the war, Mr. Biddle returned to Philadelphia, and was appointed by the Governor a notary public, a position he held for several years. He edited the American edition of the "Treatise on Political Economy," by Jean Baptiste Say, (translated into English by Prinsep) and with the addition of notes, and a translation of the introductory essay, (which had been omitted by the English editor), the work was favorably received and passed through several editions. He was an influential advisor of the government in its financial policy at that time.

In September, 1831, the Free Trade Convention assembled in Philadelphia, and Mr. Biddle took an active part in its deliberations. In 1821 he was elected a member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. In 1834 he was President of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society,

an institution he had been instrumental in establishing and over which he presided until the time of his death. In the spring of 1838, he again visited Europe, this journey, lasted about six months.

On his return to Philadelphia, Mr. Biddle's excellent health continued unimpaired until May, 1854, after which he, for many months, suffered from a distressing malady, which prevented him from engaging actively in his public duties, but his deep interest in every department of the Hospital, and especially his anxiety to advance the new buildings for the Department for the Insane, continued unabated, and he must long be held in grateful remembrance by all connected with the institution.

He died at Philadelphia, August 21, 1855, in his seventy-sixth year.

JOHN FARNUM, elected 1846, died in 1872.

He was by birth, education, and conviction a member of the Society of Friends.

Deeply interested in every portion of the Pennsylvania Hospital, he was especially so in the Department for the Insane, where he was a frequent and ever-welcome visitor.

He was one among the six who gave a hearty approval to the plan to erect a new Hospital for the Female Insane, and showed his sincerity by at once making a first subscription of one thousand dollars in aid of the object. He subsequently added liberally to his first subscription; he also offered to give five thousand, whenever four other sums of a similar sum were subscribed, which in due time were obtained.

In his last days and in the testamentary distribution of his property he showed a generous remembrance of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

He died June 11, 1872, in the eighty-second year of his age.

WILLIAM BIDDLE, elected 1849, died in 1887, was elected the fifteenth President of the Board of Managers in 1872, and held the position until his death. He was a member of the Committee of the Board of Managers to erect a new building for the Male Department for the Insane. He also was the nineteenth Secretary of the Board (1855-1861).

He was the son of John and Elizabeth Canby Biddle. He was born at Philadelphia, May 17, 1806, the fifth in descent from William Biddle, who settled at Burlington in 1680, and who was a member of the Governor's Council, of the Assembly, and of the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey. Of the latter body he was for a considerable time President. It is from

him that the large family in this city bearing his name is descended.

The subject of this sketch was the grandson of Owen Biddle, prominent in Colonial times, and at one time a commissary in the army.

His education was obtained in the Friends' School, and during his whole life he took an active interest in the educational and eleemosynary institutions of this city. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends.

He was, in 1834, elected a Director and afterwards a Controller of the public schools, in which capacity he served a number of years. In 1840 he became Manager of the Magdalen Asylum, and in the same year was elected a Director of Girard College. In the organization of that institution he took an active part, he was connected with it fourteen years. He was a member of the "Society for



Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons." He was chosen President of the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company in 1883.

On Tuesday, June 7, 1887, he died at Germantown, Philadelphia, aged eighty years.

The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, at a special meeting held June 9, 1887, unanimously adopted the following minute:

"WHEREAS, It having pleased Divine Providence to terminate the earthly life of our friend and colleague, William Biddle, we deem it proper to place on our record some fitting tribute to his memory and of our sense of the loss which we and the institution over which he so long and faithfully presided, have sustained by his death.

"He was elected as a Manager of this Hospital in 1849, and to the presidency of the Board in 1872, so that for a period

of thirty-eight years and one month he has been officially connected with this time-honored institution.

"During this long period, the interests, efficiency and prosperity of this Hospital have occupied a large share of his time, his thoughts, and his labors.

"Endowed by nature with a vigorous and active mind, and possessing in an eminent degree the characteristics of integrity, charity, and benevolence, this Hospital afforded him a field for the exercise of all his good qualities both of head and heart, and he devoted them in its behalf so diligently, earnestly, and effectively, that his loss will be deeply felt and deplored by all who have been connected with him in administering its beneficence; but while expressing the sorrow of our loss, the conviction that this honored, useful, and well spent life was a blessing to the community in which he lived and especially to the needy and suffering, and graced as that life was by all the evidences of profound faith in the Divine Master whom he loved and followed, the assurance that in the rest that has come to him his works will follow him, must bring comfort and consolation to his sorrowing relatives and friends."

The Contributors, at their annual meeting, held May 7, 1888, adopted the following:

"The Contributors desire to express at this time their grateful appreciation of the services so long and so successfully rendered by William Biddle to this Hospital, and as individuals they will affectionately cherish the memory of a life of fourscore years; which from its early manhood was devoted to those acts of beneficence which promote the glory of God and the best welfare of man."

"They cordially concur with the sentiments expressed by the Board of Managers at the meeting held at the same date, 1887."

JOHN MICKLE WHITALL, elected 1851, resigned 1867.

His ancestors in the seventeenth century emigrated from Litchfield, Stafford County, England, to this country, with the large body of Friends who settled in and around Philadelphia. His parents were John S. and Sarah Mickle, who married in 1788 and lived at Woodbury, New Jersey. The issue of this marriage was ten children, of whom John M. was the seventh, four died in infancy or childhood.

John M. Whitall was born at Woodbury, N. J., November 1, 1830. In 1846 he began seafaring life as an apprentice on the ship "William Stivers," on a voyage to the East Indies. In 1847 he

became chief mate on the ship "America," and in 1851 took command as captain of the "New Jersey," a new vessel, and at that time the largest in the port of Philadelphia.

After his eleventh voyage he left the sea and engaged in 1859 in the retail dry-goods trade. About a year after, he associated with him John C. Capp, and entered the wholesale business. At the end of five years his partner withdrew. In the crisis of 1857, Mr. Whitall deemed it proper to relinquish business, a settlement with his creditors was made on the basis of seventy-five per cent. of their claims, payable in instalments. In 1850, of his own option, he voluntarily paid in full, principal and interest, the remaining twenty-five per cent., which amounted to over \$50,000, for which he was presented by his creditors with a costly pitcher and salver, suitably inscribed; in the paper he was styled the "Honest Quaker Merchant."

In 1858, he entered into partnership with G. M. Haverstick, his brother-in-law, and William Scattergood; in 1858 Mr. Haverstick withdrew, and in 1845 Mr. Scattergood. Mr. Whitall then associated with him his brother, Franklin; the business so increased that in 1847 ground on Race Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia, was purchased for a new warehouse, into which they removed the following year. His glassworks were at Millville, New Jersey.

In 1862 Mr. Whitall became interested in mission work among the poor. A mission school for colored people was started, called the "Little John Wesley," on Shippen Street; additional room was soon required and the school was removed to the mission church in St. Mary Street. A Mother's Meeting, in connection with the school, was carried on where the women attended for three hours and made up clothing, which was afterwards sold to them for a small sum. Mr. Whitall defrayed the whole expenses of the school.

In July, 1867, after a service of twenty-seven years in the glass business, he retired. This release left him at liberty to enter more actively into different public works.

Mr. Whitall held many important positions. He was appointed one of the Judges of District Courts; a Guardian of the Poor for Philadelphia for three years. This appointment was renewed in 1864, and in 1867 was elected President of the Board, August 10, 1867. He was one of the executors of Dr. David Jayne's estate in 1860; Overseer of Twelfth Street Meeting, etc.

On November 5, 1869, in Friend's Meeting House at Woodbury, N. J., he

married Mary, sixth daughter of John and Hannah Tatem.

He wrote several religious tracts among which were those on "The True Christian Life" and "The Interior Life of Divine Union."

John M. Whitall was admired for his bold, firm, decisive character. He was also loved for his warm sympathetic nature and, when any were in need, these so beautifully combined as to make him a most valuable and comforting friend and counsellor.

On June 12, 1877, he died at "Idle-mere," his summer residence at Atlantic City, N. J., aged seventy-six years.

ALEXANDER J. DERBYSHIRE, elected 1855, died 1879.

He was born in Philadelphia, December 19, 1808. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends; at an early age he received instruction at the Friends' School House on Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and although not himself a member of this religious body, he was a regular attendant at its meetings and an earnest and conscientious believer in its doctrines and principles, of which he gave, in commercial life, an honorable illustration.

At the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to Timothy Paxson & Sons, Commission Merchants, with whom he remained, until his majority, as clerk for the house, which was engaged in the flour business. He became book-keeper for the firm, and when Mr. Paxson, the head of the firm, retired, in 1836, Mr. Derbyshire carried on the business and associated Mr. Watson Jenks with him. The partnership continued for over ten years, and was dissolved January, 1846, when Mr. Derbyshire carried on the business himself and by unremitting exertions he laid the foundation for his future success as a prominent merchant and financier. He established the firm of A. J. Derbyshire & Co., January 1, 1850, associating with him his cousin, John Derbyshire, and erected two spacious storehouses on North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

Mr. Derbyshire, about this time, gave his attention to mining and railroad matters, and became identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was one of its Directors at the time Mr. Samuel W. Merrick was President, when the terminus of the road was at Harrisburg. Before the Pennsylvania Railroad was fairly organized, Mr. Derbyshire seeing its great advantages, used all his influence in the Board of Trade to facilitate the construction of the road. He was repeatedly elected a Director of the Company, and remained

such until about two years before his death, when he retired after receiving a complimentary vote for Director.

Mr. Derbyshire was never married, but always had around him many in whose welfare he felt an interest, or with whom he was connected by ties of consanguinity and whom he felt a real pleasure in welcoming to his hospitable home.

He was a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, widely known in the community in which he lived as a business-man of great sagacity and success, but most particularly from the active, earnest interest he took in all religious and charitable movements, having for their object the amelioration of the condition of the poor and distressed.

His connection with the Pennsylvania Hospital commenced in the year 1855, when, through his influence, the funds of the Humane Society of Philadelphia, of which he was Secretary, were transferred to the Hospital, in trust for the benefit of those who might come under its care.

He manifested an unwavering interest in the welfare of the different departments of the Institution, and never tired in advancing its prosperity and promoting its usefulness.

In 1853, the Department for the Insane being crowded, the proposition was first made to erect another building for males, in order to effect the separation of the sexes. At this meeting, with unanimous approval of the Board of Managers, Mr. Derbyshire was made a member of the collecting committee and subsequently of the building committee and, in addition to the duties of this great work, he constantly took opportunities to make valuable presents to the Insane and other Departments of the Institution.

He accumulated a large fortune, and always expressed great solicitude that it should be so applied that it should be made to produce the best results and to do the greatest amount of good to his fellow-beings. After settling annuities on several of his relations and friends, he bequeathed the residue of his large estate to the Pennsylvania Hospital, after the death of the last of these annuitants, without any restriction as to the manner in which it should be used.

His name will be remembered with grateful feelings by the sick and the unfortunate, whose necessities he so liberally ministered unto.

He was a Director and President of the Mine-Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad. He was a member of Select Councils of Philadelphia and he was also Secretary of the Humane Society of Phila-

delphia until it dissolved and transferred its assets to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

He died March 29, 1879, in the seventy-first year of his age.

S. MORRIS WALN, elected 1855, served until his decease in 1870.

His connection with the Hospital was at that most important period, when it was deemed advisable to erect special buildings for the male insane. He not only gave liberally himself, but he obtained liberal subscriptions from many who had both means and inclination to aid good works. He lived to see the Hospital with all its varied arrangements and appliances completed and in successful operation; but the completion of this work did not in the slightest degree lessen his interest in any of the other departments of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

He wisely determined, in the disposition of his estate, to become his own executor, by giving during his lifetime so as to witness the benefits he was bestowing. At the period of commencement of the civil war, when the income of the Insane Department had diminished in as great ratio as its expenses had increased, Mr. Waln gave, for immediate use, ten thousand dollars which he had designed for the department for the insane "for the purpose of endowing two additional free beds, and at the same time, to be expended entirely in supplying certain very desirable improvements and furniture much needed, to be designated by the Physician-in-Chief and to be approved by the Board of Managers."

Mr. Waln was a member of the Society of Friends, and a regular attendant of their meetings, and a thorough believer both in their doctrines and in their practical application to all the social relations of life. He was never married.

He died, December 22, 1870, aged sixty-three years.

WISTAR MORRIS, elected 1857, continued in office until his decease in 1891. From 1887 to 1891 he served as the sixteenth President of the Board of Managers, and had previously acted as Secretary from 1861 to 1871.

In 1837, Mr. Morris entered the firm of Morris, Tasker & Co., and until a few years before his death he continued at its head. In 1855 he was elected one of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, he subsequently became a Director of all of its leased lines. For some years he was the oldest Director of the Company. He was a prominent Friend, but was very liberal in his views. In May, 1888, Mr. Morris entertained at his house the Presbyterians both of the Northern and Southern Churches, at their

Centennial Celebration, when President Cleveland and wife were also present. He gave liberally to charity.

He died on Monday, March 23, 1891, at Green Hill Farm, Overbrook, near Philadelphia, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers, held March 25th, the following was unanimously ordered to be entered on the minutes:

"With great sorrow we record the death of our late President, Wistar Morris, who for thirty-four years was a Manager of this Hospital and for the last four years of this long term, was President of this Board.

"Endowed with great natural gifts, possessing pre-eminently sound judgment, he acquired great experience in business affairs, and having a heart



full of benevolence and sympathy for the sick and afflicted, all these attributes found an appropriate field for their exercise in the administration of the affairs of this Institution, in the promotion of the interests and usefulness of which, he took a prominent part from the day of his official connection with it, until the close of his life.

"The latest of his communications to friends, outside of his family circle, made after his last illness had seized upon him, was in reference to this Hospital, and expressed his strong desire that the contemplated enlargement of its accommodations shall go forward without delay."

The great interest which Mr. Morris had taken in the Hospital during his life, inspired his family after his death to offer to defray the entire expense of building a new surgical pavilion, to be known as the Wistar Morris Memorial

Ward. The amount required was \$150,000, and the building was erected on the grounds at Eighth and on Spruce Streets, as already described and illustrated (see page 110).

CALEB COPE, elected 1861, resigned 1868, was born at Greensburg, the county-seat of Westmoreland County, Pa., July 18, 1797. He was descended from an old and distinguished family. Oliver Cope, his father, came to this country with the earliest Colonists and settled at Greensburg, becoming prominent in Revolutionary times. His father having died during his infancy, Caleb, at the age of eighteen, on June 11, 1815, left his home, by stage, for Philadelphia, where he entered the counting-house of his uncles, Thomas P., Israel, and Jasper Cope, who were engaged in a general merchandise business and did an extensive Southern and Western trade. After four years, he was admitted into the firm, and finally succeeded to the entire business. Mr. Cope, referring to this, said: "From a fatherless boy in my uncles' establishment in 1815, I rose to be senior partner in one of the largest mercantile houses, if not the very largest, in the United States."

His strict attention to business was rewarded with increased prosperity and success, and the business of the firm changed from a supply of general merchandise to a growing and remunerative East India and Liverpool trade in silks, fine goods, etc. On the death of his uncles, the firm became Caleb Cope & Co.

He later associated with him as partners, Henry C. Howell and Buck Johnson, and opened one of the largest dry-goods houses in the country. In the panic of 1857 this house went down, the accountants reporting that dishonest partners had caused the failure by defrauding Mr. Cope of upwards of \$200,000. Having been granted an extension by his creditors, a few years afterwards he paid off the entire amount of the firm's indebtedness, principal and interest, and subsequently retired from commercial life with a handsome competence.

He was married to his cousin, Abbie Ann Cope, in 1838, and went to house-keeping at the corner of Quince and Walnut Streets, where he became noted for his generous hospitality, including among his guests all the prominent visitors of the city. After the death of his wife, in 1845, he purchased "Springbrook," on the Delaware River near Holmesburg. He distinguished himself here by the introduction into this country of the beautiful water lily, the *Victoria Regia*, the gift of his friend, Sir William

J. Hooker, of London. He afterward sold Springbrook to George H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia, who again sold it to Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, and it has since become the "Forrest Home."

In 1864 he was married a second time, to Miss Josephine Porter, of Nashville, Tennessee, a student in the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

Mr. Cope was connected with many important associations; he was the last surviving member of the Pennsylvania Fire Company; he was a Director of the Academy of Fine Arts, and for twelve years its President; Historical Societies of Massachusetts and Tennessee; Philadelphia Board of Trade; Mercantile Library; Institution for the Instruction of the Blind; Magdalen Society; Academy of Natural Sciences; and for twelve years Manager of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and of many other associations. He was one of the original trustees of the Lehigh Navigation Company, and a member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. He was Manager of the Philadelphia Saving Fund, February 14, 1841, and the President of same from January 4, 1864-88. He was, in 1839, elected a Director of the United States Bank, but withdrew previous to the failure of that institution. In 1857 he wrote a private history of the bank. He was Treasurer of the United States Sanitary Commission and one of its most active workers; at the close of the Sanitary Fair, he drew his check for the proceeds in favor of General Strong, amounting to over \$1,035,000.

He died May 12, 1888, aged over ninety years.

ADOLPH E. BORIE, elected 1864, resigned 1868, was a representative merchant of Philadelphia.

He was a descendant on his mother's side of a family of refugees from San Domingo, a large number of whom settled in Philadelphia. He was born in this city, November 25, 1809, educated at the University, in class of 1825, was sent to France to continue his studies, and returned home in 1828. He was intended by his father for the legal profession, but owing to his ill health this was relinquished, and he entered the counting-house of his father, John Joseph Borie; he was for many years a member of the firm of McKean, Borie & Co. and acquired a large fortune in the East India trade.

In 1848, he was elected President of the Bank of Commerce, which position he held until 1860; he was one of the founders of the Union Club, which in 1862, became the Union League, of which he was the first vice-president. He gave large sums towards the enlistment and care of

soldiers during the civil war, but took no active part in political life.

On March 5, 1869, he became Secretary of the Navy under President Grant, which position he resigned June 25, 1869, to attend to private business, much against the wishes of the President. He accompanied General Grant during a part of his tour around the world, 1877-8.

He died February 5, 1880, aged seventy years.

JACOB P. JONES was elected a Manager in 1866, and served until his decease, in 1885.

He was born in Philadelphia, on Second Street, near Arch where his parents were then temporarily residing, May 9, 1806. Much of his boyhood, as well as of his later years, was passed in the country, either at his Blockley home or at that upon the Wissahickon. His early education was at the Friends' School, but, a few years before reaching manhood, he became a pupil of the late John Gummere, whose school at Burlington had then attained great prominence. Jacob P. Jones was greatly attached to his old preceptor, and always spoke of him with respect.

Machinery and its workings, from his boyhood, had a great charm for him, and soon after leaving school, he visited the principal woollen manufactories of New England, in one of which he became an apprentice and was for a short time engaged in business there on his own account. All plans of this kind were set aside by the failing health, and later by the death, of his maternal uncle, Samuel Paul, who bequeathed to him his property on the Wissahickon. For years the Paul family had been owners of land in Plymouth township and its vicinity, and had been profitably interested in the milling business on the Wissahickon. The opportunity of at once engaging in a self-supporting business was too tempting to be resisted, and the young nephew at once took up the business which his uncle had hitherto so successfully carried on.

In the year 1836 was formed the firm of Morris & Jones, which afterwards became Morris, Wheeler & Co., buyers, sellers, and importers of iron and steel. This association continued unchanged for nearly a quarter of a century—in the words of the surviving partner, their relations in business to each other were "perfect," while the close association served but to strengthen the friendship of their earlier years. Their place of business was Market and Schuylkill Seventh Streets (the latter now called Sixteenth), then a remote, unpaved part of the town.

Success in this and other departments of their business brought its ample remuneration, and, in the year 1860, Jacob P. Jones retired from active participation in a business to which for nearly twenty-five years he had devoted himself with industry and zeal. This retiring from business, however, did not mean a life of idleness; on the contrary, it was used as affording the opportunity for larger engagements in public and benevolent work.

For nearly forty years Jacob P. Jones was a Director in the Bank of North America; for more than twenty-five years in the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities; for many years he was also a Managers of the Delaware Insurance Company and the Western Saving Fund, besides being actively interested in numerous iron, railway, coal, gas and other companies; and was also connected with the Haverford College.

For many years he was a Manager of Preston Retreat, a lying-in charity founded by the will of the late Dr. Preston, an uncle of his wife. Mr. Jacob P. Jones, also, for nineteen years and eleven months, rendered faithful service as a Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

He married, July 15, 1840, Mary, daughter of Richard and Sarah Thomas, of Chester Valley, Pa.

Jacob P. Jones died May 20, 1885, in his eightieth year.

A portrait of him, a gift from his widow, Mary T. Jones, has been placed in the Hall of the Pine Street Hospital.

JOSEPH C. TURNPENNY, elected 1870, died 1892.

His paternal grandparents were John and Margaret Turnpenny, of Bristol, England, and his maternal grandparents, Joseph and Sarah Claiborn, of Sheffield, England. His father's name was John, his mother's Tabitha, both members of the Society of Friends. He was the youngest of four children; but two of whom lived to come to America—himself and his brother Frederick, who studied medicine and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. After practising for a few years, Dr. Frederick Turnpenny died in 1840.

Joseph C. Turnpenny was born in Sheffield, England, on the 28th of September, 1812. He came to this country with his parents in 1817. He was educated at Friends' School on Pine Street near Second.

He entered the drug business and was apprenticed in 1828 to Henry M. Zollkofer. He graduated from College of Pharmacy in 1834, and went into business

for himself in 1834, and retired from business in 1869.

On November 9, 1853, he married Elizabeth Richardson, daughter of John and Margaret Richardson of Rockwell, near Wilmington, Delaware.

During many years he was an active manager of many benevolent institutions. He was for about forty years Manager of Beck's School, Catharine Street; for many years Manager of the Grandom Institute; Preston Retreat; Howard Hospital; Wills' Hospital; for twenty-five years Treasurer of the Orthopaedic Hospital; and for more than twenty years Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

He died July 15, 1892, in Philadelphia, aged seventy-nine years.

JOHN J. THOMPSON, elected 1872, and continued in office until his decease in 1875.

Although a Manager of the Hospital but a short time, his deep interest, genuine sympathy for the afflicted, his kind words and liberal acts, joined to a very genial manner, made him most highly esteemed, and his loss sincerely deplored by ever one who had the privilege of knowing him.

Mr. Thompson was the senior partner of the firm of I. P. Morris & Co., of Port Richmond Iron Works, Philadelphia. While taking an active interest in numerous benevolent enterprises, he was the head of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the city, employing hundreds of workmen and turning out some of the finest and heaviest machinery

in the country. His establishments constructed the large engines for the United States Mint; the engine for the Lake Erie steamer "Mississippi," two Cornish pumping engines at the Schuylkill Water Works; several iron lighthouses for the United States government, and the engines for several of the monitors and iron-clads, beside many other works of equal importance.

In 1872 Mr. Thompson was elected a Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. John Farnum; he always took a deep interest in the success and usefulness of the Institution.

He died May 25, 1875, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

JOHN T. LEWIS, elected 1881, resigned 1888, on account of impaired health.

He had previously served as the twelfth Treasurer, being elected February 8, 1841, resigned in 1881, when he became Manager, making a Hospital service of forty-seven years and one month, of which forty years and four months he served as Treasurer of the Hospital. Of him an appreciative notice was given by Dr. John F. Meigs, in his anniversary address (see page 404).

The services of Mr. Lewis's family in the treasuryship of the Hospital commenced in 1780, constituting a period of over one hundred successive years of gratuitous services; a nephew of John T. Lewis perpetuates the family name in the Board of Managers.

He died March 24, 1891, aged eighty years.



THE MEDICAL STAFF AND MEDICAL TEACHING.

Composition
of the
Medical
Staff.

The Medical Staff of a hospital consists of its corps of physicians. In its restricted sense, it comprises only the principals, or chief physicians and surgeons, who are personally charged with the duty of treating, or directing the treatment of, the patients within its walls. In a wider sense, it may be regarded as including every medical officer holding an active, professional position, in connection therewith; including both attending and resident physicians, as well as the consultants, specialists, and dispensary assistants. In this broad acceptation, the Staff is one arm of the hospital service; the other consisting of the Board of Managers, the Executive Department, which is charged with the general administration and economy of the household and the responsibility of directing its business interests.

The Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital are members of the Corporation, who are elected by the Contributors at the annual meeting; the Medical Staff, are appointed annually from the Contributors, by the Board of Managers. Inasmuch as the Board cannot well make appointment for a longer time than it has itself to serve, it follows that the physicians to the Hospital must be chosen each year by the newly elected Board. It speaks volumes for the wise and conservative management of the Pennsylvania Hospital, that by long custom the rule has been established of re-appointing the former Medical Staff, each year. In case a vacancy should be created

by death, or resignation, of a member of the Staff during the year, an election for his successor is held as soon as practicable. In consequence of the mutual respect and esteem which has always existed between the professional and administrative authorities, the history of this Hospital is singularly free from misunderstandings and ill-feeling. The high regard, which the first Board of Managers entertained towards the Medical Staff, appears to have been handed down, from board to board and from father to son, until it has become a fixed tradition in this venerable institution, where the old-time consideration and courtesy still mark the intercourse of the Board of Managers with the members of the Medical Staff, as indeed, with all who are connected with the Hospital.

The Board
of Managers
and the
Medical Staff.

As the Resident Physicians are to be considered later, with the apprentices and students, the Medical Staff proper will now engage attention.

Before taking up the individual biographies of the physicians, who have served upon the Medical Staff, however, a brief reference of a general character may be made to the standing in the community of the physicians who first actively moved in the establishment of the Pennsylvania Hospital and who afterwards rendered distinguished services to the Institution. When Benjamin Franklin presented a petition signed by thirty-three citizens, asking for an appropriation of funds by the Provincial Assembly to establish the Hospital, he was fully prepared to meet an objection that he knew would be raised, "That they could not afford to pay the physicians for their attendance upon the sick," and he carried his point by announcing that the physicians had magnanimously offered "to attend the patients for nothing and to supply all the medicines, for three years, at their own expense." Although the generous offer to supply medicines gratis was accepted at first, the Managers, becoming soon afterwards impressed with its injustice, ordered a supply of drugs from London, but the physicians continued to give their personal attendance without charge. The unselfish example of the first Medical Staff has been generally followed, not only by their successors in this hospital, but also by the physicians engaged in serving other public hospitals, subsequently established, in the large cities of this country.

The fact that Franklin could promise that the physicians would make personal sacrifices in order to establish a hospital in the City of Brotherly Love, warrants the supposition that the physicians had been selected in advance. This was doubtless the case with the individual members of the first Medical Staff. Doctor Thomas Bond, who was the original proposer of the hospital, and whose friends were largely

The Offer of
Physicians to
serve without
charge
accepted
with thanks.

The first
Medical Staff.

enrolled upon the list of contributors, would naturally be one of the attending physicians, and also his brother, Dr. Phineas Bond, who was closely associated with him. The most eminent physicians of the city, at the time, Thomas Græme, Thomas Cadwalader, John Redman, Samuel Preston Moore, and Lloyd Zachary had also had their sympathy enlisted in favor of the hospital by Dr. Bond and his friends, and they were all eager to contribute to its success, both financially and professionally. The first Medical Staff was appointed October 23, 1751, by the Managers then passing a resolution thanking Drs. Lloyd Zachary, and Thomas and Phineas Bond for their willingness "to attend gratis in taking care of the sick as Physicians and Surgeons for the first three years" and accepting their services.

The Board, furthermore, in order to give greater dignity to the rising institution, or to keep alive the interest of as many influential persons as possible, also appointed a Staff of Consultants, by requesting "Drs. Græme, Cadwalader, Moore, and Redman to assist in consultation in extraordinary cases." (See page 28 *ante*.)

The first consulting staff had no immediate successors, as the attending physicians discovered that they did not require such assistance.

The Managers being very anxious to make no mistakes at the beginning and desiring to lay the foundations of the new institution upon an enduring basis, appointed a committee, which drew up the following regulations with regard to the selection of physicians and surgeons, which subsequently received the sanction of the contributors and the legal representatives of the infant Commonwealth.

RULES to be observed in the Choice of the Physicians and Surgeons of the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, to limit and appoint their Number, Authority and Duty, and to raise a fund for Supplying the said Hospital with Medicines.

IMPRIMIS. The Managers of the said Hospital shall within ten days after their first Meeting in the month called May Yearly, Choose Six Practitioners of Physick & Surgery, to visit & take Care of the Patients in the said Hospital, & the other Practitioners (who are at this time Members of this Corporation) shall have the Privilege of attending & observing the Practice of Those Chosen for the Service of the Year.

2d, the Practitioners chosen shall give their Attendance at such times, and in such manner, and be Class'd with each other, as shall be concluded and agreed upon by the Managers & Practitioners.

3d, Upon extraordinary Cases, the Practitioners in attendance shall Call in two or more of the Practitioners, chosen for the Service of the year, to consult with.

4th, In all such Cases, which will admit of time for deliberation, all the six Practitioners, chosen for the Service of the Year, shall have timely notice thereof.

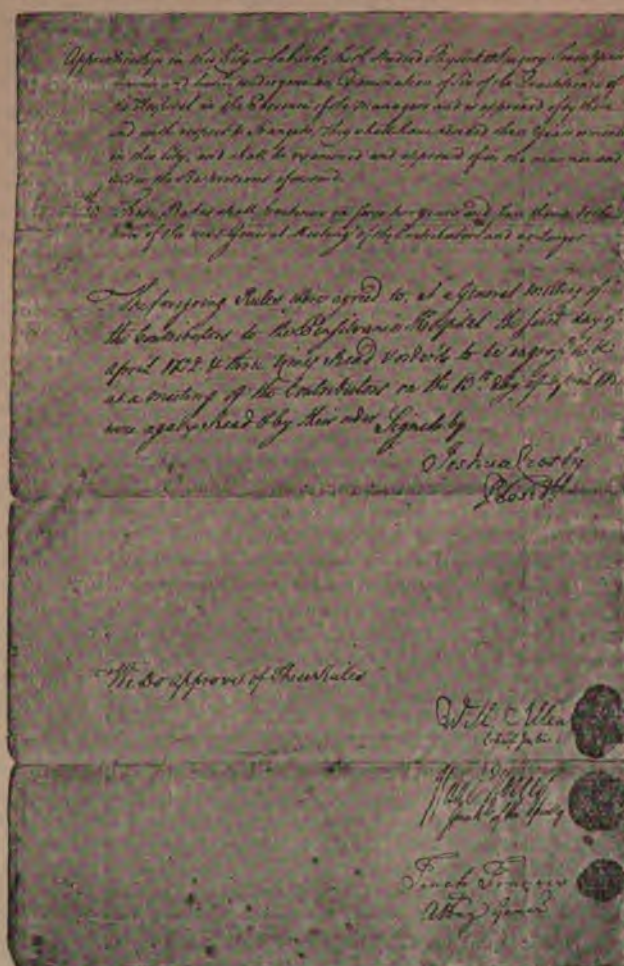
5th, If any Practitioner be removed by the Managers for neglect of Duty, or any other Cause, or shall die, in that Case, The Managers shall choose another Practitioner (who is a Member of this Corporation) to Supply his Place.

6th, Each Apprentice or other Student, the Practitioners shall introduce to see the Practice of the Hospital, shall pay one English Guinea, or Thirty four shillings current money ^{per} year, to be laid out in Medicines, or such other manner as the Managers think most proper.

7th, No Practitioner, during the Term for which he is chosen to serve the Hospital shall Act as a Manager.

8th, The Practitioners, shall keep a fair account (in a book provided for that purpose) of the several Patients under their Care, of the Disorders they labour under, & shall enter in the said book the Recipes or Prescriptions they make for each of them.

9th, No person shall be received hereafter as a Candidate to be Employed in the said Hospital, as a Physician or Surgeon, until he be a Member of this Corporation, & of the Age of Twenty Seven Years, hath served a regular



Reproduction
of Original
Draught of
Rules, with
Signatures.

Apprenticeship in this City or Suburbs, hath studied Physick & Surgery Seven years or more and hath undergone an Examination of Six of the Practitioners of the Hospital in the Presence of the Managers and is approved of by them and with respect to Strangers they shall have resided three years or more in this City and shall be Examined and approved of in the manner and under the Restrictions aforesaid.

10th, These Rules shall continue in force two years and from thence to the time of the next General Meeting of the Contributors and no Longer.

The foregoing rules received the approval of the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, the Speaker of the Assembly and the Attorney General, as required by the Charter of the Hospital (see page 10), and as shown in the accompanying reproduction of the last page of the original draught of the Rules taken from the Archives of the Hospital (see illustration on preceding page).

The
Physicians
actively
interested in
the welfare of
the Hospital.

The physicians, from the beginning, were encouraged to take a very active interest in the success of the Hospital and the extension of its usefulness, and the Managers held frequent conferences with them with regard to proposed methods of improving and increasing the accommodations. An illustration of this is observed in the accompanying extract from the minutes of the Managers of January 7, 1792 :

Increased ac-
commodation
required.

The Lunatics in the House being greatly multiplied by the Increase of Inhabitants in the state, since the Hospital was built, as well as by many other Causes, it is found by Experience, that a proper separation of the Patients cannot be made ; neither can the necessities of others be relieved, whose Cases require the aid of the Institution ; & for whom Applications are continually made, unless a Building more adequate to their Numbers is provided to receive them. The Managers & Physicians are therefore of Opinion ; that an Extension of the House, as nearly as Possible to agree with the original Plan, admitting only of such Alterations as will more conveniently accommodate the Lunatics, is indispensably needful ; for these Reasons they resolve that a Remonstrance or Petition be presented to the general Assembly, setting forth the Necessity of completing the Hospital, & requesting Assistance to enable the Contributors to do it, in such manner, as to answer the humane Intentions of its original Founders—which Petition, Bartholmew Wistar, Samuel Coates, Elliston Perot, Cornelius Barnes, Dr. Rush, Dr. Hutchinson, and Doctor Shippen are appointed to prepare, and when ready to call a Meeting of the Managers and Physicians & lay it before them ; who, if they approve are to sign it, & have it presented in such Manner, as they may agree to when assembled together.

The matter was kept actively under consideration and a special meeting of December 19, 1792, contains the following record :

At a special Meeting of the Managers, Physicians, and Treasurer this day, at the house of Samuel Coates.

Present, Josiah Hewes, Samuel Clark, Owen Jones, Jr., Elliston Perot, Samuel Coates, Cornelius Barnes, Thomas Penrose, Bartholomew Wistar, Pattison Hartshorne, and Joseph Paschall, Managers ; Mordecai Lewis, Treasurer.

Physicians, Dr. Rush, Dr. Parke, Dr. Hutchinson.

Joseph Paschall, Samuel Coates, Dr. Rush & Dr. Hutchinson report, that they called on Thomas McKean, and William Bradford, and also at the house of Edw'd. Shippen, who was not at home ; to request that they, as Judges of the Supreme Court, would, in aid of our memorial, send a Representation to the general Assembly, stating the necessity of enlarging the Hospital, so as to receive a greater number of Patients, and requesting the Grant, which the said Memorial solicited for that purpose.

Report of
Committee.

The Judges received their Visit, in a friendly manner, expressing their great Regard for the Institution, and promised to confer with Edw'd. Shippen, their associate Judge, the next day. They accordingly met, and agreed, (of which they informed Dr. Hutchinson,) that they would deliver to the assembly, such a Representation & Petition, as we requested in their official Character, on this Condition, That, if the money was granted, and the building extended, in consequence of our joint Applications, a clause should be inserted to provide, that they, the Judges, should have free liberty to commit Lunaticks therein, from every part of the State, without the let or hinderance of any of the Managers ; who nevertheless should retain the right of fixing the rate of Payment, for the board of Patients, when the funds were not sufficient to admit them as Paupers ; and also the right (as usual) to govern the house.

If the preceeding Proposal was not accepted, they agreed cheerfully to co-operate with us, or any of their fellow Citizens, in applying for the grant, as private Gentlemen, but not as Judges of the supreme Court ;—which, being considered, it is the unanimous opinion of all present ; that the Managers have no right, to make such covenant, to bind the Contributors ; nor can they acknowledge the propriety of any Authorities being exercised in the Hospital, than such as are already known ; and agree with the existing Charter, and Constitution thereof.

The Managers & Physicians, are nevertheless sensible of the kind Dispositions of the Judges to promote the Interest of the Hospital and therefore request them to exert themselves by personal Application, in such manner, as to them, may appear best, and most likely to obtain the object of our Petition ; which as Citizens, they have been pleased to approve.

In response to the above petition by the Managers and Physicians a legislative committee visited the Hospital and made the following report, which was read at a meeting of the Managers, held 1st mo., 27th, 1794 :

“ The Committee appointed by the SENATE and ASSEMBLY of PENNSYLVANIA on the 10th instant, to visit the HOSPITAL, made Report, which was read as follows, viz. :

“ That, accompanied by a Committee of the SENATE, they have visited the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and from having examined its arrangements, and enquired into the State of its Funds, they have Reason to believe that the Institution is conducted with equal attention to good Order, and strict Economy.— Several very curious anatomical Preparations, purchased from the Representatives of the late Dr. Chovett, have since last Year, been added to those previously collected, forming together an Exhibition which for its utility & value we apprehend is unequalled by any of a similar nature, in the United States : and notwithstanding the addition necessarily made to the current Expences of the house, by reason of the Purchases, the COMMITTEE have the pleasure of reporting that the Capital Stock has been encreased, TWO HUNDRED and THIRTY FOUR POUNDS 98, since an account of it was laid before

Committee
reports to the
Legislature.

Committee
recommends
appropriation

the first Session of the Last Legislature,—Considerable Progress has been made in collecting the monies granted by the Law of the 11th of April, 1793, for extending the benefits experienced from the Institution of the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, out of the debts due to the loan Office of 1773, the sum of, five thousand three hundred Pounds, having been already received, and suitable measures taken to expedite the Collection of the Remainder.

“ Encouraged by this success the Managers have prepared a Plan of the additional Plans intended, and called a Meeting of the Contributors, as well to consider said Plan, as to determine how soon to commence the erection of the Buildings agreed on, in conformity to the provision of the before-mentioned ACT.

“ Your Committee must also mention, that during the prevalence of the late destructive Contagion in the City of Philadelphia, altho’ one infected Person was sent to the Hospital before the nature of his Complaint was known, & died soon afterwards, yet every Precaution having been used to prevent a Communication of the Disease, neither any of the Patients, nor even those who attended the infected Person, were in the smallest degree affected by a similar Complaint ;—a Circumstance, which in itself must convey, a stronger Evidence in favour of the good arrangement & salubrity of the Hospital, than any Eulogium your Committee can bestow. ”

At a special Meeting held at the House of Samuel Coates, 1st, 2d mo., 1794.

Upon Information now communicated by the Managers present,

Resolved, That it is proper to proceed as early in the present Season, as is practicable in compleating the original plan of the hospital, by erecting the centre House, and western-wing so far as to run up the walls thereof, and shingle the same ; also to finish the western ward, for the accommodation of Persons afflicted with Lunacy.

Resolved, in order the more comfortably to accommodate Patients labouring under this afflicting malady, That the western ward shall extend in width, six feet more than the present ward, so as to admit two rows of rooms or cells on a floor for this purpose.

Resolved, That the Centre-House be finished with a dome, and the south Front thereof, with six marble Pilasters, agreeable to the Elevation now exhibited.

JOSEPH SWIFT, *Chairman*.

THOMAS WISTAR, *Clerk*.

Appeal to
Governor
Mifflin.

November 26, 1795, the Board considering the importance to the public of completing the new building, which could not be effected without further assistance from the Legislature of the State, therefore, concluded to ask the Governor to endorse their request, in his address to the General Assembly.

TO THOMAS MIFFLIN ESQR. : GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It being notorious that the population of Pennsylvania has increased at least in a three-fold proportion since the Pennsylvania Hospital was founded in the Year 1752 it must be obvious to a reflecting Mind that the increase of Disorders is in some Degree in a proportionate Ratio therewith—Without ascribing it to any uncommon cause, as may thus account for the number of lunatic Patients who are so much multiplied among us, that for want of a suitable place to accommodate them in, many have been confined in Gaols, or poorhouses, chained among the sick, where they cannot be properly attended, & others have been roving about

the City and Country, incapable of maintaining themselves, and dangerous to the Community: this evil may be remedied, & many Citizens relieved by confining them in convenient places where they may have the benefit of medical aid— Under these impressions the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital are preparing a petition to the next assembly to solicit money to finish the new buildings for the purpose of taking in a greater number of patients;—this subject the Managers wish the Governor in general terms to represent to the next assembly, and if possible to draw their attention to secure the benefit of their late Grant of Ten thousand Pounds by such further aid as may be sufficient to complete the buildings: without which the work that is already done will be of no advantage.

As already related (page 255) the Governor very favorably mentioned the Hospital in his annual report, and the ultimate result was a handsome appropriation for the purpose of completing the Hospital according to the original plan. In accomplishing this result the labors and influence of the Medical Staff were largely exercised and due credit should be given them for their disinterested devotion to the Hospital; the above is only a solitary illustration out of many which could be cited.

The Governor favors an Appropriation.

The personnel of the first Medical Staff, as already observed, was of a high character. Its members were not only eminent in their own vocation, but they also had acquirements and accomplishments which made them leaders in the community, and active and influential in its social affairs. Dr. Lloyd Zachary is reputed to have been “one of the most gifted men that ever lived in Philadelphia. He rendered incalculable services to the Hospital, which was founded in his time, and of which he was made first physician. In the community, there probably was not one who was more respected and beloved. * * * His devotion to the Hospital was never subdued, and, when he died, his will was found to contain a liberal donation in money and books to that institution.”¹

High Character of Early Members of the Medical Staff.

Dr. Thomas Bond was intimate with Benjamin Franklin and was actively interested in his schemes for general education and philanthropy. With Dr. Zachary, he was teacher of the medical students of the city, and inaugurated the present system of delivering clinical lectures at the Hospital. His first lecture was deemed by the Managers of sufficient importance to warrant its insertion in full upon the minutes.² In fact, Dr. Bond was himself a member of the first Board of Managers, this compliment being paid him in recognition of his agency in projecting the plan of the hospital and his energy in establishing it upon a working basis. When in November, 1776, the Pennsylvania Hospital was set apart for the use of the Continental

¹ Scharf & Westcott.

² See page 462 for lecture in full.

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have been students of the house, and after "walking her wards," have carried out into the remotest regions of the Great Republic, a lively memory of the pleasant and profitable hours spent within her walls; memories of the scientific truths; memories of the fine diagnoses, the sure prognoses, and the skilful applications of therapeutics and surgery, whose accuracy surprised, while the boldness and dexterity astonished them. Not hundreds, but thousands of these American physicians, have carried out and spread everywhere in the land the testimonies and traditions that have made her name familiar as a household word: we heard that household word in our remote village near a thousand miles away, and near three-quarters of a century ago. Though she never before thought to make herself thus an open and public dispenser of knowledge, out of, and far from, her own boundary walls, yet how many thousands of them that were in weakness and pain and in the fear of imminent death have, for a century past, owed their relief and their release to her far-reaching modest, and silent charity.

We trust it is by no means presumptuous to claim for this ancient and honored institution an undoubted precedence in the possession of the most eminent among American physicians and surgeons; since barely to mention the names of Dr. Rush and Dr. Philip Syng Physick ought to establish that claim, for those names are *facile facillime principes* in American physic and surgery.

To these may rightly be added the venerated names of Kuhn, Barton, Wistar, Dorsey, J. Rhea Barton, and James. These alone appear to us to warrant our assumption of a former superiority in American medical teachings, while we, by no means, are so impertinent as to claim a present supereminence, where the immense progress of American civilization has scattered broadcast over the land the richest, the most precious treasures of science and art in our noble profession; but it will not be deemed an impudence, on our part, to pretend to at least equal rank in the actual republic of medical letters.

For our private opinion we beg to excuse ourselves, on the ground that, very early in the century, we had the happiness and the great happiness, to sit at the feet of many of those Gamaliels who so overbore our young hearts and minds with an intimate conviction of their virtue and wisdom that even the chill of old age is as yet impotent to lessen the glow of our admiration and gratitude to such excellent, such learned and wise masters. We but fulfil the engagement made for us more than twenty centuries ago in the famous and still living *Jusjurandum* of the Father of Medicine in honoring from our earliest date of life, masters who graciously taught us to heal sick men and women.

We esteem the greatest name of the men who, in that now somewhat distant day, served in the Pennsylvania Hospital, was the name of Dr. Benjamin Rush, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

That eminent physician's renown was not founded alone upon his grand career in the fatal epidemic of 1793, or in like occurrences in years following. It depended far more upon his surpassing and most captivating eloquence, upon his great wisdom, his learning, and the inextinguishable zeal whose fire was not in the least assuaged at the time we attended upon his last course of lectures, at that venerable and beautiful old age, which soon afterwards let him gently down into an honored grave where his remains now rest, more sacred than the dust that draws thousands of annual pilgrims to the tomb of the Imams.

May we not stop a moment just here, to express the wish and the hope, that ere many years shall have elapsed, the statue of that eminent American may find its appropriate plinth in some conspicuous part of the town whose very name is signally honored by his whole life and conversation. May all Philadelphia cry out with one voice *Placet, placet!*



DR. BENJAMIN RUSH.

Dr. Rush, by his actions and his writings became in a certain sense and extent the American Galen, for we think it cannot be doubted that he did transmit his idea, as a governing and directing element down through more than half a century of American Medicine, controlling the practice of physic with an authority during that time, as potent as was the authority of the great Pergame-
nian in the far longer series of centuries, from the second until deep into the seventeenth. Yet even to-day the name of Galen is not blotted out; and like Rush's is only under the eclipse of this progressive age. They are both marking and inefaceable titles on the roll of history in our Medicine. In a great degree, Dr. Rush, though so long ago joined to his fathers, still rules much of the medical practice in many parts of the United States. His was a great mission and he filled his station well.

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When I was a boy of 12 years old, the name of Dr. Rush was a sort of myth in my young ears and was known by all the people of yon sequestered village on the Creek Frontier; and when in the autumn of 1812, I first entered his lecture-room in the old University building on Ninth Street, I was enrapt: his voice, sweeter than any flute, fell on my ears like droppings from a Sanctuary and the spectacle of his beautiful radiant countenance, with his earnest, most sincere, most persuasive accents, sunk so deep into my heart that neither time nor change could eradicate them from where they are at this hour freshly remembered. Oh! but he was a most charming gentleman! a "grave and reverend and potent signor" in the scholar class of mankind!

Now this was one of the men who graced this old Hospital in our young days, with his teachings, his learning, his wisdom and his manners, formed upon the grand old style of Washington's court, of which, alas! but a few scattered and bowed down specimens are here and there to be seen lingering in our country.

There it was, as well as in his lecture-room, that he helped to mould and fashion the manners and deportment of that house in a way to make it specific—characteristical. Yet not to him alone are our thanks due for the form of this school and its individual significancy. He had brave coadjutors whose ministrations there and elsewhere laid on the brows of Philadelphia the Science-Crown, that shone so far and so bright in those palmy days of his School of Medicine.

Dr. Kuhn, a favorite pupil of Linnæus, who learned to love him at Upsala, was a man distinguished for learning and probity; an honor to our calling. Dr. Philip Syng Physick, long a pupil and assistant and trusted friend of Mr. Hunter, and long a resident in the Hospital in Mr. Hunter's service at London, was like his master a model of exactness and certainty. I never saw a man who knew so thoroughly well all that he knew. It seemed as if his science and art were ledgered in his brain, so that he could turn on the instant to page and line. Dr. Physick's service in the house was continued during more than twenty-two years, from 1794 to 1816, when he resigned his office. His manners were to the last degree dignified and elegant, and as he still wore his hair powdered and clubbed, he bore about him a sort of traditional look, which added to the respect which everywhere, in public and private greeted him, always reverently. In the midst of a crowd of students more than five hundred in number assembled from all quarters of the compass, impetuous, ingenuous hot heads from the Carolinas, restless Georgians, bold sons of Kentucky, and buckeyes from the Northwest, or the graver students from the North, the moment the Professor entered the lecture-room, all was hush, with a general pleased expression murmured all over the amphitheatre, "and ear and eye attentive bent" to the mellifluous tones of his voice, or the most admirable illustrations of surgical processes that he so profusely supplied. He was a man like a statue of marble but animated by a promethean light and warmth. Dr. Physick was a very marking man in our

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American world of Medicine, a man altogether peculiar for ability and therefore most rare and most highly to be prized; he too was one of the men who stamped so deeply into the old Hospital the legend on its name-shield "conservatism." The same motives that lead us to remember Dr. Rush and Professor Physick, prompt us to refer to the learned, benign, beloved Wistar; Caspar Wistar, long the able Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, where and from his honorable See, he dispensed over the land the precious doctrines, upon which are based all our hopes of usefulness and distinction in the profession of physic. He was fully up to the broad level of the time and he too carried there his grave, serene, most admirable manners as examples of the polite demeanor of gentlemen at the close of the 18th century. No student dared to behave unlike a gentleman in his presence. How could such men serve and act and command so long in that house, and not leave like a beautiful ship in the sea, a long bright wake of gentle light behind! Here too was Dorsey, John Syng Dorsey, a nephew of Dr. Physick, adjunct first, and next full Professor of Surgery, brought up in his likeness, an eloquent, ardent, most able teacher, a gentleman most popular in the Hospital and the school alike, but too soon alas, snatched from us by the same fatal power that early deprived the world of the admirable Bichat.

Whoever will read Dorsey's Surgery will learn what it was that common sense said in those times in the art of surgery. Though we have not the least doubt or lack of faith in the great progress of medicine in all its branches in the nineteenth century, must we first say *risum teneatis amici* before we venture to add that we early received Dorsey's Surgery as a man takes his wife, for better, for worse, in sickness and in health, until death doth us part; and though our golden wedding is already past and gone, that we adhere to our engagement then and there.

That eminent gentleman, Dr. Thomas T. Hewson, with whom it was our privilege to enjoy a long and friendly acquaintance, was one of the good furtherers of our house's name and fame. Dr. Joseph Hartshorne, a bold, highly instructed and most dexterous surgeon; Joseph Parrish, a model man, from the Society of Friends; Dr. J. Rhea Barton, for thirteen years and five months the ornament and pride of the surgical department of the Hospital, in which his mind had been trained by his very long residence as house pupil, in a department he illustrated by his rare conservatism and acknowledged skill; these and many others whom we love to remember, but yet are too redundant for this our limited space, but among them a man born for the place, and in his own, his right place, we mean Dr. William Pepper. How can we omit the name of Dr. William Pepper? To name him is to praise him, so extensively known as the admirable clinical lecturer at the Hospital near twenty consecutive years, subsequently as Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

Well, then, a child grows up to manhood, forming and forming, and forming his character from day to day, as a slender shoot from the buried acorn comes forth out of the ground, and hardens and rises at last into the upper air a strong, unswerving standard for the most honorable admiration. So does a man, a family, a nation take its permanent set and holds on wistfully to the end.

The men we have named, and many like me and since the 14 day have, if not created, at least moulded the character of the house, and the result is visible in a wise conservatism which has so long distinguished it, and kept out all rashness, while not unmoved, but unshaken, she sails on the upper stratum of the rising tide of medical progress.

Many a knuckle makes a neck, says the Scotch proverb, and our Dr. Physick would go down to such small things even as sore knuckles in pursuit

of useful truth, like a miser who won't ignore scales tho' he likes nuggets better. "Why, young gentlemen," said he, "I have been many different times called on by persons, who at great expense and inconvenience had journeyed hundreds of miles for the sole purpose of showing me their sore knuckles, which had annoyed them for years and cost them large sums in fees without the least avail. The sore knuckle had been supposed incurable. Very well, then! As soon as I saw an obstinate sore upon a man's knuckle, how should I, how could anybody avoid making the reflection, that the sore must have been kept up by the motion of the joint, which opened and shut the ulcer dozens of times every day so that it could not heal; or that other reflection, that a sore finger, like a broken bone, requires for its treatment nothing more than a splint." The Professor then cut from a card a narrow piece, which he converted, by bending it, into a half-cylinder, adjusted it to the palmar surface of the sore finger, dressed the sore with a create to prevent the bandage from sticking to the edges of the sore, and bound it with a narrow roller. "There! that's all! that will cure your finger!" And there never was a sore knuckle that could not be cured in a few days by keeping the ulcer at rest by means of such a splint, for as a broken leg wants nothing but a splint, so a sore knuckle wants nothing but a splint. He said that his patients were much surprised by the rapid way in which they were cured, to effect which, you see, said he, only a little common sense was wanting. It was this same common sense attribute by which he was distinguished as a practitioner and as a teacher, that led to his great success in the treatment of diseases of the joints, and particularly in management of morbus coxarius, which he always treated by his carved splint.

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Dr. Meigs.

Dr. Physick was a great bleeder, and though not so ultra as Guy Patin, or Botalli, he carried the use of venesection to a very great length. He used to tell us that while he was resident and assistant in St. George's Hospital, at London, a man who had fallen from a scaffold, was brought into Mr. Hunter's ward insensible from concussion of the brain. "What shall I do for the man?" said the young disciple to his master. "Shall I bleed him, sir?" "Bleed him? bleed him, sir? No, sir; you would kill him outright. Wait, sir, until he reacts, and then bleed him—bleed him to death, sir!"

On this text Dr. Physick founded very elaborate instructions for us who were his pupils. A spoken word, oftentimes becomes a guiding idea for a man's whole life, and the hospital pupil never forgot this one.

One day while strolling along Ninth Street near the University buildings, I was overtaken by Professor Dorsey, who hooked arms with me and said, "Come along with me; I will show you a case." We entered a house in Market Street above Ninth, where, in an upper room a man was lying on a bed, pale, breathing very slowly, and perfectly insensible; his pulse was soft and infrequent and he snored a little at times. This man, said Dorsey, fell from a scaffold, and has got a concussion of the brain. He has no fracture of the skull, and yet see how I am healing him. I have done nothing but wrap his head in this towel wrung out of cool water.

"Is that all that you are going to do for him, Doctor?"

"Yes, all for the present. Don't you remember what John Hunter said to Dr. Physick: 'Wait until he reacts, and then I shall bleed him,—of course I will?'"

Of course we cannot pretend to know how far Mr. Hunter's strenuous expression of his opinion—as to the actual status of the brain in concussion, while the heart is beating feebly and faintly because the cerebro-spinal axis has received a shock that half deprives it of its innervating force—was meant to go; but it seems clear that he must have entertained a wholesome dread of the battering power of the reacted heart when impelling its arterial columns into the brain-

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texture after such a shock and debilitation. For ourselves, however, we do know very well that we have ever looked upon the impulsion-force of a heart roused and maddened into violent reaction as a force truly injective, packing, crowding, and disruptive, under which tissues are melted or broken down as the curtain of a besieged fortress melts and crumbles and is broken down under the driving, disruptive power of the siege guns. We do not deny that venesection may be and even has been, sometimes recklessly practised, for we are familiar with Botalli and Guy Patin, and Valot and Guénault, *et id genus omne*, with old Fagon at their head; but we have heard Dr. Physick, in the latter years of his life, say that his regret as a professional man retiring from the active pursuits of business was, not that he had bled too much, but that persons had died under his care because he had failed to do his whole duty in that preventive and conservative service from want of the needful resolution and firmness. Yet Dr. Physick was by no means a Sangrado. In our young and doubting days we often appealed to him for help and direction; and though we had scrupulously attended at his lectures and illustrations at the University of Pennsylvania, more than once did he terrify us by the exhibition of his dash in the practice of his art. One instance out of many may illustrate our meaning. It was long ago that a woman fell under our charge laboring with a terrible conjunctivitis, one so extremely violent as to threaten her with loss of the eye through ulceration of the cornea, or by a complete glaucoma to which it might perhaps have led. The Professor had filled our mind with a conviction that he was right in pushing the use of bloodletting to *outrance* for the purpose of reducing the injection-force of the heart to a proper balance with the resisting power of the minute arteries and capillaries of the conjunctiva. He had instructed us to bleed daily until this balance of forces should be effected. Accordingly Mrs. Smith, who was agonized with pain, was duly bled, to-day, to-morrow, the next day and next morning, and so on until at last she fainted so badly that terror laid hold on us, and we fled for shelter and for succor to the good man's office in Fourth Street. He was very pale, very sick, and very feeble; yet, said he, "I will meet you at Mrs. Smith's at ten o'clock to-morrow morning."

Now, I declare that my very copious and repeated bleedings, and all my lotions and cataplasms and eye-waters had not in the least discernible degree lessened the pain, the engorgement, or the redness of Mrs. S.'s conjunctiva. She was half blind already, when, at ten o'clock, Dr. P. accompanied me to her darkened chamber. "Give me a little light from yonder window," said he, after examining the pulse. "Open the shutter a little wider." Then touching the lids he looked into the eye, and, after the briefest glance at it, said, "That will do." "Good morning, madam," and we left the room.

"Now, Dr. Physick," said I, "I have fully and boldly carried out your plan in the treatment of this ophthalmia, for I have copiously bled my patient daily until I am ashamed and afraid to do so again, because at the last operation she fainted so badly as to greatly alarm me. I fear I am not far from the disgrace of losing an eye in my practice - a disaster I cannot contemplate with patience. What can I possibly do now?" "Who is your bleeder?" "Mr. Conrad Ripperger." "Very well; pray, Doctor, send for Mr. Ripperger to take twelve ounces from the arm this morning, and ask him to meet you again at ten to-morrow to bleed her again, provided she should not appear very much better at your next visit."

I well remember how shocked I was by this decision, and that I told him that it was very hard for me to be convinced, but that I willingly acknowledged his superior wisdom and authority.

Mrs. S. having been duly bled, Mr. Ripperger was on hand at the appointed hour of the following day; and truer words were never spoken than these, that on looking into the eye, I could discover only faint traces of the very violent and obstinate inflammation, for virtually she was cured already. Mr. R. did not repeat his operation, and Mrs. Smith's eye was shortly and perfectly restored to health.

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Many and many were the instances of dangerous ophthalmia that I treated successfully in that line afterwards—a line in which I should have continued to fight it, were it not that I many years afterwards learned that nitrate of silver may be so posologically adjusted as to give to its contacts a destructive, an alterative or curative, or an indifferent, force at my option. The important invention of the applicability of nitrate of silver to all accessible superficial inflammations, set aside the common necessity and indispensability of venesection to that degree that might have ravished with joy and triumph the best bleeders of the court of Louis XIV, or of the Virgin Queen's at the courtship of the Duke D'Alençon. Anybody may understand this who will read Guy Patin's letters, or Botalli's book.

If the relation of this incident should happily serve to amuse or interest the reader as illustrating the modes of now long-gone years, we may venture to hope that the following anecdote may in like manner be accepted as a slight yet not unwelcome illustration. We for our part should be very glad in the possession of a diary filled with the whole aspects and words of the Bonds, the Jones's, the Redmans, Kuhns, and indeed of every man who has served in the Hospital from 1755 until now.

It was in the early winter days of 1812 that, along with a crowd of fellows from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, as well as the great West, we were walking the Hospital at the heels of our venerable master, Professor Benjamin Rush. We had come out of the door of the east or cross building in the second story and were passing now into the men's medical ward. Dr. Rush pushed open the door and was stepping into the ward when he suddenly stopped, and looking back upon us, the crowd, said, "Stop a moment, young gentlemen, if you please; I have an instruction to give you as we stand here at the door." Then, pointing diagonally over the ward to its northwest corner, he continued, "Please to look yonder, in the corner of the room where that poor man lies who has been so long and so dangerously ill. I wish you to note that he is now lying upon his side. That's all for the present. I call your attention to the circumstance now, but purpose to explain myself more fully when we reach his bedside in due order."

Probably not one of us had the least idea of what he meant and we continued to press around and near him as he went from bed to bed on either side of the ward, explaining to us the state and meaning of the symptoms and the indications, until at length we came together in the northwest corner of the ward, at the couch of the supposed hopeless case of nervous fever.

The patient, ill with what in that day (so long before M. Louis) was known as nervous, but now recognized as typhoid, fever, had been found at every successive visit growing more and more hopelessly ill, and having been for several days profoundly insensible, lying always upon the back, without power to move, led us to expect his death; but now, when we again stood around his couch, Dr. Rush said, "You remember, young gentlemen, that when we entered the ward by yonder door, I stopped, and called your attention to the fact that this man was lying on his side, as you now perceive, and this was the first time for many days. I took it for granted that his strength was increased, as he could not have done so else; for a man in a low nervous fever, entirely insensible, and barely still

Address by
Dr. Meigs.

alive, can by no means change his dorsal to a lateral decubitus. I was much pleased, gentlemen, to observe this favorable omen from the door and now you will find by his pulse, his breathing, his improved animation, for he actually recognizes and speaks to us, that he is decidedly better, leading us to expect that the crisis is past, and that he will entirely recover ere long." The man did recover, but we never lost any part of that simple, undertoned, but deep-graved lesson in diagnosis and prognosis. If Dr. Physick taught us common sense about sore knuckles, Dr. Rush taught us common sense on the decubitus of sick people, on their gestures and the whole expression of the figure.

This was the way in which the good man taught us to turn "mony a pickle into mony a mickle." The little incident fructified in our intelligence for more than fifty-five years of practice and oftentimes guided us, and guided us surely and safely in the obscure and devious paths of our medical observations and actions.

It appears to be true to say that the hospital never has boasted herself of her numerous, various, and brilliant operations in surgery, her prophetic prognoses, or her miraculous diagnostications and therapeutic triumphs, unless it were that somehow the rumor got abroad that she was proud of the conservative surgery, which if not created and carried out, was at least set upon its plinth by Dr. J. Rhea Barton, where we hope it may forever stand firm and immovable.

Brief sketches of the lives and services of the members of the Medical and Surgical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital from its foundation to the present time are appended to this section. Before taking up the biographies, it seems proper to consider briefly the system of medical instruction and lectures at the Hospital.

The Medical
Staff and
Medical
Teaching.

In the history of medical education in this country, the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital has played a prominent and highly honorable part.¹ From the very inception of this benevolent enterprise, the "practice of the house" has been always held in the highest esteem, and its value as a means of imparting instruction has been fully recognized. The medical demonstrations, surgical operations and scientific lectures occurring within its walls, offered educational opportunities to medical students and even to physicians of the infant commonwealth, which were eagerly sought after, as, it being at that time, the only place in the country where such facilities were offered. Its medical library and museum, for many years, contained the only considerable collection of books and of pathological specimens, and other suitable material for illustrating medical lectures, to be found on this side of the Atlantic ocean.

The future use of the Institution in the service of medical education, appears to have been taken into consideration, as early as April 13, 1752, when the Managers adopted a series of "Rules to be Observed in the Choice of Physicians," in which it is stipulated (in Article VI) that, "Each Apprentice, or other student the Prac-

¹ See pages 430 *et sequitur*.

tioners shall introduce to see the Practice of the Hospital, shall pay one English Guinea, or Thirty-four shillings current money, per year, to be laid out in Medicines." The degree of appreciation of these advantages by the profession and the Managers, may be inferred from the fact that, in 1791, the Board, by formal resolution, tendered to the President, of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, "the use of the Books in the Medical Library of the Hospital and the Privilege of attending the Practice of the House." Whereupon it appears, by the correspondence, that the offer was formally accepted by the College, with thanks.

The Hospital
Encourages
Medical
Education.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

December 6, 1791.

Read an extract from the Minutes of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, offering to the President of the College, for the time being, the Use of the Books in the medical Library of the Hospital, and the Privilege of attending the Practice of the House—

On which it was resolved, That the Secretary be directed to present the Thanks of the College to the Managers of the Hospital for this Mark of their polite Attention to the College.

Extracted from the Minutes.

SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITHS, *Secretary*.

Again, in 1799, the privilege of using the Library is tendered to "the Presidents of the University, College of Physicians, Academy of Medicine, Medical Society and the Chemical Society of Philadelphia," in compliance with the following formal request from the Medical Staff:

The use of
the Library
a valuable
privilege.

We recommend that the privilege of using the Library at the Pennsylvania Hospital be given to the Presidents of the University, College of Physicians, Academy of Medicine, Medical Society & the Chemical Society of Philadelphia, for the time being, Subject to the Rules thereof.

THOMAS PARKE,
BENJ. RUSH,
C. WISTAR, JUNR.,
B. S. BARTON,
W. SHIPPEN,
PHILIP S. PHYSICK.

PENN'A HOSPITAL, June 12, 1799.

The library, it should be explained, had received some donations and bequests of books by physicians, but was mainly established with the income derived from the sale of tickets for lectures and the sums paid by students for attending the practice of the house. The fees from each of these were according to custom in the European hospitals, in reality the perquisites of the medical staff; but the physicians not only offered their gratuitous services to attend patients, but also consented to lecture to students, without remuneration, only stipulating that

The Medical
Library sup-
ported by the
Physicians.

A large and
valuable
Collection of
Books.

the fees should be devoted to the maintenance of a Medical Library. Under the judicious administration of the Managers and fostering care of the medical staff, the Library in a short time became the principal collection of medical works of reference in this country, and for many years subsequently it continued to be the largest individual collection of medical books in the United States. Even at present, it continues unique in its possession of rare and valuable works and of many complete files of medical journals, which cannot be now duplicated. The history of the Library has been given on another page; this mention is necessary in order to show its relation to medical teaching at the Pennsylvania Hospital, to which the Library has always been a valuable adjunct. On the other hand, no consideration of the medical library would be complete without reference to the lectures, which for a long time were delivered in the same room, and were illustrated by the plates and models belonging to the Library and Museum.

The first
Course of
Lectures on
Medicine in
America.

As stated at the commencement of this section, medical education in this country received its first impulse and encouragement from the members of the medical staff of this institution. Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, the Provincial Counsellor, and afterwards one of the physicians to the Hospital, gave the first course of medical lectures delivered in the Western hemisphere, before a class of Philadelphia physicians and students, as already stated (page 446). One of his hearers, Dr. William Shippen, who received his medical training in the Province, conceived the idea of giving his own son such superior advantages as would qualify him to continue this work of medical teaching under better auspices. After completing a course of study abroad, Dr. William Shippen, Jr., began his public lectures in Philadelphia in May, 1762. The lectures have become historical, since they were the first systematic anatomical course ever given in this country. It is probable, owing to Dr. Shippen's predilection for obstetrics, that he especially taught the practical application of anatomy to his favorite study, since Prof. T. Gaillard Thomas, in a contribution to "A Century of American Medicine," in which he reviews the progress of obstetrics and gynæcology,¹ states that "in 1762 Dr. Shippen delivered a course on obstetrics." His course on midwifery may have been supplementary to that on anatomy, but the probability is that the same course of lectures is referred to under these different titles. At all events, Dr. William Shippen, Jr., has had the honor assigned him of inaugurating, upon this continent, systematic lectures upon these two, important branches of medical science.

¹ Supplement to the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," Philadelphia, 1876.

The lectures of Dr. William Shippen, Jr., though not at first delivered at the Hospital, were shortly afterwards, for by invitation of the Managers, he attended the Museum, at stated times, "to explain the preparations and models."¹

Dr. William Shippen, Jr., attends at the Hospital Museum to Lecture.

In order to prove the intimate connection between the Hospital and Dr. Shippen's first course in anatomy, it is only necessary to recall the fact that Dr. John Fothergill, of London, (whose acquaintance Dr. Shippen had made while abroad,) not only donated (July 27, 1762), the first book to the Hospital Library "for the benefit of the young students who may attend under the direction of the physicians," but also founded the museum by his generous gift of seven cases of anatomical drawings and casts (which were then valued at £350). At the meeting of the Board of September 11th, certain provisional rules were adopted "regulating admission to the Museum and attendance at Dr. William Shippen, Jr.'s Lectures, until Dr. Fothergill's desire on the subject is ascertained." Dr. Fothergill soon after, in a letter to one of the Managers, Mr. James Pemberton, Jr., expressed his desire and suggested that "Dr. William Shippen, Jr., give a course of anatomical lectures at the Hospital, using the anatomical drawings and casts he presented the Hospital, in demonstration."² It appears that it was at Dr. Shippen's suggestion that the Managers

¹ In the biographical sketch of Dr. William Shippen, Jr., it is noted that in 1765, Dr. Shippen began a course of lectures on midwifery to men and women both, and established a lying-in-hospital, at the same time. November 17, 1802, Dr. T. Chalkley James and Dr. Church gave the first regular course of lectures on Obstetrics in a Medical College in the United States and opened a lying-in ward in the Almshouse. The lying-in department of the Pennsylvania Hospital was opened a month later.

² Dr. Fothergill's letter is quoted to greater length in Scharf & Westcott's History of Philadelphia. (Vol. II, p. 1586):

"I need not tell thee that the knowledge of Anatomy is of exceeding great use to practitioners in physic and surgery, and that the means of procuring subjects with you are not easy. Some pretty accurate anatomical drawings, about half as big as the life, have fallen into my hands, which I propose to send to your hospital to be under the care of the physicians, and to be by them explained to the students and pupils who may attend the hospital. In the want of real subjects these will have their use, and I have recommended to Dr. Shippen to give a course of anatomical lectures to such as may attend. He is very well qualified for the subject, and will soon be followed by an able assistant, Dr. Morgan, both of whom I apprehend, will not only be useful to the Province in their employments, but if suitably countenanced by the Legislature, will be able to erect a school of physic among you that may draw students from various parts of America and the West Indies, and at least furnish them with a better idea of the rudiments of their profession than they have at present the means of acquiring on your side of the water."

Dr. Morgan arrived two years after Dr. Shippen began his lectures, and eventually Dr. Fothergill's hypothetical possibility became an accomplished fact, in the founding by these accomplished teachers of medicine of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, which now attracts students from various parts of America and the West Indies, in larger numbers than the sagacious London physician ever dreamed of.

The Managers accept Dr. Shippen's offer to attend and lecture in the Museum.

decided to treat these lectures as a source of revenue. For it is recorded on the minutes of May 17, 1763, that

Doct. William Shippen Junr. attended and proposed that an advantage may arise to the Hospital by the Anatomical Drawings & casts presented by Dr. Fothergill. He offered his services to attend twice in a month to give some general explanation thereof to such Persons who may be desirous to view them, the Board approving of the Doctor's Kind Intention, the following advertisement proposed by him was agreed to be published in the Next "Gazette," viz.:

"The Generous Donation of Doctr. Fothergill of London to the Pennsylvania Hospital of a Set of Anatomical Paintings & Castings in plaister of Paris representing different views of the several parts of the human body, being now deposited in a Convenient Chamber of the Hospital, as there may be many Persons besides Students in Physick desirous to gain some general knowledge of the structure of the human body.

"Dr. William Shippen Jr. proposes to attend there on the Seventh Day of the Week the 21st inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. and once a fortnight on the same day of the week, at the same hour during the summer season, to explain and demonstrate to such persons who are willing to give a Dollar each for the benefit of the Hospital."

To show that this was not intended as an exclusive privilege, the Managers adopted the following general regulation:

Any Professor of Anatomy being desirous to exhibit lectures, he is to apply to the Managers in attendance for Liberty.

In order to limit the attendance upon the lectures and demonstrations to those who would be most likely to profit by them, the following rule was adopted at the same meeting:

All pupils attending lectures are to pay a pistole each.

As a number of "Students in Physic" were observed to be attending the wards at the time of the attending physicians' visits "with a view to improve themselves in experience," the Managers resolved (May 10, 1763) that

It is the unanimous opinion of the Board that such of them at least who are not apprentices to the Physicians of the House, should pay a proper Gratuity for the Benefit of the Hospital for their priviledge, the consideration of Stipulating the sum is referred to the next board after consulting w'th y'e Physicians.

Students required to pay for Privileges.

The minutes of the following meeting (May 31, 1763,) contain a letter from the attending Physicians, which exhibits their disinterestedness and liberality in a very honorable light and at the same time proves that they were fully conscious of what was due to their professional standing and dignity. The meeting evidently was the first one after the Annual Election of Managers and Physicians:

5mo 28th, 1763.

It appears that the Physicians chosen were informed thereof and have agreed to undertake the Service this year. A Copy of the Minute of last board respecting

the Students who attend the wards at the time of the visiting the Patients having been communicated to them : Doctr. Thomas Bond and Dr. Cadw. Evans now attended and Informed The board that the several Physicians have met & considered the same & committed their Sentiments thereon to writing which they delivered & was read, it being as follows, viz. :

PHILADA., May 31st, 1763.

Upon considering the Minute of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital made the 10th of 5 mo. 1763, relative to those Students who attend the Wards of said Hospital, It is our Opinion that each Student who is not an Apprentice to one of the Physicians attending the House shall pay six Pistoles as a Gratuity for that Priviledge That the Managers & Doctors in Attendance for the time being shall be the judges who are proper to be admitted or refused. And further, as the Custom of most of the Hospitals in Great Britain has given such Gratuities to the Physicians and Surgeons attending them, we think it properly belongs to us to appropriate the Money arising from thence. And propose to apply it to the founding a Medical Library in the said Hospital, which we judge will tend greatly to the Advantage of the Pupils & the Honour of the Institution.

Physicians recommend charging Students a gratuity to found a Medical Library.

THOS. BOND,
THOS. CADWALADER,
PHINEAS BOND,
CAD. EVANS.

After Consideration whereof the board agrees to the Proposal in respect to the terms upon which Students in Physic are to be admitted to attend the wards ; the Gratuity for which to be paid the treasurer, and in Regard to the Proposal for a Medical Library, that such books as are purchased should be approved of by the Managers, as likewise the manner in which they are to be lent out.

Although Dr. Shippen's anatomical lectures were given in accordance with Dr. Fothergill's suggestion, and the plates and casts used to illustrate them, and the attending physicians annually delivered lectures in the wards to the students attending the practice of the house, it was not until 1766, that the suggestion was made to the Managers by Dr. Thomas Bond, that a regular course of clinical lectures at the Hospital should be instituted. In order to secure his point, Dr. Bond, it seems, very judiciously invited the Managers to meet at his house to hear his "Essay on the Utility of Clinical Lectures." Their consent appears to have been secured, since Dr. Bond delivered his Introductory Lecture to a course of clinical observations, a copy of which was subsequently presented to the Managers and deposited in the Library.¹

Managers attend Dr. Bond's First Introductory Lecture.

¹ That the lectures were a source of considerable revenue to the Institution is evident from some of the occasional entries which appear from time to time in the minutes of the Board of Managers. For instance, February 23, 1801, it is recorded that "The Medical Fund is to be charged with finishing and furnishing the Apothecary shop in the south-east room of the Centre building. The proceeds of lectures to be given by Dr. Physick to be appropriated for the same purpose" January 3, 1805, "The Physicians recommend the finishing of the circular room and two private rooms adjoining it; towards completing which they agree that \$300 per annum shall be appropriated for the next four or five years out of the Medical Fund." February 27, 1804, the Building Committee reported that "the 3d floor circular room had

The Managers were formally invited to attend the opening lecture of Dr. Bond's course, and liked the discourse so well that they ordered it to be inscribed at length upon the minutes.

On the 26th of the 11th Month 1766, in pursuance of the Summons of the sitting Managers, all the managers (except Daniel Roberdeau & John Mease) met at the house of Dr. Thomas Bond together with the following Physicians, viz. : Dr. Thomas Bond, Dr. Cadwalader, Dr. Shippen, Dr. Redman, Dr. Evans. And Doctor Thomas Bond read in our presence an Essay on the "Utility of Clinical Lectures, and a plan for executing the same for the benefit of the Students in Physic, and promoting the good purposes of this Institution ;" which is ordered to be inserted on the Minutes of this Board, being as follows, viz. :

Dr. Thos.
Bond's In-
troductory
Lecture.

When I consider the unskillful hands the Practice of Physic & Surgery has of necessity been Committed to, in many parts of America, it gives me pleasure to behold so many Worthy Young Men, training up in those professions, which, from the nature of their Objects, are the most interesting to the Community, and yet a great pleasure in foreseeing, that the unparalled public Spirit, of the Good People of this Province, will shortly make Philadelphia the Athens of America, and Render the Sons of Pennsylvania, reputable amongst the most celebrated Europeans, in all the liberal Arts and Sciences. This I am at present certain of, that the institutions of Literature & Charity, already founded, & the School of Physic lately open'd in this City afford Suffict. Foundation for the Students of Physic to acquire all the Knowledge necessary for their practising every Branch of their professions, respectably, and Judiciously.

The great Expence in going from America, to Europe, & thence from Country to Country, & Colledge to Colledge, in Quest of Medical Qualifications, is often a Barr to the cultivation of the Brightest Geniuses amongst us, who might otherwise be Morning Stars in their professions, & most useful Members of Society. Besides every Climate produces Diseases peculiar to itself, which require experience to understand and Cure ; & even the Diseases of the several Seasons in the Same Country, are found to differ so much some Years, from what they were in others, that Sydenham, the most Sagacious Physician that ever lived, acknowledged that he was often difficulted and much mistaken in the treatment of Epedemics for sometime after their appearance.

No Country then can be so proper for the instruction of Youth in the Knowledge of Physic, as that in which 'tis to be practised ; where the precepts of never failing Experience are handed down from Father to Son, from Tutor to Pupil.

That this is not a Speculative opinion, but real Matter of Fact, may be proven from the Savages of America, who without the assistance of Literature have been found possessed of Skill in the Cure of Diseases incident to their Climate, Superior to the Regular bred, and most learned Physicians, & that from their discoveries the present practice of Physic has been enrich'd with some of the most valuable Medicines now in use.

been finished for some time and Lectures have been given and one operation performed therein." A thousand dollars was appropriated from the Medical Fund for this improvement in the means for imparting instruction at the Hospital, but some other appropriations from this Fund had little if any connection with either lectures or students. March 25, 1811, the east lot was finished with railings, and a month later, the whole square east of the Hospital was fenced in, and that part of the fence on Eighth Street, (except about 120 feet) was charged also to the Medical Fund. The greatest individual draft on the Fund was that of \$28,000 for the Clinical Amphitheatre, erected in 1868, while the Library has been established and supported also from this Fund until the present time.

Therefore from Principles of Patriotism and Humanity, the Physic School here, should meet all the protection and Encouragement, the Friends of their Country, & Well Wishers of Mankind can possibly give it. Though 'tis yet in its Infancy from the Judicious Treatment of it's Guardians, it is already become A forward Child, & has the promising appearance of soon arriving to a Vigorous & Healthful Maturity. The Professors in it at present are few; but their departments include the most Essential parts of Education; Another, whose distinguish'd Abilities will do honour to his Country and the Institution, is Expected to join them in the Spring; And I think he has little Faith who can doubt that so good an undertaking will ever fail of Additional Strength, & a Providential Blessing. And I am Certain nothing would give me so much pleasure, as to have it in my Power to contribute the least mite towards it's perfect Establishment.

Dr. Thos.
Bond's Introductory
Lecture.

The Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, is well Qualified for the Task; his Dissections are Accurate and Elegant, & his Lectures, Learned, Judicious, & Clear.

The Professor of the Theory & Practice of Physic has had the best opportunities of improvement, join'd to Genius & application, & cannot fail of giving Necessary & instructive Lessons to the Pupils.

The Field this Gentleman undertakes is very Extensive, & has many difficulties which may mislead the Footsteps of an uncautioned Traveller, therefore Lectures, in which the different Parts of the Theory & Practice of Physic are Judiciously classed and systematically explain'd, will prevent many Perplexities the Student would otherwise be Embarrassed with, will unfold the Doors of Knowledge, and be of great use in directing & abridging his future Studies, Yet there is something further wanting, he must Join Examples with Study, before he can be sufficiently qualified to prescribe for the Sick; for Language & Books alone, can never give him Adequate Ideas of Diseases, & the best methods of Treating them. For which reasons Infirmarys are Justly reputed the Grand Theatres of Medical Knowledge.

There, the Clinical professor comes in to the Aid of Speculation & demonstrates the Truth of Theory by Facts: he meets his Pupils at stated times in the Hospital, And when a case presents adapted to his purpose, he asks all those Questions which lead to a certain knowledge of the Disease, & parts Affected, this he does in the most exact and particular manner, to convince the Students how many, & what minute Circumstances are often necessary to form a judgment of the Curative indications, on which, the Safety & Life of the Patient depend, from all which Circumstances and the present Symptoms, he pronounces what the Disease is, whether it is Curable or Incurable, in what manner it ought to be treated, and gives his reasons from Authority or Experience for all he says on the Occasion; and if the Disease baffles the power of Art, and the Patient falls a Sacrifice to it, he then brings his knowledge to the Test, & fixes Honour or discredit on his Reputation by exposing all the Morbid parts to View, and Demonstrates by what means it produced Death; and if perchance he finds something unsuspected, which betrays an Error in Judgment, he like a great & good Man, immediately acknowledges the mistake, and, for the benefit of survivors, points out other methods by which it might have been more happily Treated;—The latter part of this Field of Tuition is the surest method of obtaining just Ideas of Diseases. The great Boerhaave was so attentive to it, that he was not only present at the opening of Human Bodies, but frequently attended the Slaughter Houses in Leyden, to Examine the Carcases of Beasts; and being asked by a learn'd Friend, by what means he had acquired such uncommon Certainty in the Diagnostics and Prognostics of Diseases, answered by "examining dead Bodies,

Dr. Thos.
Bond's In-
trodutory
Lecture.

studying Sydenham's observations, and Bonetus's *Sepulchretum Anatomicum*, both which he had read ten times & each time with greater pleasure, & improvement."

But to give you more familiar instances of the Utility of this practice, let me remind several of You, who were present last Fall at the opening two Bodies. One of which died of Astmatic complaints, the other of a Phrenzy succeeded by a Palsey, and ask you whether anything short of ocular demonstration: cou'd have given you just Ideas of the causes of the Patient's Death, in one we saw a dropsy in the left side of the Thorax, and a curious Polypus with its growing Fimbriae of 14 Inches in length (now in the Hospital) extending from the Ventricle of the Heart, far beyond the Bifurcation of the Pulmonary Artery, in the other we found the Brain partly separated and the Ventricle on the opposite side to that affected with the Paralysis, distended by a large Quantity of Limpid Serum; and you must Remember, that the state of all the Morbid parts were predicted, before they were exposed to View: which may have a further Advantage, by rousing in you an industrious pursuit after the most hidden causes of all the Affections of the Human Body; and convince you what injury they do to the living, who oppose a decent, painless, and well timed examination of the Dead-

Thus all the professors in the best European Colledges, go hand in hand, and co-operate with each other by regular chains of Reasoning & occasional demonstrations, to the satisfaction & improvement of the Students.

But more is required of us in this late settled World, where new Diseases often occur, and others common to many Parts of Europe visit us too frequently, which it behoves the Guardians of Health, to be very watchful of, that they may know them well, and by an hearty Union, & Brotherly communication of observations investigate their causes, & check their progress. The Task is arduous, but 'tis a Debt we owe to our Friends and our Country. The Atmosphere that Surrounds us is fine, and the Air we breathe, free, pure, and Naturally healthy, & I am fully persuaded we shall find on strict enquiry, when it becomes otherwise, 'tis mostly from Contagion imported, or neglected Sources of Putrefaction, amongst ourselves, and therefore whenever we are able to demonstrate the Causes, they may be removed and the Effects prevented.

Our Fathers after insuring to us the full enjoyment of the inestimable blessings of Religious & Civil Liberty, have settled us in a Country that affords all the real comforts of life, and given us the prospect of becoming one day, a great and happy People, and I know only one Objection to a prudent Man's giving NORTH AMERICA the preference to any other part of the British dominions for the place of his residence, which is, that the Climate is sometimes productive to severe Epidemic Diseases in the Summer & Fall: the Country is otherwise free from those tedious & dangerous Fevers which frequently infest most parts of Europe. The last wet Summer and a short space of hot dry Weather in Autumn, caused so many Intermittents from the Southern suburbs of this City all the way to Georgia, that I may venture to assert two-thirds of the inhabitants were not able to do the least Business for many Weeks, and some families, & even Townships were so distress'd that they had not well persons sufficient to attend the Sick, during which Time this City was unusually Healthy, how respectable then wou'd be the Characters of those Men, who shoul'd wipe this Stain out of the American Escutcheon & rescue their Country from such frequent calamities.

Sufficient encouragement to make the attempt, is found both in History, the Books of Physic, and our own Experience. Several instances were recorded of places that were so sickly, as to be uninhabitable, until Princes have ordered their Physicians to search into the causes of their Unhealthiness, and having discover'd and removed them, made thereby valuable additions to their

Kingdoms. Was not our Antient & Great Master, Hippocrates, so knowing in the cause of Pestilential Contagion, as to foresee an approaching Plague, and send his Pupils into the Cities to take care of the Sick, & has not HE, and Sydenham the English Hippocrates, done infinite Service to the healing Art, and gained immortal Honors to themselves, by their Essays on Epidemics in which they not only accurately describe the Diseases of their Respective Countries, but show the depraved constitution of the Air which produced each of them. Our own Experience also affords much Encouragement: when I first came into this City the Dock was the common Sewer of Filth, & was such a Nuisance to the inhabitants about it, every Fall, that they were obliged to use more pounds of Bark, than they have Ounces since it has been raised, and levell'd. Another striking instance of the Advantage of Cleanliness for the preservation of Health, affords me an Opportunity of paying a Tribute, justly due, to the Wisdom of the Legislature of this Province, in framing the Salutary Laws for paying & regulating the streets of this City, & to the indefatigable industry & Skill of the Commissioners in executing them, whereby they have contributed so much to the Healthiness of the Inhabitants, that I am confident the whole Expence will be repair'd in ten Years, by the lessening of Physic Bills alone. A Farm within a few miles of this City was remarkably healthy for Fifty Years, whilst the Tide overflow'd the Low Lands, near the dwelling House, but after they were Bank'd by Ditches so ill contrived that they often did not discharge the Water that fell into them for a considerable time, & until it became putrid, and thereby rendered the place as remarkably Sickly, as it had before been healthy, I was told by a Gentleman of Veracity that he saw the Corps of One of Nine tenants that had been carried from it in a few Years.

Dr. Thos.
Bond's In-
troductory
Lecture.

The Yellow Fever, which I take to be exactly the same distemper as the Plague of Athens, described by Thucydides, has been five different times in this City since my residence in it; the causes of three of them I was luckily able to Trace, & am certain they were the same, which produced a Gaol Fever in other Places, & am of opinion the difference betwixt the appearance of these Fevers, arises from the climate, & the different state the Bodies are in when they Imbibe the Contagion; if so, the Same methods which are taken to prevent a Gaol Fever, will equally prevent a Yellow Fever; 'Twas in the Year Forty One, I first saw that horrid Disease which was then imported by a Number of Convicts from the Dublin Gaol. The second time it prevailed it was indigenous from Evident causes, & was principally confined to One Square of the City. The third time it was generated on Board of Crowded Ships in the Port, which brought in their Passengers in Health, but soon after became very Sickly. I here saw the appearance of Contagion like a Dim Spark which gradually encreased to a Blaze, & soon after burst out into a terrible Flame, carrying Devastation with it, and after continuing two Months was extinguished by the profuse Sweats of Tertian Fevers, but this is not the ordinary course of the Contagion, 'tis usually check'd by the Cool Evenings in Septem'r and dies on the Appearance of an October Frost.

I lately visited an Irish Passenger Vessel, which brought the People perfectly healthy untill they came in our River. I found five of them Ill, and others Unwell, & saw that the Fomes of infection was spreading among them. I therefore ordered the Ship to lay at Quarantine, to be well purified with the Steams of Sulphur, & with Vinegar, directed the Bedding & Cloathing of the People to be well wash'd & Air'd, before any person should be permitted to Land out of her, after which I advised separating the Sick from the Healthy. This was done by putting twelve in different Rooms in one House, & fourteen in another, out of the City, the conveniences of the two Houses were much the same, in one of them little care was taken of the Sick, who were laid upon the same foul beds, they

Dr. Thos.
Bond's In-
troductory
Lecture.

(contrary to orders) brought on Shore with them ; the consequence was, that all the Family catch'd the distemper, & the Landlord Died. In the other my directions were Strictly observed, the Sick had clean Cloathes, & clean Bedding, were well attended and soon Recovered, without doing the least Injury to any person that visited them ; which confirms observations I had often made before, that the Contagion of Malignant Fevers lies in the Air confined & corrupted, by a neglect of Rags & other filth about the Helpless Sick, & not from their Bodies.

As each of these heads, shall be a Subject of a future Lecture, I shall at present only mention to you further, a few of those Methods which have preserved Individuals from prevailing diseases.

The inhabitants of Hispaniola have found the wearing Flannel Shirts to be a preservative against Intermitting Fevers in that sickly Island, & as that Disease is known to arise principally from inhaling a great Quantity of the Humidity of the Air, I make no doubt 'twould also be of use in preventing them in our low, moist, level Countries.

We know that the Bark of Sassafras contains many Excellent Medicinal Virtues, my Worthy Friend Mr. Peter Franklin, told me that he being in the Fall of the Year, in the River Nantikoke in Maryland, & on seeing the People on Shore much afflicted with Intermitting Fevers, advised the Marriners of the Ships to drink freely, by way of prevention, of that Aromatic and Antiseptic Medicine, but cou'd not prevail on more than half the company to do it, & that he & all the others who took it, enjoy'd perfect Health, whilst not a single Person of the rest escaped a severe attack of the Epidemic Disease, I have known other similar Instances, which 'tis needless to mention, since this is remarkably pertinent.

But I have many reasons to expect that a more agreeable & equally certain preventive against our Autumnal Fevers, will be found in Sulphures Chalybeate Waters, which may readily be procured in most parts of America, especially where those Diseases are most prevalent. A Spring of this Kind at Gloucester within a few Miles of this Place has been much used of late, and has been so very serviceable to Invalids, it has the appearance of being a valuable Conveniency to the City. Persons under various Diseases took Lodgings in the Village the last Season, for the advantage of drinking the Waters at the Fountain head, & though the Fall was more sickly than has been known in the Memory of Man, not one, who went there for health, nor any one of the Inhabitants near the Spaw, who drank it freely, had a touch of the prevailing Disease, whilst a Major part of those that did not, had more the appearance of Ghosts than living Creatures. There were two Houses, the Habitations of Father & Son, within twenty Feet of each other, the Family of the father had suffered greatly from Intermitting Fevers the preceeding Fall, & some of them continued Invalids 'till the middle of Summer, when they were prevailed on, to take the Waters, after which they daily recovered Health, Bloom, & Vigour, & pass'd the sickly Season without a Complaint, whilst scarcely a person in that of the Son, who did not take them, escaped a severe Illness. 'Tis well known from experience that Mineral Waters are not only the most Palatable, but the most Salutary parts of the Materia Medica, & that the Effect of those which are pure & properly impregnated with Chalybeate Principles, Strengthen digestion, brace & counteract the Summers Sun, dilute a thick putrid Bile, (the instrument of Mischief in all Hot Climates) and immediately wash away putrefaction through the Emunctories of the Bowels, Skin, or Kidneys, and therefore appear to be natural preservatives against the Effect of an hot, moist & putrid Atmosphere. Whether these Waters will answer my sanguine Expectations or not, must be left to the Decision of Time. If they should be found wanting, that ought not discourage our further pursuit, for since providence has furnish'd every Country with defences for the Human Bodies,

against the inclemencies of Heat & Cold, why shou'd we Question whether infinite Wisdom & Goodness has made equal Provision against all other natural injuries of our Constitutions; Experience and Reason, encourages us to believe it has, & that the means might be discovered by diligent investigation were our researches equal to the Task, the above instances are therefore related to convince you, that the prevention of some of the Epidemic diseases of America is not only a laudable & rational Pursuit, but is more within the limits of human precaution than has generally been imagined, & to excite your particular attention to the improvement of this Humane & interesting part of your profession, in which, & all other useful undertakings, I most sincerely wish you Success.

Dr. Bond's
Lecture
Concluded.

I am now to inform you, Gentlemen, that the Managers & Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, on seeing the great number of you attending the School of Physic in this City, are of opinion, this excellent institution likewise affords a favourable opportunity of farther improvement to you in the practical part of your Profession, & being desirous it should answer all the good purposes intended by the generous Contributors to it, have allotted to me the Task of giving a course of Clinical, & Meteorological Observations in it; which I cheerfully undertake (though the Season of my Life points out relaxation and retirement, rather than new Incumbrances,) in hopes, that remarks on the many curious Cases that must daily occur, amongst an Hundred & thirty Sick persons, collected together at one time, may be very instructive to You. I therefore purpose to meet you at stated times here, & give you the best information in my Power of the nature & treatment of Chronical Diseases, and of the proper management of Ulcers, Wounds & Fractures, I shall show you all the Operations of Surgery, & endeavour, from the Experience of Thirty Years to introduce you to a Familiar acquaintance with the acute diseases of your own Country, in order to which, I shall put up a compleat Meteriological Apparatus, & endeavour to inform you of all the known Properties of the atmosphere which surrounds us, & the effects its frequent variations produce on Animal Bodies, and confirm the Doctrine, by an Exact register of the Weather, of the prevailing Diseases, both here, & in the Neighbouring Provinces, to which I shall add, all the interesting observations which may occur in private practice, & sincerely wish it may be in my power to do them to your Satisfaction.

Dr. Thomas Bond, seems to have always been successful in attracting students to his lectures. On December 29, 1766, the sitting Managers informed the Board that Dr. Bond

Lectures.

Has regularly read his Clinical Lectures, agreeable to his Proposal, and that a number of students attend on the occasion, a List of whose names is kept by the Steward.

On April 2, 1770, the minutes contain a reference to certain students who evidently were trying to evade the payment of the fee. A number of students having attended the lectures, who had not conformed with the regulations, the physicians were desired to lay before the Board, at the next meeting, an exact list of the names of all the students who attend lectures given in this house and of the pupils who attend them on other occasions. This was to enforce the rules which required that each student should pay a fee before being permitted to attend the lectures. It was also ordered that no student, hereafter, be admitted without a certificate.

In 1774, the value of the clinical lectures having been fully established, the Managers decided to raise the fee to £5, to be collected from "all students attending lectures, &c., not apprentices to physicians."

The Managers resolve that Physicians may not charge for attendance upon patients at the Alms House.

April 28, 1783, the minutes state that the Monthly Committee reported "that they confer'd with the attending Physicians, on the complaint made by the Managers of the House of Employment against the fee of three pounds ten shillings, charg'd in certain Cases at the Alms-House by two of the Doctors—which being again taken into Consideration, the Managers 'Resolve, that in such instances, the Physicians of this House are not entitled to, and therefore should not demand any fees, or reward for their Services.'"

This resolution was the cause of the retirement of Dr. Morgan from the staff, as will be seen from the following letter :

PHILA., May 24, 1783.

TO THE MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL :

Gentlemen.—Your approbation in having elected me, for so many years, one of the physicians of this Institution, demands my grateful acknowledgments. With pleasure I look back to its origin, so honourable to its founders and through the kindness of Providence smiling on your labors, no less salutary to the sick, who have been received into it, than beneficial to the Community. The blessing of many who have been ready to perish cannot fail to attend, and your benevolent Hearts to be filled with satisfaction, when you behold the good effects of such disinterested Heaven-born Charity.

My Constant exertions to promote the laudable designs of this generous undertaking, and in Conjunction with you to uphold its declining interest, by procuring it new friends and enlarging the number of its subscribers in the worst of Times, as well as in stirring up the friends of Medical Knowledge and Literature, to extend its advantages to the Rising Generation, and thereby to establish its Usefulness, on a broad, solid and lasting foundation, will, I hope, be accepted by you, as the utmost services in my power to afford.

To these offices, my country-men and Fellow-citizens—to these, the Respectable Managers of the Institution ; to these every real object of Charity had an undoubted claim, and most affectionate welcome from me.

Resignation of Dr. John Morgan.

But I beg leave to remark that in whatever light I view the resolution of your board on the 28th ulto. in respect to certain Alms-House Patients (I speak it with the utmost deference to the Purity of Intentions and Supreme Wisdom of the Managers) it appears to me to be both impolitic and injurious to the original design of this excellent Charity, as well as incongruous with the Sentiments of the Founders, and especially of the first Physicians of the Hospital, which I always supposed were to perform Acts of Charity to Objects and Cases of Charity. I never imagine they meant to subject themselves or their Colleagues and Successors in office, to the Extra-Jurisdiction of men, whether in public or private stations, who have no authority over them ; not that they came under any obligation to devote their time and attention to the Cure of Diseases brought on by Concupiscence, without fee or reward, which in my humble opinion tends rather to the growth than diminution of Immorality. If I am not misinformed that resolution took its rise from persons not belonging to your Board, who have

no claim to the Services of the Hospital Physicians in behalf of those committed to their charge; and who have and exercise the power of nominating, and of paying a Physician for that Duty, whose place thereby becomes a lucrative Sinécure; and whilst one set of Gentlemen perform the Services, without thanks, emolument or honor, another reaps the fruit of their labors.

Dr. Morgan's
Letter to the
Managers.

That this regulation should be adopted on taking only the opinion of the two attending Physicians, without any regard paid to the judgment of the rest, on what regards the honor and interest of each other, present of future, equally with theirs, will not permit me, consistently with my sense of propriety, to act longer in that Station. In any Institution that looks for support from all, every Physician has an equal right to be consulted in regards the Faculty.

As I have no right, nor confidence to ask, the Managers of this Institution should, on my differing in opinion, recede from a measure they have seen proper to adopt, I will not attempt for a moment to divert them from their determination; for although I do not willingly yield to any person in my Inclination to serve you and to promote the good of the Undertaking, I readily resign my place to others whose views are more conformable to your sentiments.

I shall ever revere you as Gentlemen who are engaged in the greatest and noblest pursuits, that of seeking to relieve the calamities of our fellow creatures; therefore deserving the applause of the public, and commanding my sincere Veneration, in any other way, and by every other means, I shall cheerfully contribute to promote your designs, to the utmost of my power, and I trust to the end of my life.

I remain Gentlemen, your respectful Friend and Fellow-Citizen,

JOHN MORGAN.

The Managers accepted this as Dr. Morgan's resignation from the Medical Staff and proceeded to elect his successor.

Dr. John Foulke applied (November 24, 1783) for the use of one of the upper rooms of the Elaboratory to exhibit lectures on "Chirurgical and Physical subjects during the season," which was granted.

The lectures of Doctors Physick, Rush and Bond attracted large classes of students. April 27, 1767, the Managers record on their minutes the following :

Increasing
Attendance
upon the
Clinical
Lectures.

Cash received of Doctor Thomas Bond, which he received of sixteen students attending his Clinical Lectures 6 months at half a Guinea Each £13 12s.

Dr. Bond also donated a set of meteorological apparatus "for observation of the weather and keeping an exact account of epidemic Diseases."

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

Gentlemen :—A considerable Number of hopeful students in Physic gave such attention to the Practice of the Hospital last Year, and showed such Desire of Improvement, that I, and others of my Brethren were induced to embrace several favourable Opportunities of giving them clinical observations for their Instruction, in which we pointed out the Nature, Cause and Cure of the Diseases so much to their Satisfaction, that they, and the Professors of the Physic School have requested the Lectures may be continued this Winter, which, after consulting

Communica-
tion from
Dr. Thomas
Bond.

Letter to
the Mana-
gers from
Dr. Bond.

and obtaining a Promise of Assistance from my Hospital brethren, I have promised them. The Hospital is the properest Place for doing it in, and I think such a Course would be reputable to the Institution and answer other good Purposes; I therefore request the liberty to put up a Meteorological Apparatus in the Picture Room for keeping a Register of the Weather and an exact account of the Epidemic Diseases, thereby caused in this country. A Neat Copy of which, with an account of all the curious cases which present in the Hospital, I will annually deposit in the Library for the Perusal of Posterity. I further request you would appoint some Day this Week to see the Plan intended and give us your Opinion of it in which you will oblige.

Your respectful Humble Servt.

THOS. BOND.

November 24, 1766.

The Minute of November 26, 1766, referring to this is as follows:

That a Meteorological Apparatus may be fixed in the room where the Anatomical Paintings & Casts are deposited, & it is recommended to the Doctors to employ some careful & Skillful person to take down observations on the State of the Air & Weather and duly to register the same. And inasmuch as the exhibiting these Lectures judiciously performed is allowed will be an Additional improvement for the Benefit of the Students in Physic, it is Agreed that each Student attending them except such who are Subject to the payment of the Six Pistoles heretofore agreed to be paid for their attending the Wards shall pay to the sitting Managers or the Treasurer one Guinea P Annum for the Privilege of attending them & the Money arising from thence shall be apply'd towards establishing & promoting the Medical Library.¹

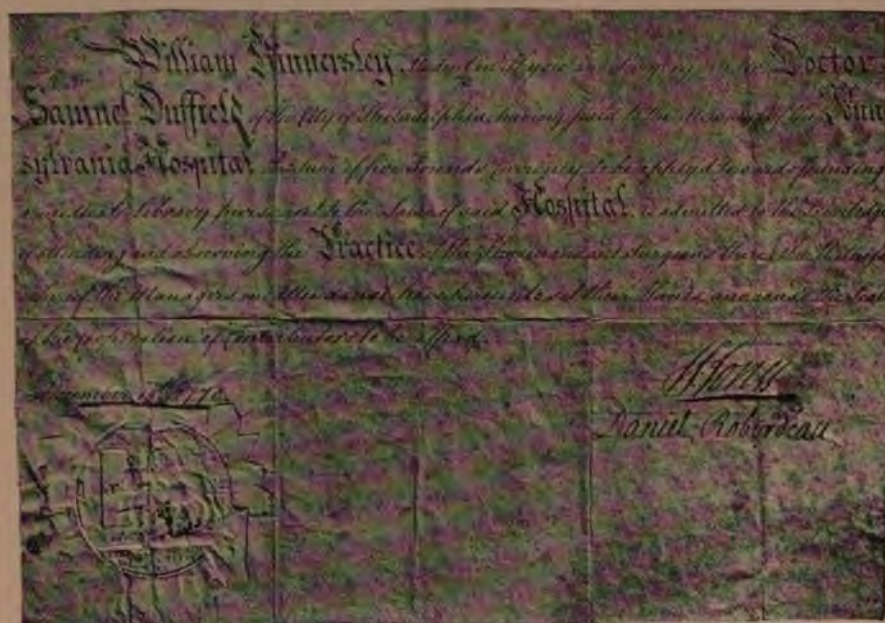
Certificate of
Students who
Completed
their term of
attendance
in Hospital.

The following is the form of a Certificate which was originally given the students in acknowledgment of their having completed the term of attendance upon the Hospital. It was drawn up by Dr. Thos. Bond:

Amongst the Advantages arising from a collection of many Sick Persons into one Place that of affording thereby an Opportunity to the Students in Physic & Surgery of being acquainted with the Nature and Symptoms of Diseases and being instructed in the regular method of treating them by Physick, Diet, manual Operations, &c. is of great Importance to the Public for which Reason we the Managers & Physicians in attendance of the Pennsylvania Hospital think it our Duty to countenance and encourage young men in the Prosecution of their studies there, all in our Power and to give them such Credentials of Conduct as we think they justly merit. In consequence of our Resolution

This is to Certify that _____ of _____ West Jersey, entered regularly as pupil in the Pennsylvania Hospital _____ 1763 and continued his attendance with Diligence and Application to _____ 1764 during which time we hope and have reason to believe he has made considerable Progress in the Knowledge of Anatomy and the Practice of Physic and Surgery, therefore wishing Happiness and Success we give him under our Hands and the Seal of the Corporation this Testimonial of our Esteem and Approbation.

¹ These observations have been kept ever since and have often been called for in Courts & Senate Houses in proof of the accuracy of the observations.



The form of Students' Certificate, conferring the right to attend the Practice of the House, is shown in the illustration.

The following list of the members of one of the Early Clinical Classes of the Hospital is not without interest :

Dr. Thos. Bond's List, April 11, 1770. The Clinical Pupils in 1769 are from ye 1st Novr. 1769 to ye 1st of April 1770.

1. John Ireland of Maryland, pd.
2. Thos. Gaunt of Maryland, pd.
3. Robert Pottinger of Maryland, pd.
4. John Julian of Virginia, pd.
5. Thomas Grigory Johnson, Jamaica.
6. Robert Johnson of Philadelphia.
7. Thos. Park, Chester County.
8. William Barhet of the Jersey.
9. ——— Marty, Chester County, pd.
10. Frederic Kheun of Lancaster, pd.
11. Bodo Otto of the Jersey, pd.
12. William Wharten of Maryland, pd.
13. Joseph Hall of Maryland, pd.
14. John Rowan of Philadelphia.

I have two apprentices but they never attend except on Duty.
They are John Rowan, Thos. Biddle.

THOS. BOND.

Both of the preceding letters to the Board of Managers and the list of students are in Dr. Bond's handwriting.

Correspondence between Managers and the Medical Class. It occasionally happened that the Managers felt it expedient to enjoin upon the students, the propriety of decorous conduct and to repeat the admonitions whenever it was thought necessary to preserve good order in the wards. On one occasion at least, the students resented this and after laying their grievances before the visiting Managers, sent in a written communication to the Board. The immediate cause of the remonstrance was the reading of the following letter to the class by direction of the Managers :

February 12, 1806.

The Managers present their best respects to Doctor William Shippen and inform him that with pleasure they will open the Museum under his special care and direction for the benefit of the Medical Pupils now in the City and they hope that every Pupil will feel interested in the preservation of this valuable deposit of the human frame and handle the subjects of it, if necessary to be handled, with the greatest Care as many of them from their great delicacy are liable to be easily injured and cannot be replaced ;

In Passing to & fro through the House the Managers request the pupils to conduct themselves quietly remembering they are in a Hospital and to act up to the dignity of their Education and profession. And as the support of the Museum and Library instituted under the Patronage of the Physicians themselves & by their Advisement are from the very nature of them Objects of Considerable Expense ; it will be expected that every pupil who has not purchased or is not privileged to attend the practice of the Hospital will pay One Dollar to Doctor Joseph Hartshorne for the Medical fund and those who have the privilege are to produce their Certificate at the Gate. On receiving a dollar Dr. Hartshorne will give a Certificate or ticket for Admission to all Doctor Shippen's Lectures on the Articles of the Museum for this Season. The attending Managers further request of Dr. Shippen that he will arrange the time of holding his Lectures so as not to interfere with the time of the Managers visiting the House or with Doctor Physick's Lectures therein. And if the Doctor will read or cause to be read this communication to the Young Gentlemen who propose to attend him he will oblige the Sitting Managers.

JOSIAH HEWES.
ELLISTON PEROT.

Upon receiving the preceding communication, the students sent the following reply :

Gentlemen.—Being desired by the sitting Managers on Wednesday last to bring forward this day before you what we considered as grievances, we have selected from among them the following. Aware of the delicacy of your Situation We will premise that We are far from wishing to offend and that should We err in this it will not be the error of intention.

We wish only to State the points upon which the Students feel so universally injured.

FIRST.—From the beginning of this Winter until now the Students have been weekly reminded of the conduct of decorum ;—They silently overlooked these injuries for a while with a hope that they would cease but they have been continued ; We can draw do other Inference from their continuance than that the Managers suppose “blackguard” and “medical Student” synonymous terms. In this Conclusion We are not singular. It is a received and we believe

a just Opinion that where so many Admonitions are given there must still exist a cause for them. This however a part of them deny and do the Class the honor to say they can find no Cause of Complaint against them. Have You Laws which expressly say the Students shall have Instruction necessary for Children mingled with the Advantage arising from the Hospital practice? Or are You determined at stated periods to show the class that you view them as inferior Beings and can make Use of the most improper Conduct without incurring their Resentment?

Letter to the
Managers
from the
Medical
Class.

SECONDLY.—The Students belonging to the class of Dr. Physick who had no tickets to the hospital were prohibited from an Attendance to the Operation for the large tumor on the 25th of December last. This We consider an Insult not only offered the Students but Doctor Physick, as he informed the Students in his Introductory Lecture that the Operations in the Hospital should be performed before them. How are We to account for this inconsistency? You agree that Doctor Physick has the privilege of inviting any Person to see the Operations and yet you request him to inform that part of his Class who had not tickets that they could not be admitted. Perhaps Gentlemen You suppose our Zeal for Improvement so great as to sacrifice every Consideration and submissively Acquiesce under any Imposition for its Acquirement.

THIRDLY. The Managers of the Hospital have attempted to sell us a privilege of Attending the Lectures of Dr. Shippen, a privilege We have long since paid for, this is considered a grievance which will not be submitted to for the view of the Museum we hold by no means indispensably necessary to the Acquirement of a correct knowledge of Midwifery;—The Students are not at liberty to say they do not wish the use of the Museum but are obliged to pay the Sum demanded or forego the advantages of Dr. Shippen's Lectures; this We consider contrary to the principles of Justice and are resolved unanimously not to pay the Sum demanded. In the European Schools of Medicine if we are rightly informed the Physicians and Surgeons are entitled to the Emoluments arising from the attendance of the Students to the Hospital, this is not the case here, the professors who are your attending Physicians and Surgeons have given this to the Hospital, for the establishment of a Museum and Library.

These Emoluments given you by the professors should have induced you to have foregone the necessity of the two additional demands which have given rise to the two last mentioned Grievances.

These, Gentlemen, We lay before You as Grievances; should they be considered such by You You will attempt an equivalent Satisfaction by a promise of their discontinuance;—On the contrary should You think We have no cause of Complaint We the Committee are authorized in the Name of the Class to abandon an Attendance to the Hospital as the only proper mode of securing them against similar treatment in future; The result of your thoughts we hope you will give us in Writing.

Z. MATTHEWS,
RICHARD C. BOWLES,
ROBERT MAYO,
JOHN HART.

TO THE MANAGERS.

On reading the foregoing, the following Minute was made, of which a copy was ordered to be delivered to Doctors Rush, Physick, and Shippen, to be read to their pupils.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, February 24, 1866.

Action taken by the Managers on Students' Communication. A paper without date purporting to be a statement of grievances signed by Z. Matthews, Richard C. Bowles, Robert Mayo and John Hart in the name of the Class of the medical Students and addressed to the Managers being deliberately considered it is agreed :

That Elliston Perot and Samuel Coates be a Committee to wait on Dr. Physick and Shippen and request them to inform their respective Classes that whatever Construction may have been put upon the Cautions given by the Managers respecting the observances of Good order in the House and which the Experience of Years has proved to be necessary, the Managers never meant or intended to cast a reflection upon the Students generally; but sincerely lament that the improper Conduct of Individuals amongst the Pupils should have given rise to a Necessity for those Cautions and disturb the harmony which formerly subsisted between the Managers and a respectable Class of Gentlemen whose Instruction in Medical Science they always strove to promote by every means in their Power and whose comfortable Accommodation in the House they have endeavoured to provide for on every Occasion. The Managers also request that Drs. Physick & Shippen will inform the young Gentlemen that consistently with the rules and regulations of the Hospital they can do no other ways than keep up a clear distinction between those pupils who acquire by purchase or other ways a right to attend the practice of the house &c. and those who never did obtain the privilege: The Grievances of the former shall always be heard and redressed if possible.—The latter cannot complain to the Managers of violated rights which they never possessed.

Signed by Order of a Board of Managers.

SAMUEL COATES. *Sec'y.*

In this correspondence the advantage is with the Managers, but the gentlemanly members of the Class were certainly entitled to sympathy; the misconduct of a few having caused all to suffer.

The only subsequent difference between the Managers and the medical students arose many years later, when, by resolution of the Board, women students were admitted to the regular Hospital Clinical Lectures.

It should be remembered that for many years the clinical classes consisted entirely of men. In the course of time, after the establishment of the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia and the legal recognition of women graduates as regular physicians, the question of the admission of women to the privileges of attending the lectures was necessarily forced upon the attention of the members of the Staff and the Managers.

The Managers, October, 1869, granted the request of the women students, with the result shown in the following extract from the minutes :

Disturbance during Clinical Lectures.

A special meeting of the Board was held November 13, 1869, in consequence of a serious disturbance which took place at the usual

Clinical Lecture, held on the 6th inst. After a free discussion the following was adopted :

WHEREAS, on October 25, 1869, the students from the Woman's Medical College were authorized to attend the clinical lectures of the Hospital. And

WHEREAS, under this authority about thirty students belonging to the School accompanied by one of their Professors, attended the Clinic held on the 6th instant, at which time a number of the male students in attendance behaved in a very indecorous manner by hissing before the lecturer commenced the delivery of his lecture, and after it was over, by other conduct unbecoming in any well regulated Institution, and especially in one which has long maintained the standing of one of the leading charities of our City and as such has enjoyed the sympathy and respect of our fellow citizens, therefore

Resolved, That whilst a large majority of the students took no part in this disgraceful scene, the Managers deem it their duty to censure such as did participate in it ; and to adopt such measure as will secure good order on future occasions.

Resolved, That the Managers would be unwilling to deprive any student of the important benefits to be derived from attending the clinical lectures at the Hospital, but that this privilege can only be accorded to such as are disposed to conduct themselves with propriety.

These resolutions were directed to be published in the daily papers, signed by the President of the Board.

The incident referred to is concisely stated by Dr. John Forsyth Meigs, in his address entitled, "A History of the First Quarter of the Second Century of the Pennsylvania Hospital."

In the autumn of 1869, the Dean of the Faculty of the Female Medical College applied to the Board of Managers for the admission of their students to the regular clinical courses. The Managers gave their permission on the ground that, by the rules of the Hospital then in use, all students of institutions recognized by the State laws, were to be received to the common benefits of the Hospital clinical instruction.

The women came to one of the lectures very soon after this, taking their seats in the amphitheatre in the midst of the regular men's class. There was a scene of considerable disorder both during and after the lecture.

The event caused a good deal of agitation in the medical schools of the city, and amongst the medical students, which extended in a slight degree to the general public. It raised the great questions of women's rights, and of the common education of the sexes. And it showed, too, most clearly, that women were willing, in order to obtain their end, a general medical education and a status in the profession similar to that of men, to listen in mixed classes to descriptions of all diseases, whether medical or surgical, and to observe any class of cases, which might be necessary in the course of their medical education. It was a curious and an impressive lesson, to show how long-established social habits and opinions may be changed by the hard weight of necessity.

It was thought by many that the objection made by the medical students, and by the medical teachers of the old schools of the city, arose wholly from a jealous dislike to the increased competition that might occur in the profession, should women come to participate fully in the exercise of the medical art. I think not. I believe the difficulty lies deeper than this. It is a psychological one, and, strange to say, it appears to exist more decidedly in the male than in the female sex.

Minute
adopted with
regard to
disorderly
conduct of
Students.

Extract from
Address of
Dr. John For-
syth Meigs.

Attendance upon the Clinical Lectures. In the following clinical session, 1870-71, the whole number of students in attendance was 206, and of these 32 were women ; whilst in the previous year, the number had been 500, of which number 42 were women.

The matter was arranged at the meeting of the Contributors, in May, 1871, on the plan of having separate clinics for the two sexes, and, accordingly, the staff agreed to give, in addition to their regular semi-weekly lectures to the male students, one lecture a week to the women students.

This compromise was carried out for several sessions, when the excitement having died out, the former arrangement was restored, and since then separate clinical instruction to women students has been abandoned, and all the clinical lectures are now delivered before mixed classes.

The clinical lectures instituted by Dr. Thomas Bond in 1766, have been continued up to the present day, with only the temporary interruption inseparable from the social disturbances accompanying the War of Independence and in the incidental occupation of the Hospital by the Colonial and British troops for their sick and wounded. Many thousands of American physicians and successive generations of medical students owe their medical training very largely to the practical instruction voluntarily given by the members of the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital. The literature of medical science has been enriched by numerous records of original methods of treatment, new instruments, clinical observations upon the effects of novel remedies and the results of operations, with valuable medical and surgical statistics. These are contained in innumerable published clinical lectures and contributions to journals and are referred to in text-books on medicine and surgery used in medical schools all over the world.

Valuable Contributions to Medical Science by the Medical Staff. A brief review of a few of the contributions which have been made to medicine and surgery, and which probably, with few exceptions, were first exhibited and explained to the students attending the lectures and practice of the house, may here be permitted, in spite of its acknowledged incompleteness.

Dr. Thomas Bond devised a splint for fractures of the forearm, which is still in use by surgeons.

Dr. Physick first recommended and practised the method of manipulation, for the reduction of dislocations, in preference to pulleys and other mechanical methods of traction. He also devised a successful treatment of coxalgia or hip-joint disease, by rest and immobilization of the joint, by the use of his carved splint. He was

the first in this country to practice capillary puncture of the head for hydrocephalus. A student of his, Dr. Harry S. Lefert, while attending lectures in Philadelphia, originated the metallic suture. Dr. Physick is the inventor of the guillotine tonsillotome and of the needle-forceps, which, slightly modified in form, are still in use. According to the late Professor S. D. Gross, Dr. Physick introduced the use of animal ligatures in surgery, for tying arteries after amputations, and also the practice of cutting ligatures short and permitting

Instruments
and Apparatus
invented
by Members
of the Staff.



The Pennsylvania Hospital Ward Dressing Carriage.
(The Latest, Antiseptic Model.)

them to become imbedded in the tissues and allowing them to be absorbed. He devised a novel form of treatment of cases of ununited fracture and successfully employed it in a patient, thus saving a limb that otherwise would have had to be amputated.

A ward dressing carriage, introduced in 1866, was invented by Dr. Thomas G. Morton, and at the International Exhibition, held

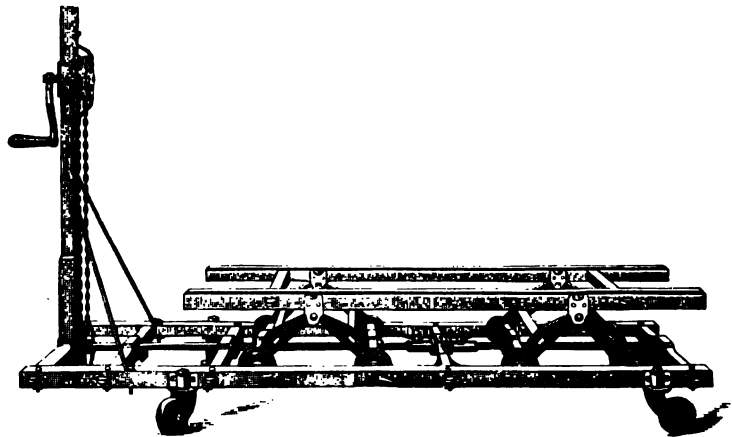
Instruments,
Apparatus,
and Opera-
tions devised
by Members
of the Staff.

in Philadelphia, it received the honor of a certificate of award by the United States Centennial Commission, September 27, 1876.

Dr. John Syng Dorsey, in 1811, ligatured the external iliac artery in a patient, in the surgical ward, with recovery of the case. This was the first time this operation had been done in this hemisphere.

Dr. J. Rhea Barton, in 1826, operated by a new and original method for relief of ankylosis at the hip-joint, and succeeded in correcting deformity and in restoring the limb to usefulness. The widely celebrated Pennsylvania Hospital fracture-box and bran dressing have also been ascribed to the practical mind of Dr. Barton. Dr. Joseph Pancoast made the first successful hip-joint amputation at the Hospital. It was in a man thirty-eight years of age, with a large tumor of the thigh; the patient was discharged cured after forty-eight days treatment in the wards.

The present method of using straps of adhesive plaster for extension and counter-extension in treatment of fractures of the thigh bone, with the use of sand bags in the place of splints, originated in the surgical wards of this Hospital, and was first applied by Dr. Ellerslie Wallace, while he was a Resident Physician. In 1872, Dr. Thomas G. Morton devised a bed carriage, consisting of a light truck on four wheels, upon which beds can be easily moved, and patients carried to and from the Clinical Amphitheatre. This useful appliance is still employed for this purpose (see cut).



The medical lectures have always illustrated the best and most approved methods. Dr. Rush was the most prominent physician of his day and undoubtedly influenced the practice of medicine in this country more than any other member of his profession, either before

or since his time. In his lectures and treatment "he paid very little attention to the name of a disease and founded his treatment on its nature and the conditions of the system. By this course," says Prof. Bigelow¹, "he reduced his *materia medica* to a few active medicines and so prepared the way for the simplification of remedies that has been accomplished since his day." His observations on Yellow Fever, Cholera, Breakbone Fever, Hydrophobia, and Diseases of Soldiers, which are still preserved, embody the views which he taught in his lectures.

Contributions
to Medical
Literature
and Medical
Science.

Dr. Gerhard, who, first established the essential identity of typhoid fever as a distinct disease, was an attending physician of the Hospital. Dr. J. K. Mitchell made many original observations, among which is that of the occurrence of joint affections in spinal disease, which Charcot has recently so greatly extended. The use of ice in treatment of sunstroke originated in the wards of the Pennsylvania Hospital, being the successful treatment devised by the late Dr. James J. Levick. Anæsthetics for surgical operations by inhalation of ether, chloroform, or nitrous oxide gas, were very promptly introduced into the Hospital after their discovery by Wells and Morton, and are still in daily use. In the same way, antiseptic treatment of wounds was generally adopted, several years ago, as the practice of the House, which is fully abreast of the best modern practice in its appliances and treatment of the sick as well as the injured.

In the early days of the Hospital, patients were few and the Attending Physicians did not find it necessary to have skilled medical assistants; in the intervals of their visits, the sick were left in the care of the matron or the nurses. Soon afterwards, the number of the sick and injured increased, as the public became acquainted with the facilities offered by the only building especially constructed for general hospital purposes in the province, and the Attending Physicians brought with them their office students, or apprentices, to follow the practice of the house, to apply dressings, and render other assistance. The Hospital then charged a fee for each student thus admitted to the lectures and demonstrations in order to purchase medicines and to form a Medical Fund for the Library. In 1773, the Managers decided to take apprentices to live in the house, in order to learn the art of medicine, as there was no Medical College in the country at that time. To the former class of students, the Managers had been in the habit of giving a certificate at the termination of the term, signed by the Managers and Medical Staff, testifying to the faithful

Medical
Apprentices
taken into
the Hospital
Service.

¹ Century of American Medicine, Journal of the Medical Sciences, Phila., Jan. 1876.

Medical
Apprentices
and Students.

performance of duties, and the completion of the course of studies. In the latter cases, an actual indenture was drawn up, by which the friends of the apprentice regularly bound him to serve the Hospital for a period of five years, the Managers on their part agreeing to instruct him in the art of medicine, etc. (See indenture opposite.) On leaving the Hospital service, the young man had a suit of "cloathes" and an engrossed certificate, if he completed his engagement satisfactorily. Besides the apprentices, there were occasionally other resident pupils, and, as the work in the wards was not sufficient to entirely occupy them, the Board attempted to utilize their time in preparing medicines for the house and out-patient department. This, however, was soon found to be impracticable and it was decided to engage a skilled apothecary for this work.

As already stated the Managers at first accepted the services of medical students, who acted as assistants to the Attending Physicians and Surgeons. Subsequently these resident students were made regularly indentured apprentices. After the establishment of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, the apprentices attended lectures while serving the Hospital and usually graduated before their term as apprentices had expired. Very many of these young men, after graduation, took a tour abroad and visited the hospitals of England and Scotland, or of France and Germany, and upon their return home were subsequently honored by election to the Attending Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Since the year 1824, the rule then adopted has been strictly enforced, requiring Residents to be graduates in medicine previous to entering upon their duties in the Hospital.

Early
Resident
Physicians.

In addition to their duties in the wards the early resident physicians were also liable to be called upon to visit cases wishing admission into the Hospital, at their own homes, in order to determine whether or not they could properly be admitted. They also assisted at the Clinical Lectures, and had the benefit of the teaching of the members of the staff, in their weekly, or semi-weekly, clinical lectures, an enviable privilege, as it must have been regarded by the outside students, who had by their registration and fee, only obtained the right to witness "the practice of the house" and to attend the clinical lectures.

The first apprentice, Thomas Boulter, simply learned the "art and mystery of the apothecary" and did not study medicine. The first House Physician, or Medical Apprentice, was Jacob Ehrenzeller, who was appointed in 1773 and left at the expiration of his five years term. A period of eight years then was allowed to pass without

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This Indenture

Witnesseth, That *Thomas Scullen* of *the City of Philadelphia*

Merchant hath by himself, and by their Parents *with the Consent of his Mother*

born, voluntarily, and of his own free Will and

Accord, put himself APPRENTICE to *The Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital*

an Apothecary
to learn the Art, Trade and Mystery, and (after the Manner of an APPRENTICE) to serve *the said Managers or their Heirs* for the time hereinafter expressed, from the Day of the Date hereof, for, and during, and to the full End and Term of *Seven Years* ending. During all which Term, the said APPRENTICE, his MASTER faithfully shall serve, his Secrets keep, his lawful Commands every where readily obey. He shall do no Damage to his said MASTER, nor be in debt to any, without letting or giving Notice to his said MASTER; he shall not waste his said MASTER's Goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any. He shall not commit Fornication, nor contract Marriage, within the said Term: At Cards, Dice or any other unlawful Game, he shall not play, whereby his said MASTER may have Damage. With his own Goods, nor the Goods of others, without License of his said MASTER he shall not trade. He shall not absent himself Day for Night from his said MASTER's Service, without his Leave: Nor haunt Ale-houses, Taverns, or Play-houses, nor use all Things to have himself as a faithful APPRENTICE, ought to do, during the said Term. And the said MASTER shall use the utmost of his Endeavour to teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed, the said APPRENTICE, in the Trade or Mystery of *an Apothecary* and procure and provide him sufficient Meat

Dish, *Apprentice* Lodgings

and as APPRENTICE, during the said Term of *Seven Years & six months*

After the term hereof is expired he shall be at liberty to do as he shall think fit

He shall also be at liberty to do as he shall think fit

And for the true Performance of all and singular the Contents and Agreements aforesaid, the said Parties bind themselves each unto the other firmly by these Presents. In WITNESS whereof, the said Parties have interchangeably set their Hands and Seals hereunto. Dated the *fourth* Day of *February* in the *first* Year of the Reign of our Lord GEORGE the Third, King of Great-Britain, &c. and in the Year of our LORD One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Sixty-*six*

Sealed and delivered in the Presence of

Thomas Scullen on behalf & by order of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital

Thomas Scullen
Hugh Roberts

electing his successor, but, in 1786, William Gardener was indentured, who also served for five years. Edward Cutbush was the third in order of succession ; he was elected in 1790 and served until 1794, when he was graduated by the Medical Department of the University. Dr. Benjamin Rush was a pupil of Dr. Redman and attended the lectures, but was not an apprentice or resident within the Hospital. Drs. Samuel Betton, Wm. P. C. Barton, Samuel Colhoun, and William Price were graduates in medicine before becoming apprentices, as were Drs. Robert J. Clarke, Southey S. Satchell and Charles B. Jaudon, who were appointed to fill the unexpired terms of other apprentices.

Resident
Physicians.

In 1824, two Resident Physicians were elected, Dr. Caspar Wistar for two years, and Dr. Caspar Morris, to serve for three years. The number of Residents continued to be two until, at a meeting held May, 1848, it was resolved to increase the number to three, each to serve for two years. A few years later, the term was reduced to eighteen months, and subsequently (in 1888) this was increased to twenty months, the first four months to be spent in the Department for the Insane and the remainder of the service divided between the Medical and the Surgical Wards in the Department for the sick and injured. A fourth Resident Physician was added in response to the following :

At a meeting of the Medical Staff, held May 18th, 1877, the following was adopted :

Resolved, that we respectfully ask the Board of Managers to appoint an additional resident Physician to the Hospital, on account of the greatly increased duties required of the Residents.

Early in 1894 the Board appointed a sixth Resident Physician and increased the term to twenty-four months.

On leaving the Hospital at the termination of the period of service of each Resident Physician, it is customary for the Managers to pass a complimentary vote acknowledging faithful service and giving the privilege of the use of the Library and the practice of the House.

The Association of the Ex-Resident Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital was organized in the year 1885, for the purpose of reviving old friendships, developing fraternal intercourse as Physicians, and to show the continued interest of its members in the welfare of an institution that had contributed largely to their professional education.

Association of
Ex-Resident
Physicians.

Being the oldest, active Ex-Resident, Prof. Henry H. Smith,¹ of Phila., was chosen, at the first meeting, President of the Association and a Committee of Arrangements was appointed, to serve for each annual

¹Died, March, 1890.

meeting, the Chairman of the Committee being the Senior Resident Physician of each year. These Chairmen have been as follows: in 1885, Dr. Orville Horwitz; 1886, Dr. Thomas S. K. Morton; 1887, Dr. Samuel B. Shoemaker; 1888, Dr. Walter D. Green. Four other members of the Association, including one of the Staff, constituted the Committee for each year.

Annual Meetings held at the Hospital.

The annual meetings of the Association are held in the Library of the Hospital, on Pine Street, through the courtesy of the Board of Managers, and a simple repast (paid for by the Association) encourages social intercourse. Occasionally, papers of general medical interest, or connected with the history of the Institution, or its "inedited legends," are presented by some member of the Association; though the main object of each meeting is the preservation of a Brotherhood between the Resident Physicians of the various periods of service. This Association has been previously referred to in these pages (page 103).

Subsequent Career of Resident Physicians.

The following Ex-Residents became widely known in Philadelphia and elsewhere for their professional skill, much of their reputation being due to the training and knowledge they acquired in serving the institution: Samuel Cooper, Thomas Horsefield, Joseph Hartshorne, Samuel C. Hopkins, Samuel Betton, John Wilson Moore, Benjamin S. Janney, John Rhea Barton, Benjamin H. Coates, Jason O'B. Lawrence, Thomas H. Ritchie, Reynell Coates, Caspar Wistar, Caspar Morris, George Fox, Thomas Stewardson, Jr., George W. Norris, Thomas S. Kirkbride, Wm. W. Gerhard, John F. Meigs, Edward Hartshorne. Many others, yet living, also illustrate the value of the clinical experience obtained while serving as Residents in the Hospital.

Early Deaths among Ex-Resident Physicians.

Some of the Resident Physicians who gave promise of great usefulness in their profession died soon after entering upon the active duties of their profession, shortly after leaving the Hospital. Among these was Samuel Cooper (1792-97), who perished while acting as assistant physician at the Yellow Fever Hospital, during the epidemic in Philadelphia of the year 1798. Dr. Edward Rhoads (1864-65), died with the dropsy and Bright's disease a few months after leaving the Hospital. Horace Binney Hare (1866-67), perished with pulmonary disease at the beginning of a most brilliant career. Elliott Richardson (1868-70), lived to serve the Institution for several years as surgeon to the Out-Patient Department, but died before he had reaped the reward of his industry and application. Edward W. Jameson (1873-75), began practice in a western city and was stricken with pneumonia within a few years after leaving the

Hospital. Frank C. Hand (1877-78), received an appointment in the Out-Patient Department and was preparing for active professional life when he was suddenly called away. John G. Lee (1880-81), lived for a longer period, and was the Physician to the Coroner's Office for several years before his death. George T. Lewis (1882-83), Charles Meigs Wilson (1883-84), and Samuel B. Shoemaker (1886-87), also did not survive many years their service as Resident Physicians in the Hospital; the latter, having been elected to the Out-Patient Department, died April 2, 1893, shortly after his appointment.

MEMBERS OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF

Chrono- logical Order	Name	Elected	Resigned or Died	Term of Service		
				Year	Mo.	Day
65	Agnew, D. Hayes	March 27, 1865	May 29, 1871, R	6	2	10
69		May 7, 1877	April 17, 1884, R	6	9	2
73	Ashurst, John, Jr.	May 2, 1887	In office			
25	Barton, Benj Smith	Jan. 29, 1798	Dec. 19, 1815, D	17	10	20
38	Barton, John Rhea	March 31, 1823	Aug. 29, 1836, R	13	4	28
3	Bond, Phineas	Oct. 23, 1751	June 11, 1773, D	21	7	18
1	Bond, Thomas	Oct. 23, 1751	Mar. 26, 1784, D	32	5	3
4	Cadwalader, Thomas*	Oct 23, 1751	May 12, 1777, R	25	6	19
54	Carson, Joseph	July 30, 1849	May 2, 1854, R	4	9	2
40	Coates, Benj. H.	May 12, 1828	Feb. 22, 1841, R	12	9	10
31	Colhoun, Samuel	May 13, 1816	May 14, 1821, R	5		1
26	Coxe, John Redman	May 10 1802	Jan. 26, 1807, R	4	8	14
64	Da Costa, Jacob M.	Jan 30, 1865	In office			
28	Dorsey, John Syng	May 7, 1810	Nov. 12, 1818, D	8	6	5
37	Emlen, Samuel, Jr.	March 31, 1823	April 17, 1828, D	5		16
9	Evans, Cadwalader	June 4, 1759	June 30, 1773, D	14		26
21	Foulke, John	May 11, 1784	May 12, 1794, R	10		1
53	Fox, George	May 8, 1848	Mar. 27, 1854, R	5	10	19
52	Gerhard, Wm. W.	June 30, 1845	May 2, 1868, R	22	10	2
7	Græme, Thomas*	Oct. 23, 1751	Sept. 4, 1772, D	20	10	11
41	Harris, Thomas	March 30, 1829	Dec 8, 1840, R	11	8	8
75	Harte, Richard H.	Nov. 27, 1893	In office			
60	Hartshorne, Edward	June 27, 1859	Mar. 27, 1865, R	5	9	
29	Hartshorne, Joseph	July 3, 1810	Sept. 5, 1821, R	11	2	2
01	Hewson, Addinell	Jan. 28, 1861	April 30, 1877, R	16	3	2
33	Hewson, Thos. Tickell	Nov. 30, 1818	May 11, 1835, R	16	5	11
43	Hodge, Hugh L.	Nov. 26, 1832	Feb. 27, 1854, R	21	3	1
62	Hunt, William	Sept. 28, 1863	Nov. 27, 1893, R	30		29
13	Hutchinson, James	May 12, 1777	May 2, 1778, R		11	20
17		Nov. 9, 1779	Sept. 5, 1793, D	13	9	26
66	Hutchinson, James H.	May 2, 1868	Dec. 26, 1889, D	21	7	24
27	James, Thos. Chalkley	Jan. 26, 1807	June 25, 1810, R	3	4	29
18	Jones, John	June 25, 1810	Nov. 26, 1832, R	22	5	1
		May 27, 1780	June 23, 1791, D	11		26
12	Kuhn, Adam	Aug. 29, 1774	May 14, 1781, R	6	8	15
19		Jan. 28, 1782	Jan. 29, 1798, R	16		1
57	Levick, James J.	March 3, 1856	Aug. 31, 1868, R	12	5	28
68	Levis, Richard J.	May 29, 1871	May 2, 1887, R	15	11	3
74	Lewis, Morris J.	Jan. 27, 1890	In office			
70	Longstreth, Morris	Nov. 24, 1879	In office			
42	Lukens, Charles	May 11, 1829	Aug. 26, 1839, R	10	3	5

MEMBERS OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF (continued)

Chrono- logical Order	Name	Elected	Resigned or Died	Term of Service		
				Year	Mo.	Day
11	Meigs, Arthur V.	Nov. 25, 1882	In office			
12	Meigs, Charles D.	Sept. 29, 1883	July 30, 1884. R.	9	10	
13	Meigs, James Aitken	Aug. 29, 1883	Nov. 2, 1884. D.	11	2	5
14	Meigs, John Forsyth	Feb. 29, 1884	Nov. 28, 1885. R.	11	9	
15	Mitchell, John K.	May 24, 1884	May 22, 1884. R.	0	11	28
16	Moore, Charles	July 29, 1884	Aug. 29, 1884. R.	0	11	3
17	Moore, John	May 29, 1885	April 29, 1886. R.	0	11	5
18	Moore, John Wilson	Oct. 29, 1885	Jan. 29, 1886. R.	10	10	
19	Moore, Saml. Preston*	Oct. 29, 1885	June 4, 1886. R.	10	10	11
20	Morgan, John	June 29, 1886	May 12, 1887. R.	0	10	14
21	Morton, Thomas G.	Feb. 29, 1886	In office			
22	Neill, John	May 4, 1886	June 21, 1886. R.	0	1	23
23	Norris, George W.	Aug. 29, 1886	Sept. 29, 1887. R.	0		29
24	Otto, John C.	June 25, 1887	Oct. 25, 1888. R.	11	2	25
25	Packard, John H.	April 11, 1888	In office			
26	Pancous, Joseph	March 11, 1888	Feb. 29, 1889. R.	0	11	2
27	Parke, Thomas	May 11, 1888	Jan. 11, 1889. R.	0	5	15
28	Parrish, Joseph	June 11, 1888	Feb. 11, 1889. R.	0	6	20
29	Pease, Edward	Dec. 29, 1888	Jan. 29, 1889. R.	0	1	20
30	Pepper, William	May 11, 1889	Dec. 11, 1889. R.	0	1	18
31	Phycock, Philip Syng	May 11, 1889	Oct. 11, 1889. R.	11	1	12
32	Price, William	May 11, 1889	Oct. 29, 1889. R.	0	4	15
		Oct. 29, 1889	May 12, 1890. R.	0	5	13
33	Randolph, Jacob	May 11, 1890	Feb. 29, 1891. D.	11	2	15
34	Redman, John*	Oct. 11, 1890	May 8, 1891. D.	11	5	15
35	Rush, Benjamin	May 29, 1891	April 11, 1892. D.	0	11	23
36	Rush, William	May 11, 1891	Sept. 29, 1891. R.	0	4	15
37	Sapper, William	March 11, 1892	May 11, 1892. R.	0	2	1
38	Sapper, William, Jr.	May 11, 1892	May 11, 1892. R.	0		4
39	Smith, Francis Gurney	June 11, 1892	May 11, 1893. R.	11	11	11
40	Stewardson, Thos.	May 11, 1892	June 29, 1892. R.	0	1	19
41	Wistar, Caspar	Nov. 4, 1893	May 7, 1894. R.	11	5	1
42	Wood, George B.	Oct. 29, 1893	May 1, 1894. R.	11	6	13
43	Zachary, David	Oct. 29, 1893	Mar. 1, 1895. R.	1	4	5

In addition to the above two physicians were elected to the Medical Staff but did not accept the appointment viz. Dr. Clarkson, May 10, 1884, and Dr. Samuel P. Griffith, May 12, 1884.

* Elected as a Member of Consulting Staff see page 101.



The Library.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF HOSPITAL PHYSICIANS



THOMAS GRAEME, born in Balgowan, Perthshire, October 20, 1688, was descended from an ancient family in Scotland and came to America with Governor Keith.

In 1726, he was a member of the Provincial Council; and on the 8th of April, 1731, was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province, a position

which he retained until 1750. In 1751 he was appointed consulting Surgeon in extraordinary cases, to the Pennsylvania Hospital. He, for many years, was Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. Dr. Graeme was the first President of the St. Andrew's Society and was an original member of the American Philosophical Society.

The "Pennsylvania Gazette" of September 9, 1772, contains the following:

"On Friday last, September 4, 1772, died suddenly, at his seat at Graeme Park, Thomas Graeme, Esq., M. D., aged eighty-four years, Naval Officer of the Port of Philadelphia. He was descended from an ancient family in Scotland, and possessed all the natural talents of a Gentleman, improved by a liberal education. He was blest with a clear Head, a Masculine Understanding, and a happy Sagacity, which justly placed him for Half a Century at the Head of his Profession, as a Physician, in this city. His Practice was fair and honorable, distinguished as well by his Medical Abilities and communicative Temper, as by a natural Philanthropy, that led him equally to the most affectionate and diligent Attendance on all his Patients, and

to the charitable Relief of the numerous Poor who applied to him. He likewise long filled an important civil office, closely connected with the Trading Interest of this Province; and, hating Covetousness, conducted himself therein with so much justice and Moderation, that he carried to the Grave with him, a character universally beloved for Integrity in his public Trust, as well as for the Amiable Virtues of Humanity in his private Station. From Temperance, and an extraordinary Vigor of Constitution, he attained fullness of Years.

"He was interred Sunday Forenoon, in Christ Church-yard, in this city, and the Esteem in which he lived, was testified by the great concourse of respectable Inhabitants of all Denominations, who attended his funeral."



THOMAS CADWALADER, M. D., was born in Philadelphia about 1707. After finishing his studies here he completed his medical education in Europe.

On his return to Philadelphia, he commenced the practice of medicine.

In 1765 he became a member of the Provincial Council. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1768, and vice-president in 1769. He also was a Member of the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge; and Medical Director of the Army Hospital.

Dr. Cadwalader published an Essay on "the Illiac Passion" in 1740, and also an "Essay on the West India Dry Gripes, with the Method of Curing that Great Distemper," to which was added an "Extraordinary Case in Physic, Printed and sold by B. Franklin 1745."

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1751, and resigned 1777.

In 1738 he married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Lambert.

He died November 14, 1779, aged seventy-two years.

SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, born in Philadelphia, in 1710, was the son of Richard and Margaret P. Moore. His mother was the daughter of Samuel Preston, the Counsellor, his father was a physician, and for several years a Common Councilman of Philadelphia. Dr. Moore was elected to the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1751 a Consultant in extraordinary cases, and resigned in 1759.

He was the fourth Treasurer of the Hospital and served as such from 1768 to 1769.

On August 12, 1739, he married Hannah, daughter of Doctor Richard Hill.

Dr. Moore was Trustee of the General Loan Office and Provincial Treasurer from December 4, 1754, to October 15, 1768.

He died July 15, 1785, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

JOHN REDMAN was born in Philadelphia, February 27, 1722, and studied medicine under Dr. John Kearsley, Jr. He then visited Bermuda and remained there for several years. Subsequently he resided in Edinburgh one year; attended lectures, dissections and hospitals in Paris, and was graduated at Leyden, July 15, 1748. After remaining some time at Guy's Hospital, London, he returned to Philadelphia and devoted himself to the practice of medicine.

Dr. Redman was a member of Common Council in 1751; a Trustee of the College of Philadelphia in 1765, and later



the President (1786 to 1805). He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, a Fellow of the College of Physicians from 1787 to 1808, and its first

President (1786 to 1805). He served for many years as Trustee of the College of New Jersey. He was an elder of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, in 1784.

Dr. Redman was elected one of the Consulting Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1751, and resigned in 1780. In 1759 he published "A Defence of Inoculation."

He was highly respected in the community on account of his benevolent character and professional skill; the following little gem preserved among the papers of Dr. Benjamin Rush, who was his pupil, shows his exalted views of the medical profession:

"Dr. Redman's Toast—The dignity and success of the healing art; and long health and competent wealth, and exquisite happiness to the individual practitioner who makes the health, and comfort and happiness of his fellow mortals one of the chief ends and delights of his life, and acts therein from motives that render him superior to all the difficulties he may have to encounter in the pursuit thereof."

Dr. Redman died March 19, 1808, aged eighty-six years.



LLOYD ZACHARY, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth Zachary (who was the daughter of Thomas Lloyd, one of "The five Commissioners appointed by Pennsylvania;" also President of the Council, and subsequently Deputy Governor of the Province), was born in Boston, November 15, 1701.

Being orphaned early in life, he removed to Philadelphia to live with an uncle, Mr. Hills.

After finishing his academical education, he studied medicine under Dr. John Kearsley, and in 1723 went to Europe, where he remained three years.

On his return to Philadelphia, he commenced the practice of medicine and soon became eminent in his profession. In 1729, he was made Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia in conjunction with Dr. Thomas Graeme, whom he succeeded in September, 1741; but resigned the same month. He was one of the founders of the College of Philadelphia, also one of the organizers of the Hospital and a member of the first Medical Staff. Being stricken with paralysis in March, 1753, he resigned, but his devotion to the Hospital only ceased with his life.

His will contained the liberal bequest of £350 to the Institution, with forty-three volumes and a number of pamphlets for the Library.

He died September 26, 1756, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

THOMAS BOND was born in Calvert County, Maryland, in 1712, and studied under Dr. Hamilton, also of Calvert County. He also travelled in Europe and spent considerable time in the Paris Hospitals.

Dr. Bond began practice in Philadelphia in 1732. He first suggested to Franklin, about 1751, the idea of establishing a small Provincial Hospital for the sick and injured, and lunatics, which resulted in the founding of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was a member of the first Medical Staff from 1751 to 1784.

In 1766, he instituted the first course of clinical lectures in the Hospital, and wrote some useful medical memoirs, afterwards published in London. He was original member and an officer of the American Philosophical Society from its first establishment and, in 1782, he delivered the annual address before that society on "The Rank of Man in the Scale of Being."

Dr. Bond joined St. John's, the first lodge in America of Freemasons, on the third of June, 1734, and was appointed Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge, in 1755, by Grand Master William Allen.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, Dr. Bond, then past his sixtieth year, tendered his services to his country, in the following letter, dated December 4, 1776, to the Committee of Safety, which received a favorable response and both father and son rendered distinguished services to the American cause by organizing the Medical Department of the Army.

"When I see so many of my Friends and valuable fellow-citizens exposing themselves to the Horrors of War, I think it my indispensable Duty to make a tender of the best services in my Power, upon condition that I can have the joint

assistance of my Son in the great undertaking, who, I am certain, you will find on Enquiry, has already distinguished himself in this department.

"As I am told many of the sick are near the city, the sooner this matter is concluded on, the better."

The "Pennsylvania Gazette" of April 3, 1784, states that

"He was one of a few gentlemen who planned the first seminary of learning in this city, on which was soon afterwards engrafted to the College of Philadelphia, afterwards the University of the State of Pennsylvania. He was, to the last, a faithful Trustee of it; and when the medical schools were built on this foundation, the gentlemen who proposed and digested the measure thought it necessary to the design, that it should enjoy the aid of the Dr's. skill and experience by his delivering annually to the pupils a course of Clinical Lectures in the Hospital. On this occasion, he must have received peculiar satisfaction in being connected in his medical instructions with an institution which at the same time that it reflects the highest honor on the State of Pennsylvania met at first with difficulties, which were removed by a voluntary offer of the Doctor, and two other eminent physicians, to give their professional services to the projected Hospital, a promise which he has ever since faithfully fulfilled, besides contributing to it in a pecuniary way, and encountering the early difficulties of the design by serving as one of its first Managers.

"He was a principal founder of the American Philosophical Society; he always took a leading part in what tended to the honour and usefulness of the design and was its first Vice-President, in which station he continued to his death.

"When, of late years, some public spirited gentlemen had formed themselves into a Humane Society, for the recovery of persons supposed to be drowned, they, soon after their establishment, elected Dr. Bond their President, with great propriety, placing at the head of such an institution a gentleman, whose practice was not more distinguished by any one circumstance, than his humane attendance on those whom he knew to be unable to make satisfaction for his services.

On Sunday his remains were interred in Christ Church burial ground, with such an attendance of his fellow citizens, as was due to the memory of a gentleman, who had gone through life, in the service of all men, with good humor and kindness to the whole world, his acquaintance and friendship, and affection to his country.

On the tombstone in Christ Church is the following:

"In Memory of Thomas Bond, M. D. who practised Physic and Surgery with signal reputation and success nearly half a Century lamented and beloved by many, respected and esteemed by all, and adorned by literary honors sustained by him with dignity. He departed this life March 26, 1784. Aged 72 years.



PHINEAS BOND was born in Maryland in 1717. After being educated in the place of his nativity he studied medicine and passed a considerable time at Leyden, Paris, Edinburgh, and London. In conjunction with Thomas Hopkinson, Tench Francis and Richard Peters, he organized the College, now the University of Pennsylvania, and was a member of the first Board of Trustees.

Dr. Bond, was a member of Common Council of Philadelphia from 1747 until his death. He was one of the founders of the American Philosophical Society, also of the Society of St. George and the Hand in Hand Fire Company.

Dr. Bond, with his brother, Dr. Thomas Bond, took an active part in the organization of the Pennsylvania Hospital and was a member of the first medical staff and served it many years until his decease.

He died June 11, 1783, aged fifty-six years.

The following extract is from "The Pennsylvania Gazette" of June 12, 1783:

Early on Friday morning last, the unexpected death of a gentleman, who departed this life in his fifty-sixth year, Dr. Phineas Bond, a gentleman long and justly acknowledged to be one of the first eminences in his profession, learned, valiant, and intrepid, a serious observer and diligent follower of nature;

nobly raised above every low art or vulgar prejudice; he soon acquired a reputation alike solid and unenvied. Honest, candid, cheerful, and sincere; of manners gentle, and conversation instructive; manifesting the very soul of benevolence and humanity in all his conduct; he was one of those happy-tempered men who could not be known without being loved, and therefore hardly ever had a patient in whom he had not a friend. As his practice was extensive, it is not to be wondered then, that we have, perhaps, never had among us a person in whose life more good men of all ranks and denominations seemed to have interested themselves, than in his. This was abundantly evidenced by his affectionate fellow citizens, as well during his last illness, as at his interment."

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1712, studied medicine under Dr. John Kearsley, Jr.

He was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress, November 20, 1778, and again November 13, 1779. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1767, and Vice-President in 1779. He was also a founder of the Second Presbyterian Church of which he was a member; Trustee of the College of Philadelphia, and one of its founders, and during the greater part of his life he was a Trustee of the College of New Jersey.

Actuated by a patriotic desire to aid in supplying the deficiency of means to obtain a medical education in the Colonies, he gave his son the advantage of the best training in the profession and sent him to Europe. On his return, in 1782, he encouraged him to deliver a course of lectures on Anatomy, and thus prepared the way for the establishment of a Medical School in America.

Dr. Shippen was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1751, and resigned in 1778.

He died November 4, 1801, aged eighty nine years.

His mode of life was simple and it was said that up to his final illness he had never tasted wine nor spirits. His temper was never ruffled and his benevolence was without stint.

CADWALADER EVANS was one of the first pupils of Dr. Thomas Bond. On completing his studies here, he sailed for England with the view of finishing his medical education at Edinburgh. At this time war existed between Spain, France and England, and the vessel in which he sailed was captured by a Spanish privateer and carried on to Hayti, where he was attacked by a severe fever. After-

wards he went to Jamaica, where he engaged in medical practice for about two years, when he sailed for England.

Having resided a year at Edinburgh, and London, he returned and commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1759, in which position he continued until his death, June 30, 1773.

He was buried in Friends' Ground at North Wales.



JOHN MORGAN, son of Evan Morgan, a Welshman, who had long been a resident of the Province, was born in Philadelphia in 1735, and received a classical education at Nottingham Academy, Chester Co., Penna. He was transferred to the College of Philadelphia and on May 17, 1757, received the degree of A. B. at the first commencement of the institution.

He studied medicine under Dr. John Redman for six years, thirteen months of which he spent in the Pennsylvania Hospital as Resident Apothecary, and at the close of his term, he devoted himself, for four years, to military life. Although he held a Lieutenant's commission, April 1, 1758, he acted chiefly as surgeon, in the war between Great Britain and her colonies and France; at the close of the war he resigned from the army.

In 1760, he attended lectures and dissections of Cullen and John Hunter in London, then spent two years in Edinburgh under the instruction of Monroe, Cullen, Rutherford, and Hope; receiving in 1773 the degree of Doctor in Medicine, his thesis was an elaborate production on "Suppuration and the Formation of Pus," which was afterwards published.

From Edinburgh, he went to Paris, studying Anatomy with M. Sue; he had

acquired the art of making anatomical preparations in London from "the two Hunters." At a meeting of the French Academy of Surgery, in 1764, at Paris, he showed a preparation of the vessels of the kidney which he had executed, and was the first to make known the art in Paris and the South of France. He took seat in the Royal Academy of Surgery at Paris, having been made correspondent on July 5, 1764. During this summer he travelled in France, Switzerland, and Italy, visiting the Medical Schools, Hospitals, and public Institutions. He made the acquaintance during his travels of Morgagni, Professor of Anatomy at Padua, to whom he had letters from Dr. Sevati, of Bologna; from Padua he went to Switzerland, and returned in the autumn to London where he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and Edinburgh.

He returned to Philadelphia early in 1765. With Dr. Shippen, Jr., he was the pioneer in systematic medical teaching in America. He had the honor of holding the first medical professorship in this country, being elected May 3, 1765, by the Trustees of the College of Philadelphia, to the Chair of Theory and Practice of Physic. At the commencement exercises, which lasted two days, May 30 and 31, he delivered the famous Inaugural Address which had been prepared in Paris, entitled "A Discourse upon the Institution of Medical Schools in America." In 1769, he saw the fruits of his labor, for in that year five students received the first degrees in medicine that were conferred in America. Dr. Morgan was also active in establishing the American Philosophical Society. In 1773 he visited Jamaica to obtain donations for the advancement of general literature in the College of Philadelphia in which he was greatly interested. In October, 1775, he was appointed by Congress, Director-General and Physician-in-Chief of the General Hospital of the American Army. In 1777, the dissensions between the surgeons of the General Hospital and of the regiments, and other circumstances, gave rise to calumnies against him, and he was removed from office without an opportunity to vindicate himself; he subsequently applied for a special committee for a special committee of Congress, to investigate the charges and was honorably acquitted.

He served as a member of the Medical Staff of the Hospital from 1773, to 1777, and was again elected in 1778, and served until 1783.

Dr. Morgan, it is said, was the first man in Philadelphia to carry a silk umbrella.

During his six years apprenticeship with Dr. John Redman, he had served in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and had put up all the prescriptions of the Attending Physicians for more than a year. This early experience of Dr. Morgan in the Apothecary shop of the Pennsylvania Hospital, doubtless taught him the importance of pharmacy as a special branch of study, and in his subsequent practice, he confined himself to visiting the sick and writing prescriptions, but did not dispense his own medicine. This plan has since been generally adopted by the representative physicians of this country, although it was a daring innovation at the time that Dr. Morgan introduced it.

He published "Tentamen Medicum de Puris Confectione," (1763); "A Discourse upon the Institution of Medical Schools in America," (1765); "Four Dissertations on the Reciprocal Advantages of a Perpetual Union between Great Britain and her American Colonies," (1766); "A Recommendation of Inoculation," (1766); "A Vindication of Public Character in the Station of Director-General, etc."

He died October 15, 1789, aged fifty-three years.

CHARLES MOORE, was born March 25, 1724. He graduated in Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1752.

In 1773, he was elected to the Pennsylvania Hospital and resigned in 1774. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians.

He subsequently practised his profession in Montgomery County, Penna., where he died August 19, 1801, and was buried in Friends' Ground at North Wales.

ADAM KUHN was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, November 17, 1741; his grandfather was John Christopher Kuhn, his father, Adam Simon Kuhn, both natives of Suabia; they emigrated to Philadelphia in 1733; his father was an educated man, a successful and skillful medical practitioner. He removed to Lancaster where he became a magistrate of the borough and an elder of the Lutheran Church.

Dr. Adam Kuhn's early studies in medicine were with his father. In 1761 he proceeded to Norway and Sweden, where he studied botany under Linnæus and other professors of the University of Upsal, until 1764; he also resided in London for one year; then went to Edinburgh where he received his degree of M. D. in 1767

from the University, his thesis being "De Lavatione Frigida."

After visiting France, Holland and Germany, he returned to America in 1768, and was at once appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the College of Philadelphia; he commenced his first course of lectures in May, three months after his arrival from Europe. He continued in his position twenty-one years, until transferred to the chair of Practice.

In January 1774, he was one of the physicians of the society for inoculating the poor. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and its president in 1808, and also a member of the American Philosophical Society.

He was Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of the State of Pennsylvania (1789) and was transferred to the same chair in the University of Pennsylvania in 1792, from which he resigned in 1797.

He was twice elected to the Medical Staff of the Hospital; he served from 1774 to 1781, and from 1782 to 1798, when he resigned.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Hartman, Esq., in the Island of St. Croix, May, 1780.

It is said of him, "He was not remarkable for the power of imagination; but in sound judgment he greatly excelled."

Dr. Kuhn's talent for observation was profound. He was through life a studious



reader, a lover of music from his youth; remarkably abstemious and regular in his diet and neat in his person; he was reserved in his general intercourse, but affable and communicative in the company of his friends. His manners were void of ostentation or assumption.

He died July 5, 1817, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

THOMAS PARKE was born in East Caln Township, Chester County, Pa., August 6, 1749; he was student of medicine under Dr. Cadwalader Evans, and received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine from the College of Philadelphia, June 5, 1770.



In 1771 he went to London and attended Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals and then went to Edinburgh. In 1773 he returned to Philadelphia and entered into partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Evans, in the practice of medicine.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, President of the College of Physicians and a Director of the Philadelphia Library.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Hospital in 1777, and resigned in 1823.

In April, 1775, he married Rachel, the eldest daughter of James Pemberton.

He died on January 9, 1835, aged eighty-five years.

JAMES HUTCHINSON, son of Randal Hutchinson, a highly respected farmer and large land owner, belonging to the Society of Friends, was born in Wakefield Township, Bucks County, Pa., January 29, 1752. His early education began in Burlington, and was continued in Virginia. He returned to complete a collegiate course at the College of Philadelphia, where he graduated with the first honors of his class and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He studied medicine with Dr. Cadwalader Evans and attended the medical lectures of the College. In 1774 he graduated as Bachelor of Medicine, when he received a gold medal as a testimonial of his ability and attainments, more particularly in the department of Chemistry. In the same year, he went to Europe and availed himself of the instruction of Dr. Fothergill.

His return home (by the way of France) in 1777, was hastened by the political event of the times as he was bearer of important dispatches from Dr. Franklin, then American Minister, to the Congress of the United States. When on the American coast, his vessel was chased by



a British ship of war; being determined to save his dispatches, he left in an open boat and, landing under fire of the enemy, succeeded in his mission. The vessel was captured and everything belonging to him, including a medical library, collected in England and France, was lost.

On his arrival in America, he immediately joined the army as Surgeon and became Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania. He was for more than a year in the service of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, from the latter part of 1778 to February, 1781; while Senior Surgeon to the Flying Hospital in the Middle Department, with only six assistants, he inoculated 3496 men at Valley Forge. After the battle of Monmouth, having no duty to perform in his department, he went to Rhode Island as a volunteer in the expedition against that place under General Sullivan; soon afterward he resigned his commission.

After the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British army, he was one of the Committee of Safety. He frequently visited at headquarters during times of difficulty and was often consulted by the Commander-in-Chief relative to the medical department.

Dr. Hutchinson held the position of Physician to the Port of Philadelphia and, during the epidemic of yellow fever in 1793, his exertions day and night were unceasing, but beyond his strength, and he fell a victim himself to the disease.

He was appointed in 1779, when but twenty-seven years of age, one of the Trustees, by the act of incorporation, of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1781

he refused the chair of Practice, and in 1783 declined an invitation to the chair of Chemistry. In 1789, when the restitution of the rights of the college was in question, he accepted the chair of Materia Medica and Chemistry in the University, and on the Union of the Schools in 1791, he was chosen Professor of Chemistry.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society. He was also a Fellow of the College of Physicians.

He served two terms on the medical staff of the Hospital, from 1777-1778 and from 1779 until his death.

Dr. Hutchinson was twice married. His first wife was Lydia Biddle; his second wife was Sidney Evans Howell.

He died September 5, 1793, in the forty-second year of his age.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, JR., was born in Philadelphia, October 21, 1736. He was sent to the grammar-school at Nottingham, Chester Co., Pa., and afterwards to the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, receiving his Bachelor's degree in 1754. He studied medicine with his father until 1758, when he went to Europe. In 1761, he received the degree of Doctor in Medicine from the University of Edinburgh. In 1768, he was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. During his residence in London, he made the acquaintance of Dr. John Fothergill, who became greatly interested in his future career.



After three years sojourn, he returned home. In May, 1762, he established the first private school of Anatomy in Philadelphia, delivering his introductory lecture at the State House on November 16. His lectures were continued at his father's house on Fourth Street. They were repeated during the winters of

1763-64 and 1764-65. In 1765, he was elected Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the medical school of the College of Philadelphia, becoming the associate of his friend and fellow-student, Dr. John Morgan.

When the College of Philadelphia was superseded by the University of the State of Pennsylvania, the trustees, in 1780, elected Dr. Shippen, Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery; afterward he was Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania until 1806, when he resigned. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he was appointed Chief Physician of the flying camp. In March, 1777, he submitted a plan for the organization of the hospital department, which, with some modification, was adopted and April 11, 1777, Congress elected him "Director-General of all the military hospitals of the Armies of the United States." He resigned from the Army on January 3, 1781. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, Consulting Physician of Philadelphia Dispensary, a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, and was its president, (1805-1808.)

He was elected twice to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and served from 1778 to 1779, and from 1791 to 1802, when he resigned.

Dissection of human bodies excited so much prejudice in Philadelphia, that in 1765, Dr. Shippen felt obliged to publicly announce that for his dissections, he had never taken dead bodies from graveyards. In 1770, the excitement led to what was called "the sailor's mob," in which Dr. Shippen's house was attacked, and the windows broken.

In 1765, Dr. Shippen began a course on Midwifery to men and women both, establishing a lying-in Hospital at the same time.

Dr. William Shippen, Jr.'s course of lectures in 1762, on Anatomy "for the advantage of young gentlemen, engaged in the study of Physics, in this and neighboring provinces, whose circumstances will not permit their going abroad for improvement, to the Anatomical Schools of Europe," was the first effort towards establishing systematic medical teaching on this continent.

On December, 1762, the body of a negro, who had committed suicide, was handed over to Dr. Shippen, after the verdict of the coroner's jury; and after that time his anatomical museum got the bodies of all suicides and criminals.

He died July 11, 1808, at Germantown, aged nearly seventy-two.

JOHN JONES, son of Dr. Evans Jones (and grandson of Edward Jones, whose wife, Mary, was, the eldest daughter of

Dr. Thomas Wynne), was born at Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., in 1729. He began the study of medicine at the age of eighteen years, under the care of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader.

After completing his studies in this country, he went to Europe, in 1751, and obtained the degree of Doctor in Medicine from the University of Rheims. He remained in Paris a year and attended the anatomical lectures of Dr. Petit and the practice of the Hotel Dieu; and spent some time at the University at Leyden, and finally visited Edinburgh.

On his return, he settled at New York and became particularly eminent as a surgeon. In the war of 1775, he served in the Colonial Army against the French, and the French Commander, who was severely wounded, was attended by him. At the close of the war, he resumed private practice, and on the establishment of the Medical Department of the King's College in New York, was appointed Professor of Surgery and gave several courses of lectures. He left the city in 1780, when it was occupied by the enemy, and settled in Philadelphia, where he became the family physician of Washington and Franklin.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, President of the Humane Society, and in 1786, first Vice-President of the College of Physicians.

He served on the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1780 until his death.

In the autumn of the year 1775 he published "Plain remarks on Wounds and Fractures" for the use of Surgeons of the Army and Navy.

Dr. Jones was specially distinguished as a successful lithotomist and accoucheur, and was generally considered the foremost American surgeon of his day.

He died June 23, 1791, aged sixty-two years.

BENJAMIN RUSH was born on his father's farm in Byberry Township, Philadelphia County, December 24, 1745; both his grandfather, James Rush, who died in 1727, and his father, John Rush, were gunsmiths. His grandfather commanded a troop of horse in the army of Oliver Cromwell. On the restoration of the monarchy, his parents, being members of the Society of Friends, followed William Penn, in 1683, to this country.

Dr. Rush was the most eminent American physician and author of his day and has been called the American Sydenham. His services to medical science are so familiar to all that only the briefest biographical note need be inserted here.

He studied medicine with Dr. John Redman. During his seventeenth year he translated the Aphorisms of Hippocrates into English, and recorded his celebrated Observations on Yellow Fever of 1762.

In 1766, he was graduated at Edinburgh, his thesis being "*De Coctione Ciborum in Ventriculo.*" In 1768, he went to London and Paris. He returned to Philadelphia early in 1769 and at once established himself in the practice of medicine.

On his return he was made Professor of Chemistry in the College of Philadelphia; in the same year he was elected Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the same institution. In 1791, the College having been absorbed by the University of Pennsylvania, he was elected to the Chair of Institutes, Medical and Clinical Practice. In 1796, he received the additional professorship of the Practice of Physic, which he held, with the two preceding chairs, until the end of his life. In 1768 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society; one of its secretaries in 1773; Vice-President 1797-1801. He contributed six papers to the Transactions of the Society. He was active in aiding the establishment of the Philadelphia Dispensary and was one of its attending physicians.

He was resident Port-Physician 1790-1795; Fleet Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Navy September 27, 1775-July 1, 1776; and was appointed, Physician General of the Military Hospital of the Middle Department, American Army, in 1777.

He took a zealous and active part in the Revolutionary conflict. He was a member of the Continental Congress from July 20, 1776, to February, 1777, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was also a member of the Convention of Pennsylvania for the adoption of the Federal Constitution, 1787; and was appointed by President John Adams, Treasurer of the United States Mint 1799, which office he held until his death, April 19, 1813, a period of fourteen years.

When Dr. Rush began his lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, his medical class consisted of twenty students; in 1812 thirteen and, at the last course he delivered they amounted to four hundred and thirty. Dr. Rush favored all means of education and every project tending to ameliorate the condition of mankind. He recommended the establishment of free public schools in every county in the State; he was active in promoting the interests of Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa.; he advocated temperance; he condemned the use of tobacco and was opposed to capital punishment. He was

President of the American Society for the Abolition of Slavery; President of the Philadelphia Medical Society; a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and a member of many other learned and benevolent institutions, both in America and Europe.

In January, 1776, he married Julia Stockton, daughter of Hon. Richard Stockton, N. J.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1783, and continued in the service of the institution until his death. He was celebrated for his punctuality and it is said that, during the whole of this period, he never missed his daily visit and was never more than ten minutes late. During the prevalence of the several pestilential epidemics which visited Philadelphia from 1793 to 1805, Dr. Rush fearlessly stood by his patients and his practice, and rendered great service to the city authorities.

In an obituary address the following statements were made as to his personal character: "He was amiable, kind and insinuating in his manners, familiar in his address, prodigal of good counsel, and anxious for the happiness of every one. To his family he was loving, tender, and affectionate. To his youthful acquaintance, a father and a counsellor. To his equals and superiors in age, a friend and bosom companion. To the poor, he was humane. No one ever went from his door without assistance. In his professional capacity they were never neglected. He used to say to his class, 'Attend the poor, they are your best patients, God is their paymaster.' His mind was always like a calm, sunshiny day, clear and pleasant. No breezes of discontent, or passion ever disturbed it, and if a cloud should lour, the genial warmth of his understanding immediately dispersed it. He was mild, pious, and resigned. When death approached he was not terrified. No loads of guilt oppressed his conscience and he bade adieu to this world only to enter a happier one. This is but a sketch of his virtues, but it is enough to endear him to the good and virtuous. Already have the citizens testified their grief for their loss by the manner they assembled at his funeral. Nothing of the kind has occurred since the death of Franklin and Washington. A resolution was presented to the Common Council of Philadelphia by Mr. Cutbush, voting a letter of condolence to his widow, which was unanimously adopted."

JOHN FOULKE was born in 1757; he prepared for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, in 1780, at the College of Philadelphia.

The minutes of the College of Philadelphia show that Mr. Foulke was examined for the Bachelor's degree June 1, 1779, but after the mandamus was issued, the commencement was interdicted by the President of the Executive Council of



the State; this was the beginning of the difficulty which eventuated in the action of the Legislature by the passage of an act, November 27, 1779, by which the charter of the College was abrogated, and its property transferred to the University of the State of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Foulke was Lecturer on Anatomy from 1784-1796; a member of the American Philosophical Society and a Fellow of the College of Physicians.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1784, resigned 1794.

He died in 1796, aged 39 years.

CASPAR WISTAR was born in Philadelphia, September 13, 1761, and as his parents and ancestors, on both sides, were of the Society of Friends, he received his education in the Public School founded by Charter for the Town and County of Philadelphia. When in the year 1777, the battle of Germantown took place, his religious principles kept him from entering military service, but his humanity led him to seek the wounded soldier, and he was active among those who were administering relief. His benevolent heart was so deeply impressed with the happy effects of the medical art, that he determined to devote his life to alleviating the miseries of mankind.

Firm in his purpose, Wistar applied himself to the study of medicine, for three years, under Dr. John Redman.

Having gone through the usual course of study, in 1782, he received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine from the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania. His examination in the presence of the Trustees of the University is said to have been a brilliant one. He went to England in 1783, where he remained a year, then attended lectures in Edinburgh.

For two successive years he was elected one of the Presidents of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh and he was also elected President of the Society for the "Further Investigation of Natural History."

In 1786, he took his degree in Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, after publicly defending his thesis "De Animo Demisso."

In 1788, he married Isabella Marshall, of Philadelphia, who died in 1790; in December, 1798, he married a second time, taking Elizabeth Mifflin, a niece of Governor Mifflin.

In the summer of 1793, while treating cases of Yellow Fever he had himself an attack of this disease.

In 1793 he was elected one of the physicians to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

In 1789 he was elected Professor of Chemistry in the College of Philadelphia. When the rival faculties of medicine were united in the University of Pennsylvania, Wistar was elected (January, 1792) adjunct-professor of Anatomy, Midwifery and Surgery.

On the death of Dr. Shippen, in 1808, Dr. Wistar was chosen Professor in the anatomical chair. He published a system of anatomy in two volumes in 1811.



On May 7, 1810, when he resigned as physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, the following resolution entered on their minutes was made: "The conclusion of Dr. Wistar to withdraw at the present time was unexpected and very much regretted by the Managers who would have gladly embraced the opportunity of

giving to a long-trying, experienced and faithful practitioner, a further proof of their confidence in his skill and abilities by re-electing him to the office he has filled more than sixteen years successively, if he had not prevented them by declining to serve any longer. Under these impressions, the Managers reluctantly part with Dr. Wistar, being thankful for the past exertions to serve the institution, and for his kind offers to advise and assist, if there shall be any particular reason to require it, on any further occasion."

He was a member of the Medical College of Philadelphia, and became President of the American Philosophical Society, vice Thomas Jefferson, in 1815.

On the death of Dr. Rush, Dr. Wistar succeeded him as President of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery. For the Indians of America, he seems to have felt a particular kindness. Benevolence was perhaps the most prominent feature of Dr. Wistar's character; "His charity was active, his hand ever seconding the feelings of his heart," an exemplary man in every respect, remarkable for his strong, good sense, amiable deportment, professional skill and superior qualifications as a teacher of Anatomy.

He was the founder of the "Wistar parties," an attractive feature in the social life of Philadelphia to this day. At first the meetings took place on Sunday evenings at Dr. Wistar's residence, at the southwest corner of Fourth and Prune (now Locust) Streets. In 1811, the time of the meeting was changed from Sunday to Saturday.

The original Wistar Club, which arose from these meetings, was composed of the membership of the American Philosophical Society, of which Dr. Wistar was once President. Chief Justice Tilgham speaking of a certain committee meeting of this Society, says, "It was the custom after the business of the evening was concluded, to enter upon an unconstrained conversation upon literary subjects. Then, without intending it, our lamented friend (Dr. Wistar) would insensibly take the lead; and so interesting were his anecdotes, and so just his remarks, that, drawing close to the dying embers, we often forgot the lapse of time until warned by the unwelcome clock that we had entered upon another day."

It became the custom to invite strangers of distinction who might be in the city, to the Saturday evening parties. Thus, in 1804, Dr. Wistar entertained Baron von Humboldt and his young friend Bonpland. At first the entertainments were characterized by a frugal simplicity, but afterwards they became

more sumptuous. The meetings were held at the house of the members in turn. Among foreigners, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Thackeray and many others have been guests. It would make a long catalogue to name the distinguished Americans who have attended these parties. The Civil War broke them up for a time; but they have lately been revived.

In the year 1809, observing the prejudice in regard to vaccination, he suggested the plan of a society for extending the benefits of the discovery. And in this he was seconded by a number of other public-spirited gentlemen, who associated themselves for this useful purpose, and through their influence the city of Philadelphia has since provided by law for the gratuitous vaccination of the poor in the city.

A biographer of Dr. Wistar stated that:

"As a teacher of Anatomy it is difficult to say in what part his chief merit consisted. There were, however, some parts of his course peculiar to himself. These were the addition of models on a very large scale, to illustrate small parts of the human structure; and the division of the general class into a number of small classes, each of which he supplied with a box of bones, in order that they might become thoroughly acquainted with the human skeleton—a subject which is acknowledged by all to be at the very foundation of Anatomical knowledge. The large size wooden models of the sphenoid, palate and ethmoid bones, the temporal bone, and the labyrinth of the ear, as well as of the brain in sections, from which the successive classes of students to the present day, in connection with the demonstrations of subsequent Professors, have benefited, were most carefully prepared under the direction of Prof. Wistar, by Mr. Rush, the most celebrated carver of his time in Philadelphia. In his museum of models, he has bequeathed a rich treasure to his successors in the anatomical chair.

"The discovery made by him of the mode of development of the cells of the sphenoid bone and their attachment in the early period of life to the ethmoid, was one which conferred honor on him as an investigator and discoverer, and in which he took unalloyed satisfaction. On the subject of that discovery he received a few days before his death, a letter from Professor Soemmering, of the Kingdom of Bavaria, one of the most celebrated Anatomists in Europe, of which the following is an extract: 'The neat specimen of the sphenoid and ethmoid bones, is an invaluable addition to my anatomical collection, having

never seen them myself in such a perfect state. I shall now be very attentive to examine these processes of the ethmoid bone in children of two years of age, being fully persuaded Mr. Bertin had never met with them of such a considerable size nor of such peculiar structure."

"During the years of Dr. Wistar's Professorship of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, he was indefatigable in the collection of anatomical preparations, many of which he ordered and purchased from Leghorne, procuring some from the celebrated Professor Mascagne."

At the time of his death, in 1818, this collection was presented to the University of Pennsylvania, where it is preserved with the Horner collection in the Wistar and Horner Museum.

Dr. Wistar died on January 22, 1818, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.



PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK was born in Philadelphia, July 7, 1768. He entered the Department of Arts of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated as Bachelor of Arts, May, 1785.

He commenced his medical studies, under Dr. Adam Kuhn, and attended the lectures delivered in the University. In November, 1788, after three and a half years of study, he went to London, and was a pupil of Dr. John Hunter, who, in 1790, had him elected House-Surgeon of St. George's Hospital where he had access to the lectures of Clarke, Osborne, Baillie, Home and the Cruickshanks. He received the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of London. He remained with and assisted Dr. Hunter from January to May, when he went to Edinburgh and received from the University there, the degree of Doctor in Medicine (May, 1792); his

thesis, written in Latin, "De Apoplexia," was dedicated to Dr. John Hunter.

He returned to Philadelphia, in 1792, and commenced the practice of medicine. He was soon called upon to exercise his knowledge and skill in aid of his afflicted and terror-stricken citizens, in the epidemic of yellow fever in 1793. In August, Dr. Physick offered his services and was elected Resident Physician in the Yellow Fever Hospital at Bush Hill. Yellow fever again broke out in 1798, and for the second time Dr. Physick accepted the position of Resident Physician at the City Hospital, although he had only recently recovered from his second attack of the disease, in which his life was despaired of. His services were of such value to the city that the Managers, upon his leaving the institution, presented him with some valuable silver plate, in acknowledgment of "their respectful approbation of his voluntary and inestimable services."

In 1801, he was appointed Surgeon Extraordinary to the Almshouse Infirmary, and, soon afterward, Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1819, Dr. Physick was transferred to the chair of Anatomy, made vacant by the death of Dr. John Syng Dorsey; he held this position until 1831, when failing health obliged him to relinquish the active duties of a public teacher, and the University conferred upon him the honorary title of "Emeritus Professor of Surgery and Anatomy."

In October, 1831, he performed successfully the operation of lithotomy upon Chief Justice Marshall, then in his seventy-fifth year, and the operator sixty-three years of age.

In 1822 he was President of the Phrenological Society, also a member of the American Philosophical Society; in 1824 President of the Philadelphia Medical Society; in 1825 member of the Academy of Medicine of France; in 1836 elected Honorary Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

Dr. Physick was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1794, which position he retained until 1816. As an operator, he is described as having a correct, sharp and discriminating eye; a hand delicate in touch, dexterous in movement and of unswerving firmness; a perfect composure and self-possession which rose in tone and deepened in steadiness with the complication of the case in hand.

Dr. Elder, in speaking of Dr. Physick, said he is known as "the father of American surgery," he was a discoverer, a thinker, a worker, but not an author; he had an "invincible repugnance" to appearing before the public in that capa-

city. Nine or ten essays, making about twenty pages octavo, are the whole amount of his publications.

He died December 15, 1837, aged sixty-nine years.



BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON was born at Lancaster, Pa., February 10, 1766; his mother was a sister of the celebrated David Rittenhouse. He studied medicine under Dr. Shippen. In 1786, he was a student at the University of Edinburgh for two years, and was graduated by the University of Göttingen in 1788.

The predilection of Dr. Barton for Natural History, especially for botany, very early manifested itself; it is said his skill in drawing was acquired from the instruction of Major André, who was a prisoner of war at Lancaster. He obtained, from the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, the Harveian prize, for his dissertation on "*Hyoscyamus Niger*."

In the summer of 1787, he published "*Observations on some Parts of Natural History*," to which he prefixed an account of remarkable vestiges of ancient date, discovered in North America. While in England, in 1789, he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society; he was vice-president of the society from 1802-1816, and President of the Philadelphia Medical Society from 1808-1812.

In 1789, he returned to Philadelphia and commenced the practice of medicine; the same year was appointed Professor of Natural History and Botany in the College. He was president of the Medical Society, and Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia. He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1798.

Dr. Barton was the first American who gave to his country an elementary work on

Botany. His scientific publications were: "*On the Fascinating Quality ascribed to the Rattlesnake*," (1796;) "*New Views of the Origin of the Tribes of America*," (1797;) "*Collections towards a Materia Medica of the United States*," (1798;) "*Remarks on the Speech attributed by Jefferson to Logan*," (1798.)

He died, December 19, 1815 in the fiftieth year of his age.

JOHN REDMAN COXE, born in New Jersey in 1773, was educated in Philadelphia under the care of his grandfather, Dr. Redman, until his tenth year, when he went to England and remained until his seventeenth year. He completed his classical education in Edinburgh and attended a course of medical lectures at the University in that city.

He returned to America in 1790 and was a student of Dr. Rush, during which time he witnessed the yellow fever epidemic of 1793. He was graduated by the University of Pennsylvania. He again visited Europe and attended the London Hospitals for a year and afterwards studied in Edinburgh and Paris.

Dr. Coxe returned in 1796 to Philadelphia. In 1797, he became one of the resident physicians of Bush Hill Hospital, under charge of Drs. Physick and Cathrall. In 1798 he was appointed Physician of the Port of Philadelphia. In 1809, he was appointed to the Chair of



Chemistry; in 1819 he was transferred to the Chair of *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1802; resigned 1807.

Dr. Coxe was an earnest, enthusiastic advocate of vaccination; and vaccinated his child, then an infant, at a time when the full efficacy of the practice was still in suspense in the public mind. He fully tested it, by exposing him to the influence of the smallpox after vaccination, the result of this bold experiment contributed to establish reliance in the protective power of vaccination.

He was at one time editor of the "Medical Museum," a periodical commenced in 1804, the first uniformly issued, medical periodical in the city of Philadelphia. He published as Editor "The American Dispensary" in 1808, also a Medical Dictionary; and, later in life, "Exposition of the Works of Hippocrates" and an "Essay on the Origin of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood." In 1829, he introduced and succeeded in cultivating the true Jalap plant, thus enabling Mr. Nuttall to determine its real character and position.

He died March 22, 1864, aged ninety-one years.



THOMAS CHALKLEY JAMES was born in Philadelphia August 31, 1766, was a descendant of Thomas Chalkley, the celebrated Quaker preacher, and also of Samuel Hasell, one of the Counsellors in the proprietary government, and Master in Chancery of the High Court established by Governor Keith in 1720. His father, Abel James, was one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia and a personal friend of Benjamin Franklin.

His medical studies were under the direction of Dr. Adam Kuhn. He was graduated, in 1787, by the University of Pennsylvania. In 1788 he accepted the position of Surgeon on the "Sampson," a mercantile vessel and sailed to the Cape of Good Hope and Canton, with a view of obtaining pecuniary means to complete his studies in Europe, which he

was enabled to do. He returned home in the summer of 1790, and soon after went to England, where he found his fellow-countryman and student, Dr. Physick, pursuing his studies at St. George's Hospital, by whose advice, in 1791, he entered as a house-pupil of the Story Street Lying-in-Hospital. He went to Edinburgh, in the spring of 1792, where he attended the University.

In 1793 he returned to Philadelphia, but a short time before the epidemic of yellow fever, and was himself attacked by the disease. In the winter Dr. James undertook the regular duties of his profession. The ensuing year he was Surgeon to the "Macpherson Blues," on the Western Expedition. Upon settling himself again in his profession he selected obstetrics as his special department.

In 1802, he, in connection with Dr. Church, commenced his first regular course of lectures on obstetrics. In order to give practical instruction, he had, by his influence and exertions, established a "Lying-in-ward" (the first in the city) at the Almshouse, and was elected attending Accoucheur. In 1810, he was elected Professor of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania. This was the first independent chair of this branch established by the trustees, although attendance upon the lectures on this branch were not at this time made compulsory. His first regular course of lectures on Obstetrics in the Medical School commenced November, 1810. In 1813, the Trustees unanimously passed the following resolution: "Resolved that hereafter the Professor of Midwifery shall be a member of the Medical Faculty and shall have all the power, authority, and privileges belonging to a professorship in said Faculty, and that no person shall be admitted hereafter as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in this University unless he shall have regularly attended the lectures of said Professor for two years."

About the year 1821, as his health had begun to fail, Dr. James requested the assistance of an Adjunct Professor of Midwifery; this office the trustees, in October, 1825, established and, in November, elected Dr. William P. Dewees to the position. In 1834, Dr. James resigned the professorship, of which he was the founder, and had sustained for a period of twenty-four years.

Dr. James was a Fellow of the College of Physicians and president in 1835; a member of the American Philosophical Society and Academy of Natural Sciences.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1807, resigned 1832.

He wrote but little and only occasionally read papers before the College of Physicians. In 1804, he presented the history of a case of hydatids. On September 4, 1810, he reported a case of premature labor, artificially induced in the case with contracted pelvis, after the expiration of the seventh month, with the gratifying result of saving both mother and child. This is the first record, it is said, in this country, of the scientific performance of this operation, for which much credit is attached to Dr. James. He was one of the editors of the "Eclectic Repertory," and contributed very largely to its success. He edited Burns' "Principles of Midwifery" and Merriman's "Synopsis," which were principally used as text-books for medical students.

He died July 5, 1835, aged sixty-nine years.



JOHN SYNG DORSEY, was born in Philadelphia, December 23, 1783, commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Physick, and when a little over eighteen years of age received the degree of Doctor in Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania at its commencement in 1802, the trustees having dispensed in his case with the rule requiring the graduate of medicine to be twenty-one years of age. His thesis was "The Power of the Gastric Juice, as a Solvent for Urinary Calculi."

In 1803, he visited England and France to improve himself, especially in surgery; in 1804 he returned and began to practice in Philadelphia. In 1807 he was elected Adjunct Professor of Surgery in the University. In 1815 he was elected Professor of Materia Medica and, in 1818, on the death of Dr. Wistar, he was elected Professor of Anatomy. He delivered an eloquent introductory

lecture on November 2, which was his last work, for on the evening of the same day, he was attacked with fever of such violent type, that in one week it closed his existence.

Elected a Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in 1810, he served until his death, November 12, 1818, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. "Elevated to a position above which he could hardly ascend and surrounded by all that we most value, Providence seems to have selected him as an instance to teach a salutary lesson of the shortness of life, the insignificance of things transitory, and the importance of that eternity which absorbs all being and all time."

In person, Dr. Dorsey was eminently handsome. His features were broad and intellectual, his nose prominent, his lips large, and his chin well rounded. The eyes were blue and sparkling with intelligence, the forehead was ample, and the hair, which was rather brownish, fell negligently in a large cue over his collar, in accordance with the fashion of the times.

JOSEPH HARTSHORNE was born in Alexandria, Virginia, December 12, 1779.

After he had completed his collegiate education, in the Academy at Alexandria, he served for a time in the counting house of his father. He then read medicine as a pupil of Doctor James Craik, of Alexandria, Va., who was the physician to General Washington during his last illness.

After two years of preliminary study, on July 27, 1801, he was appointed Resident Apprentice and Apothecary of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He also matriculated at the University. During his five years term of service, the library and museum of the Hospital received a large share of his attention. He prepared for publication the first alphabetical catalogue of the Hospital Library.

After several years of study in the Hospital and attendance on lectures, he was graduated in medicine by the University of Pennsylvania in 1805, his thesis being "On the Influence of the Atmosphere in Respiration."

He prepared an American edition of "Boyer's Treatise on Diseases of the Bones, with an Original Appendix of Recent Cases and some New Forms of Apparatus."

In 1821 he made a voyage to Batavia as surgeon and supercargo of an East India Merchantman, which occupied about ten months and was pecuniarily successful. He soon again made a second voyage, being absent about fifteen months. On his return to Philadelphia, he entered on the practice of his profession.

In 1813, he married Anna, a daughter of Isaac Bonsall, of Philadelphia.



He was elected a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, of the American Philosophical Society, and in 1824 was made a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

In 1810, he was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, but resigned on account of the demands of a large private practice, August 27, 1821; he had previously served in the Out-patient Department from January 30, 1809, to July 3, 1810. He died August 5, 1850, in the seventy-first year of his age.

JOHN C. OTTO was born March 14, 1774, near Woodbury, N. J. His father, Dr. Bodo Otto, was an eminent physician of his time and an officer in the Revolutionary Army. Dr. Otto's grandfather and great-grandfather were both physicians, the former emigrated in 1752 from Germany to this country, being then forty-three years of age, he settled in Philadelphia. Having received a European education, he was much esteemed for his literary and medical knowledge; his practice was largely among the German population, especially having a reputation as a surgeon. He attended the American army, encamped at Valley Forge, and was in charge of the Hospital there during the winter of 1778, although then advanced in years, and declined all compensation for his services.

Dr. John C. Otto was educated at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, where he received the degree of A. B. in 1792. He then came to Philadelphia, where he commenced the study of medicine, and became a pupil of Dr. Rush. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1796, from the University of Pennsylvania, and immediately en-

gaged in the practice of his profession.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital June 20, 1813, resigned in 1835. The following minute was made by the Board of Managers: "A communication was received from Dr. John C. Otto, resigning the position of attending physician, after more than twenty-two years' service most acceptably rendered this Institution. The Managers, on parting officially from the Doctor, tender to him their acknowledgments for his long, faithful and useful labors; and assure him of their cordial regard, and best wishes for whatever may contribute to his future happiness."

He published an "Account of an Hemorrhagic Disposition existing in certain Families;" "A Case of Epilepsy," etc.



Dr. Otto was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, etc.

Dr. Otto died June 26, 1844, aged seventy years.

SAMUEL COLHOUN was born in 1787; he was a medical apprentice and student of medicine of the Pennsylvania Hospital from May 11, 1809 to 1810. He was subsequently a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society; and of the College of Physicians. He was also Professor of Materia Medica in the Pennsylvania Medical College.

He was elected member of the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1816, resigned in 1821.

He died April 7, 1841, aged fifty-four years.

JOSEPH PARRISH was born in Philadelphia, September 2, 1779.

His parents being members of the Society of Friends, he was taught in their

schools, especially in the higher branches, including Latin.

Although his early inclination was towards the medical profession, he engaged in the business of his father, who was a hatter, until his twenty-second year, when obtaining the consent of his parents to a change of pursuit, he decided to commence the study of medicine as a private pupil in the office of Dr. Wistar. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine 1805, from the University of Pennsylvania, his thesis being, "Upon the Influence of the Passions in the Production and Cure of Disease."

At the beginning of his practice, he was appointed Resident Physician to the Yellow Fever Hospital. In 1807-10 he gave popular lectures on Chemistry; his practice now had greatly increased. He was Surgeon to the Philadelphia Almshouse (1806-22); Vice-President of the College of Physicians. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, 1815. He was President of the Board of Managers of Wills Hospital (1832-40); and President of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society; he had at one time as high as thirty medical students in his office, in the midst of his engrossing duties.

In the autumn of 1808, he married Miss Cow, of Burlington N. J., who survived him.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1816, resigned in 1829.

While not a voluminous writer, he contributed a number of papers on medical and surgical subjects to the medical periodicals.

He died March 18, 1840, aged sixty years.

THOMAS T. HEWSON was born April 9, 1773, in London; he was the second son of William Hewson, the celebrated anatomist and physiologist. In March, 1781, when eight years old, he entered the school of William Gilpin, at Cheam, near London, where he resided until the summer of 1786, with the exception of five months which he spent at Passy, with Dr. Franklin in the winter of 1784-85.

In the summer of 1786, he came to America and entered the College of Philadelphia, and in 1789 he took the degree of A. B.

He studied medicine with Dr. John Foulke for five years; in June, 1794, he returned to England, and the following September he entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as one of two house surgeons. In 1795, he went to Edinburgh and remained until 1796.

In 1800, he returned to Philadelphia and at once entered upon the practice of his

profession. He was physician to the Walnut Street prison from 1806 to 1818, and the inspectors of that institution to commemorate his distinguished professional services among the prisoners, during the prevalence of malignant typhus fever, in the winter of 1817-18, presented him with a handsome silver vase, appropriately inscribed.

In 1811, he was elected one of the Surgeons of the Philadelphia Almshouse. In 1816 he was elected Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1817 he was appointed Physician to the Orphan Asylum; a position he held for twenty years. He was elected a member of the Edinburgh Medical Society in 1796; American Philosophical Society, Fellow of the College of Physicians, Secretary, 1802-12; President, 1835-48; and received the high honor of an Honorary M. D. from the Harvard University in 1822.

He contributed largely to the formation and revision of the National Pharmacopoeia.

During the prevalence of yellow fever in Philadelphia, on August 27, 1820, he proffered his services to the Board of Health to attend the Yellow Fever Hospital and his offer was accepted.

In 1822, Dr. Hewson established a private medical school, consisting of himself as a teacher of Anatomy and Practice; Dr. Thomas Harris, of Surgery; Dr. Meigs, of Physiology and Midwifery, and Dr. F. Bache, of Chemistry and Materia Medica; as thus organized the school continued for several years, during which period Dr. Hewson gave an annual course of anatomical lectures.

On July 5, 1834, the Board of Health established a "Cholera Medical Board," composed of twelve physicians from the city and districts and the Port Physician. On the 10th, Dr. Hewson was appointed a member of this Board, and at its first meeting was elected President; in the organization of the several hospitals and stations, he was appointed Physician-in-Chief, which position he filled until the dissolution of the Board and closing of the hospital on the thirtieth of October following.

The Board of Health made him a handsome pecuniary acknowledgment, "Not," they remark, "as a compensation for the invaluable services rendered by him to the suffering poor of the city and county during the prevalence of the recent epidemic; but as an expression in pecuniary form, of their high estimate of his unremitting attention to the duties of a situation, at once onerous and responsible, which he was induced to accept, at their request, at a season of uncommon alarm and excitement."

He was elected one of the Surgeons of the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1818, and continued in the position until 1835.

He married on November 5, 1812, Emily Banks, of Washington, D. C.

He died February 17, 1848, aged nearly seventy-five years.

JOHN MOORE, was born in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pa., April 18, 1778. His parents were members of the Society of Friends; his elementary education was received in a neighboring school, but mostly at home under his elder brother's tuition, who was a lawyer and Judge in Crawford County. At the age of eighteen, John went to reside in the family of Dr. Wilson, of Bucks County, who being a classical scholar, taught him Latin, and he commenced the study of medicine, 1796.

In the winter of 1797, he removed to Philadelphia and became a private pupil of Dr. Caspar Wistar, and during the following winter, became a member of the Medical Society. In 1798, he was appointed Apothecary to the Philadelphia Almshouse, but owing to his health becoming impaired, he resigned his position in 1799. He shortly afterward returned, remaining there until the spring of 1800, when he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, his thesis being "*Digitalis Purpurea*."

He commenced the practice of his profession in the vicinity of Jenkintown, Montgomery County, Pa., in 1800, as a partner to Dr. Samuel Glenn.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1820, as Obstetrician, and continued to serve in that capacity until he resigned in 1829.

Dr. Moore was a Fellow of College of Physicians. He was also one of the Overseers of Public Schools.

He died May 23, 1836, aged fifty-eight years.

WILLIAM PRICE was born September 17, 1788. He was one of the early West Town scholars, and he left home before he was of age, to teach a school for colored children, under the care of Friends, in Philadelphia. He studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Parrish. He was graduated in 1813 from the University of Pennsylvania, and served as medical apprentice in the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1813-14. He spent some three years in Paris, in assiduous attendance upon lectures and hospitals of that great centre of medical teaching. Returning, he commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia.

In 1821, he became a member of the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hos-

pital; he resigned May 12, 1823. In 1821, by his own request, he was transferred from the Medical to the Surgical Department. He was diverted from the regular pursuit of his profession and served for several years in the Ohio Legislature; but resumed practice in Cincinnati, where he lived until his death, January 27, 1860, aged seventy-two years.

His disposition was most kind and social, and his manners, always gentle and without affectation, were most polished and attractive.

JOHN WILSON MOORE was an Apprentice from 1808-1813 and "Chief Apothecary" (in 1810) at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He received his degree of Doctor in Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1812; was a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society; Fellow of College of Physicians; and of the American Medical Association.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1821, resigned 1827.

He died June 25, 1865.



SAMUEL EMLEN was born in Chester County, Pa., March 6, 1789. In 1808 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph Parrish, and was graduated by the University in 1812.

The following June, he visited Europe, and the Hospitals of London and Paris. After the capitulation of Paris, he returned to London, thence to Holland, and came home, after a two years' absence, in the corvette "*John Adams*," as bearer of despatches for the Government. On his return, he at once commenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. He was Secretary of the Board of Health in 1819; Physician to the Friends' Asylum for the Insane; and a Fellow of the College of Physicians.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1823, and continued in this position until his death.

In organization of the Pennsylvania Society for Discouraging the Use of Ardent Spirits, as well as in its administration as manager, he took an active part.

He died April 17, 1828, aged thirty-nine years.

JOHN RHEA BARTON was born in Lancaster, Pa., April, 1796; his father, William Barton, was a member of the bar of Lancaster and was a prominent jurist. He became the President Judge of the judicial districts composed of Lancaster, York and Dauphin Counties. At a later date, he discharged the duties of Prothonotary in his native county, he subsequently removed from Lancaster to Philadelphia, when he was appointed Secretary of the American Philosophical Society, receiving shortly after, from the University of Pennsylvania, the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

John Rhea Barton was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in Medicine in 1818, his thesis being "Certain Injuries of the Bones of Children." He served as a medical apprentice in the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1813 to 1818. After completing his medical studies he was appointed one of the surgeons to the Philadelphia Almshouse.

He was elected on the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1823, resigned 1836.

Dr. Barton's ingenuity and mechanical genius was made prominent in his manipulations and special management of fractures; the profession is indebted to him for the "figure of eight bandage of the head," which continues to bear his name; he also introduced what is known as "the bran dressing." He, in 1826, was the first surgeon to pioneer the way in sub-cutaneous osteotomy. "As an operator, he was cool, decided, elegant and full of resource, using either hand with equal facility, he seldom changed his position when engaged in any surgical procedure."

In 1840, he retired from active practice.

His contributions to medical literature were not numerous. In 1827, he published in the "North American Medical and Surgical Journal," a paper on the "Treatment of Anchylosis by the Formation of Artificial Joints;" in 1838 a paper entitled "Views and Treatment of an Important Injury to the Wrist."

Dr. D. Hayes Agnew concluded a brief sketch of his life, with the beautiful sentiment: "The sun sinks below the western horizon, but long after the great

body of flame has passed out of sight there lingers on the bending sky a mellow sheen of golden glory; and so men die and drop out of rank, but the influence and power of their lives remain the heritage of succeeding generations."

To commemorate his services to American Surgery and perpetuate his name, his widow established, with the approval of the Trustees, the "John Rhea Barton Professorship of the Principles and Practice of Surgery" in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Barton died January 1, 1871, aged seventy-five years.



JOHN KEARSLEY MITCHELL was born March 12, 1793, at Shepherdstown, Va. At an early age, he was sent to Scotland to pursue a course of Academic studies at the University of Edinburgh, preparatory to entering upon the study of medicine; he completed his collegiate course and received the degree of A. B., then left Scotland and returned to America. Soon after this he came to Philadelphia, and entered the office of Dr. Nathaniel Chapman (1816) and commenced his professional studies; he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819.

In 1822 he settled in Philadelphia and began the practice of his profession. His services during seasons of pestilence, and in the City Hospitals, were twice rewarded by Municipal gifts.

He was elected Lecturer on Chemistry 1823-32. 1826-40, he lectured in the Franklin Institute, on Chemistry applied to the Arts.

He was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, of the American Philosophical Society, Fellow of College of Physicians, Philadelphia, Lecturer on Theory and Practice of Medicine in Jefferson Medical College, etc.

Dr. Mitchell was elected to the Medical Staff of the Hospital, 1827, and in 1834, he was succeeded by Dr. William Rush.

He contributed to the North American Medical and Surgical Journal, articles upon Chronic Dysentery, based upon his experience and treatment of this disease as he had seen it in the East Indies (1828), also "On a New Practice in Acute and Chronic Rheumatism," and two years afterward, another article upon the same subject. He edited Faraday's Chemical Manipulations, with notes (1830); wrote Chemical and Pharmaceutical History and Toxicological Effects of Arsenic (1836); Cryptogamous Origin of Malarious and Endemic Fevers; with his hypothesis of the cause of these diseases and of Cholera Asiatica, Plague, and Yellow Fever; and other valuable contributions. A collection of his essays, including a valuable paper on Animal Magnetism, was published in 1858. He was author of "Indecision and other Poems" (1839); also of Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects which were translated into several foreign languages.

He died April 4, 1858, aged sixty-five years.

BENJAMIN H. COATES was born November 14, 1797. From his early years he showed a natural love for books, and for science, which was so characteristic of him throughout life. He received an excellent literary and classical education at Friends' Grammar School.

He was a resident, medical student of the Pennsylvania Hospital, from 1814 to 1819, under the preceptorship of Dr. Philip S. Physick. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Doctor in Medicine, in 1818. He was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, College of Physicians, American Medical Association, President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, one of the founders and Vice-President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He delivered the address at the laying of the corner stone of the Department for the Insane, June 22, 1836.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Hospital, 1828, resigned in 1841.

He died October 16, 1881, aged nearly eighty-four years.

THOMAS HARRIS was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1784. He was the eldest son of General William Harris, who served with distinction during the war of the Revolution.

In the spring of 1804, he commenced the study of medicine and obtained his degree in 1809, from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1812, during the war with Great Britain, he received from

Mr. Madison a commission as surgeon in the navy and joined the Wasp sloop of war, under the command of Commodore Jacob Jones. Hardly had Dr. Harris entered the service, when he had the good fortune to take part in one of the most brilliant actions of the war. A week after sailing from New Castle, the Wasp encountered the sloop of war Frolic, of a superior force, and, after an action of little more than half an hour, captured her. An hour subsequently, however, both ships fell into the hands of the Poictiers, seventy-four, which carried them into Bermuda. Here they remained a few weeks, until they were exchanged.

Dr. Harris commenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia in 1817. His success was brilliant and he was, for a number of years, a lecturer on surgery. His style was familiar, sometimes conversational, and his matter had the great attraction of appearing to emanate more from his own experience than the gleanings from books. Though not a great writer, he contributed a number of articles to different medical periodicals and published a life of Commodore Bainbridge in 1837. He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Hospital in 1829, and resigned in 1840.

Dr. Harris died in 1861.

CHARLES LUKENS was graduated in Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1816.

He was a Fellow of College of Physicians.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1829, and resigned 1839.



HUGH L. HODGE was born in Philadelphia, June 27, 1796. He received the degree of A. B. in 1814, from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and graduated

in Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1818. He was soon after appointed surgeon to a trading vessel and made a trip to the East Indies; on his return to Philadelphia he commenced the practice of medicine.

He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians; a member of the American Philosophical Society; and one of the original members of the American Medical Association.

In 1835, he was elected Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania, and resigned in 1863, when he was appointed Emeritus Professor.

He was elected to the Pennsylvania Hospital (Lying-in Department), in 1832, and resigned in 1854.

On November 12, 1828, he married Margaret E. Aspinwall, of New York.

Dr. Hodge was one of the editors of the North American Medical and Surgical Journal. He published, in 1860, a work on "Diseases Peculiar to Women" and in 1864, a treatise entitled, "The Principles and Practice of Obstetrics." He received the degree of LL. D. in 1872, from the College of New Jersey.

He died February 26, 1873, aged seventy-six years.

WILLIAM RUSH, son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, was born in 1800. He was elected a member of the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1834, resigned 1837.

He died November 20, 1864, aged sixty-four years, and was buried at Christ Church.



GEORGE BACON WOOD was born in Greenwich, N. J., March 3, 1797. He received the degree of A. B. in 1815, and of Doctor in Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1818.

He was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences; Professor of Chemistry,

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; Professor Materia Medica, same College, 1831-35; Fellow of College of Physicians and President (1848-79); American Philosophical Society, July 1829 and President (1859-79); Trustee of Girard College from 1833-41; President of the American Medical Association (1855-56); President National Convention for Revision of Pharmacopoeia (1850 and 1860.)

Dr. Wood was Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy from 1835 to 1850 and of Theory and Practice of Medicine from 1850-60, in the University of Pennsylvania. He instituted a new departure in the method of teaching, by making it demonstrative. In addition to an admirable cabinet of drawings and specimens illustrative of Materia Medica, Dr. Wood erected a spacious greenhouse in his garden, for the preservation and cultivation of medicinal plants.

Not only were his lectures rendered more interesting, from the exhibition of living plants, but he also richly provided material for teaching, and every department of his subject was appropriately illustrated by diagrams of pathological lesions of the organs, also casts, and models of disease, apparatus, and extensive range of pathological preparations.

As a member of the College of Physicians, he took an active part, and contributed five hundred dollars annually, in order that the library might be daily available. He also gave four thousand dollars towards the erection of a Hall, and made other generous and liberal gifts to forward its purposes and, by his will, gave his valuable library to the College.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1835, resigned 1859.

When, at the end of twenty-four years' service, he retired from the Medical Staff, the Managers adopted the following resolutions:

"The President and Secretary are requested to convey to Dr. Wood the regret of the Board at parting with him.

"Also Resolved: That the Board in accepting the resignation of Dr. George B. Wood desire to express their regret at parting with one who for twenty-four years discharged with great zeal and fidelity the responsible duties devolving upon him.

"Resolved: That the Board fully appreciate the liberality of Dr. Wood towards the erection of new buildings for the insane, displayed when the work of obtaining subscriptions had scarcely commenced and which interest, we believe, continues unabated. And that, in his retirement from the post so long and ably filled by him, he carries with him

our best wishes for his future prosperity and happiness."

The published works of Dr. Wood are: The U. S. Dispensatory, edited in conjunction with Dr. Bache; also a Treatise on the Practice of Medicine; and a Treatise on Therapeutics and Pharmacology, each of which went through several editions.

He died March 30, 1879, in the eighty-third year of his age.



JACOB RANDOLPH was born in Philadelphia, November 25, 1796. In 1814, he commenced the study of medicine and, in 1817, received the degree of Doctor in Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. He was subsequently made surgeon to a vessel bound to China, but left the vessel on its arrival in England, in consequence of severe and protracted suffering from sea-sickness. He passed several months in visiting Scotland and France. On his return to Philadelphia, he commenced the practice of his profession.

He married in 1822, a daughter of Dr. Philip Syng Physick.

In 1830, he received the appointment of surgeon to the Almshouse Infirmary, or Philadelphia Hospital; in the same year he was associated with other practitioners as a lecturer on Surgery, in the "Summer School of Medicine."

He was elected a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, 1815; American Philosophical Society, 1833; College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1834-48; and American Medical Association, 1847.

While abroad, in 1840, he was elected Professor of Operative Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, which he declined, as it required an immediate return. After an absence of two years, he returned to Philadelphia and resumed the practice of his profession, principally as consulting surgeon.

In 1847, he was elected Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Hospital, in 1835, and continued in its service until his death, February 29, 1848, at the age of fifty-one years.

GEORGE W. NORRIS was born in Philadelphia, November 6, 1808. He entered the Academical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and received the degree of A. B. in 1827. He was a pupil of Dr. Joseph Parrish and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1830, from the University of Pennsylvania.

Immediately after graduation, he was elected resident physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital and served until 1833; the same year he went to Paris, and attended the lectures of Dupuytren, Velpeau, Roux and Magendie. While in Paris, he was elected a member of the Société Médicale d'Observation. In 1835, he returned to Philadelphia and began the practice of his profession.

In 1848 he was elected Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania; he served until 1857, when he resigned, having been elected Trustee of the University.

He was elected to the Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1836, and resigned in 1863.

Dr. Norris's first publication, which appeared in 1837 in the "American Journal



of the Medical Sciences," was on Fracture and Dislocation of the Astragalus. He contributed during a period of thirty years, at intervals, a number of medical essays, statistical papers, and details of cases, most of which were collected and published before his death, in a work of one volume, entitled "Contributions to Practical Surgery."

Dr. Norris was one of the Consulting Surgeons to the Orthopaedic Hospital; the Children's Hospital, of which he was President of the Board of Managers. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians; Vice-President (1864), member of American Philosophical Society, American Medical Association, Academy of Natural Sciences, etc. President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

He died March 4, 1875, aged sixty-six years.

THOMAS STEWARDSON was born in Philadelphia July 10, 1807; he attended the William Penn Charter School, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1830.

He was soon after elected Resident Physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital and served until April, 1832. After completing his term of service in the Hospital, he visited Paris and passed the winter in walking the hospitals. In March 1833, he visited Italy and after a three months' absence he returned to Paris. In October, 1833, he was elected a member of La Société Médicale d'Observation. In May, 1834, he left Paris, and remained several weeks in England and Scotland, and returned to Philadelphia November, 1834.

He was elected to the Pennsylvania Hospital in May 11, 1838, resigned on account of ill-health in 1845.

Dr. Stewardson was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and Physician to the Philadelphia (Blockley) Hospital.

He was one of the Collaborators of the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," and edited the first American edition of Dr. John Elliotson's Principles and Practice of Medicine.

About 1844, he had a severe attack of pneumonia, followed by hemorrhages, and was advised to seek a milder climate. He selected Savannah, Ga., as his future abode. The College of Physicians elected him an associate Fellow in 1847.

Dr. Stewardson established himself in Savannah in 1845 and made a specialty of the treatment of Yellow Fever. At the end of four years, after obtaining a large practice, he again was obliged, on account of ill-health, to abandon it, and he removed to Marietta, Cobb County, Ga. In 1851 he was elected Professor of Natural Science in the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, which he resigned after two years' service. After residing twelve years in Georgia, he returned to Philadelphia in the autumn of 1858, although apparently in good health, he did not resume the practice of his profes-

sion. He was again elected to the College of Physicians. He introduced into this country the new silk-worm, *Bombyx Cynthia* or *Attacus Cynthia*, which feeds on the leaves of the *Ailanthus* tree.

Dr. Stewardson died June 30, 1878, aged nearly seventy-one years.

CHARLES DELUCENA MEIGS was born, in the Island of St. George, Bermuda, February 19, 1792. He graduated A. B. at the University of Georgia in 1809; after which in the same year he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Thomas Hanson Marshall Fendell, of Augusta, to whom he was apprenticed for three years, at the expiration of this time he returned, in 1812, to his home at Athens.

He removed to Philadelphia and matriculated at the University of Pennsyl-



vania in 1812, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, 1817.

In 1815, he commenced the practice of his profession in Georgia.

He came to Philadelphia in the summer of 1817, and soon became prominent in his profession. In 1818 he received the honorary degree of M. D. from Princeton College, N. J.; in 1830 he commenced and continued for six years to lecture on Midwifery in the School of Medicine; in 1841 he was elected Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children in the Jefferson Medical College, a position he held from 1841-61; he also delivered various public lectures and addresses.

He was elected to the Lying-in Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1838; resigned, 1849.

Professor Meigs's literary work was very great. He was one of the original editors in 1826, of the "North Amer-

ican Medical and Surgical Journal"; he translated and published Velpeau's *Elementary Treatise on Midwifery*, Translation of Colombat de L'Isère's *Treatise on the Diseases and Special Hygiene of Females*, (1845); author of *Woman, her Diseases and Remedies*, *Observations on Certain Diseases of Children*, (1850); *Memoir of Dr. Samuel G. Morton, President of the Academy of Natural Sciences*, (1851); of *Dr. Daniel Drake*, (1853); *Treatise on Acute and Chronic Diseases of the Neck of the Uterus, on Certain Diseases of Children*, etc.

He was connected with a very large number of medical organizations; Academy of Natural Sciences, American Philosophical Society, College of Physicians, American Medical Association, Society of Swedish Physicians, 1854.

On February 25, 1861, he delivered his last lecture at the Jefferson Medical College and retired from further active duties of his profession.

He died June 22, 1869, aged seventy-seven years.

EDWARD PEACE, was born in Philadelphia, February 10, 1811. He was graduated by the University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1840; resigned 1861.

Dr. Peace was a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, and also a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

He died September 9, 1879, aged sixty-eight years.

WILLIAM PEPPER, born in Philadelphia, January 21, 1810, received his Collegiate education at Princeton, New Jersey, and was graduated with the first honors, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1828. He studied medicine, under Dr. Thomas T. Hewson, and received the degree of M. D. in 1832, from the University of Pennsylvania. During this year the Asiatic Cholera made its appearance in Philadelphia, and Dr. Pepper volunteered his services and resided in the Cholera Hospital during the epidemic. He subsequently spent two years in Paris, devoting himself with remarkable industry and ability to the investigation of disease. The friendships then formed with some of the ablest men of the French School, and especially with the eminent Louis, were strong and lasting. On his return to Philadelphia, in the latter part of the year 1834, he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession and with such conspicuous success that he steadily and rapidly rose in the estimation of the profession and the public until, for a number of years before

his death, he was recognized as the leading consultant in the community.

He was Physician to the Wills Hospital and to the Pennsylvania Hospital; with the latter he was connected for twenty-six years until the close of 1858, and during this long term of service took a leading share in the clinical teaching for which that institution has so long been celebrated. In 1860, he was elected Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. He had delivered only four annual courses of lectures when he was forced by ill-health to resign this position in the spring of 1864.

His clinical and didactic lectures were models of clear, forcible and practical teaching; and he was especially renowned for his diagnostic skill and for his judicious and successful treatment of disease.



He was a member of the American Philosophical Society and of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians.

His familiarity with medical literature was extensive and accurate; but although he had accumulated an enormous number of records of important cases, the constant claims of his engrossing practice prevented him from contributing very largely to medical literature.

He married Sarah, a daughter of William Platt, Esq. He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1842; resigned, 1858.

He died October 15, 1864, aged fifty-four years.

It was remarked in his memoir by Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride that "The strong feature of Dr. Pepper's medical character was the possession of analytical acumen and decided ideas of diagnosis."

This he carried into his office of teacher. As a didactic lecturer, he was clear, concise, and complete. Thirty years of active practice had made him familiar with disease in its varied forms, and had led him to reject as useless that which was merely speculative in medicine, while it enabled him to speak with authority."

WILLIAM WOOD GERHARD was born July 23, 1809, at Philadelphia.

In 1823 he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and graduated A. B. in 1826. After completing his college course he returned to Philadelphia and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Joseph Parrish. He was graduated in Medicine by the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1832, his thesis being "Endermic Application of Medicines. He was attached to the Philadelphia Hospital as Resident Physician for some time previous to his graduation.

In 1831, he visited Paris and availed himself of the teachings of Chomel, Andral, and of Louis. He made investigations into the character of Asiatic cholera, smallpox, tubercular meningitis, pneumonia in the young; he also collected a portion of the materials for his original work on typhoid and typhus fevers, which he afterwards completed by establishing the specific difference between these two diseases.

He returned to Philadelphia in the fall of 1833 and was elected Resident Physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1834, and served until 1836, during which time he made a special study of typhoid fever as compared with the same disease of Paris, and published his results establishing the fact that they were identical.

In 1838, he was appointed Assistant Professor Institutes of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. The services of Dr. Gerhard were so highly valued by the students at the clinic of the Philadelphia Hospital during the winter of 1840, that a series of complimentary resolutions were formulated and presented to him expressive of their approbation. In 1841, the system of Dispensary Clinics was adopted by the University, and established and conducted under its auspices by Drs. Gerhard and Johnston, in the building of the Medical Institute on Locust Street, and there continued until 1843, when it was transferred to the University Building.

In the early part of 1837, Dr. Gerhard himself suffered from an acute attack of typhoid fever. In the winter of 1843-44, his health was further impaired by another attack of illness. It was deemed advisable for him to make a trip to

Europe in the summer of 1844. After several months absence he returned much improved.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1845, and resigned in 1868.

In 1850 he married Miss Dobbyn, the daughter of Major William A. Dobbyn, formerly of the British army.

He was the author of various papers in the "American Journal of Medical Sciences," and in the "Medical Examiner," of which he was one of the editors in 1838. His principal work was the *Diagnosis, Pathology and Treatment of the Diseases of the Chest*, 1842, which first appeared as a short treatise on the *Diagnosis of Thoracic Diseases*, 1835, but at the request of many of his pupils he added general symptoms and treatment, with additional lectures 1846, enlarged edition in 1860, revised, with chapters on Spotted Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 1863. In 1835-6, he published a number of reports on cases with results of observations on various diseases in reference to their morbid anatomy; also an essay on the importance of clinical instruction; and on "Typhoid Fever Epidemic in Philadelphia during the Spring and Autumn of 1836." Many of his contributions to Medical Journals were in the form of reports of clinical lectures.

He was a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, College of Physicians, Academy of Natural Sciences, Physician Philadelphia Hospital, President of the Pathological Society, and a member of the American Philosophical Society.

Dr. Gerhard died at Philadelphia April 28, 1872, aged sixty-two years.

GEORGE FOX, the grandson of Joseph Fox, Speaker of the Colonial Assembly in 1765, was born in Philadelphia, May 8, 1806. In the autumn of 1822 he entered the University of Pennsylvania and graduated A. B. in 1825.

He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania March, 1828. He was soon afterwards elected Resident Physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital. During the first year of his residence in the Hospital he devised an apparatus for the treatment of fractures of the clavicle. Fox's apparatus has been employed during more than half a century, is still used in and out of the Hospital, and is described in most text-books on surgery.

His contributions to medical literature were few but interesting.

He was a member and Vice-President of the Philadelphia Medical Society, of the College of Physicians, Surgeon to Wills Hospital, Member Academy of

Natural Sciences, Member American Medical Association, Vice-President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

Dr. Fox was the originator of the enterprise that secured to the College of Physicians the ground for erection of the buildings at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets, Philadelphia. While he had able coadjutors, it was his tact in affairs, financial sagacity, prudence and persistency that was essential to the accomplishment of the project.

In 1848, he was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and resigned in 1854.

He retired from a prosperous professional career in 1854, in perfect health and removed to a large farm at Paoli, Chester County, Pa., where after a residence of three years, he removed to his place on the Delaware River, above Torresdale, where he passed the remainder of his life, except an annual winter sojourn in the city.

He died December 27, 1882, aged seventy-six years.

JOSEPH CARSON, born in Philadelphia, April 19, 1808, was of Scottish ancestry, and his early education was received at the Germantown Academy. At the University of Pennsylvania, he received in 1825 the degree of A. B.; he then entered the wholesale drug store of Dr. Edward Lowber, but soon withdrew; and after devoting a few years to botany, he commenced the study of medicine, as a pupil of Dr. Thomas T. Hewson, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1830.

He was at once elected Resident Physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Before entering upon private practice he made a voyage to the East Indies, as Surgeon of the ship *Georgiana*, and visited Madras and Calcutta. He returned to Philadelphia in August, 1832, and commenced the practice of his profession.

In the thirty-third year of his age he married Mary Goddard, who died soon after; later he married Mary Hollingsworth.

After the first ten years, his practice rapidly increased, and he gained an envied position as a practitioner of obstetrics. As this branch of his profession involved great physical labor and exposure, he was compelled in the midst of his success to give it up. In 1831 he was elected Professor of *Materia Medica*, in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and held the position until 1850; in that year he was elected Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the University of Pennsylvania, which he held until 1876, when he resigned and was then made Emeritus Professor.

He was elected to the Obstetrical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1849, he held this position until 1854, when this department of the hospital was closed.

Dr. Carson was a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, Academy Natural Sciences; Lecturer on *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy in Medical Institute; a member of the American Philosophical Society, American Medical Association, National Convention for Revision of Pharmacopœia, 1860; member Quarantine Convention, Cincinnati, May, 1861; Philadelphia County Medical Society, President, 1862.

He died December 30, 1876, aged about sixty-eight years.

Dr. Carson was a voluminous writer; he was editor of the "*Journal of Pharmacy*," from October 1836 until July, 1850, and contributed to it not less than



seventy-six original papers; while connected with the same, he edited with notes and additions, two editions of "*Pereira's Materia Medica*"; and in 1847 published his "*Illustrations of Medical Botany*," in two quarto volumes, many of the illustrations having been drawn and colored by himself. Perhaps the most important of all his works is his admirable *History of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania*, being a testimonial of his regard, love, and loyalty to his Alma Mater.

JOHN NEILL was descended on both sides from a distinguished medical ancestry; he was born Philadelphia, July 9, 1819.

At an early age he entered the Academic Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated A. B. in 1837; he then entered the medical department and was graduated in 1840.

He made a voyage to the West Indies, in charge of a patient, and to recruit his own impaired health; on his return to Philadelphia in 1842, he began the practice of his profession, and private instruction of medical students.

He was elected to the Surgical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital 1852, resigned, 1859.

He was connected professionally or otherwise with a very large number of medical institutions: Professor of Surgery, Pennsylvania Medical College, 1854-59; Contract Surgeon U. S. Army, 1861-62; Medical Director, Home Guard; Surgeon Volunteers, 1862; Medical Director, 1863; Post-Surgeon, Philadelphia, 1865-76; Surgeon, Presbyterian Hospital; Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1874-75; and subsequently Emeritus Professor University of Pennsylvania.

In addition to several contributions in the transactions of the college, he published in "Medical Examiner," between the years 1849-55, twelve valuable articles. To the "American Journal of Medical Sciences," from 1842-75, he contributed seven papers; early in his professional career he published three little books on the Veins, Arteries, and Nerves. He compiled, with Dr. Francis Gurney Smith, a Compendium of the Medical Sciences; and just before his fatal illness he projected a work on the Principles of Surgery, but passed away before his notes on the first chapter were completed.

He died January 11, 1880, aged sixty years.



JOSEPH PANCOAST was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, November 23, 1805. He was graduated in Medicine in 1828, by the University of Pennsylvania, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia.

In 1831, having decided to devote himself to surgery, he commenced to teach practical anatomy and surgery.

In 1834 he was chosen physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and soon after was elected Physician-in-Chief to the Children's Hospital in the same Institution, and from 1838-45 was one of the visiting surgeons to the same hospital.

In 1838 he was elected Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, and in 1841 was transferred to the Chair of Anatomy, which he resigned in 1874.

He was elected to the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1854, and resigned in 1864.

Dr. Pancoast was Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital; Fellow of College of Physicians; member of Academy of Natural Sciences, American Medical Association, and American Philosophical Society.

Of his publications we note, in 1831, a translation from the Latin, a Treatise on the Structure, Functions and Diseases of the Human Sympathetic Nerve, by J. Frederick Lobstein, to which he added notes; in 1844, a Treatise on Operative Surgery which he revised and enlarged in 1852. In 1844 he remodelled the work originally written by Dr. Caspar Wistar, to which Professor William E. Horner made valuable additions, entitled "A System of Anatomy for the Use of Students." He edited at various times, Laennec on the Great Sympathetic Nerve; the Cerebro-Spinal System in Man, and Quain's Anatomical Plates. He also contributed numerous articles and clinical lectures to the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, American Medical Intelligencer, Medical Examiner, besides publishing monographs on pathological and surgical subjects.

He died March 6, 1882, aged seventy-six years.

JAMES JONES LEVICK was born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1824, attended school at Haverford, and studied medicine with Prof. George B. Wood. He was graduated by the University of Pennsylvania in 1847. He served the Pennsylvania Hospital as a Resident Physician and was elected to the Medical Staff in 1856, and resigned in 1868.

He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and for forty-one years physician to the Magdalen Asylum; was a member of the Historical Society, Pa.; the American Medical Association; the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphia County Medical Society. In 1884 he received an Honorary Degree of A. M. from Haverford College.

He was a frequent contributor to the journals and his able papers on medical subjects commanded attention in this country, as well as abroad. He wrote, in 1861, a most valuable and important paper on "Epidemic Influenza and Its Treatment." Dr. Levick was an authority on historical subjects, especially on the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and was the author of a paper on the early physicians of Philadelphia, prepared by request of the Association of the Ex-Resident Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and read by him at the first meeting of that Association.

He was early identified with the Welsh Society and became one of its most prominent members, as his grandfather had been. His last literary work, read before the Historical Society, was on "The Early Welsh Quakers, and Their Emigration to Pennsylvania."

As a teacher of medical students, in the amphitheatre, and at the bedside of the patient, he was unsurpassed. His delivery was clear, concise, and thorough, in consequence of which he was a successful "Quiz" Master.

The Welsh mottoes which adorn the Bryn Mawr Hotel, Pa., were devised by Dr. Levick, who spent part of two summers in Wales, going over the country, freshening old memories, and securing historical data. He was a most prudent, safe, and conservative physician, and was constantly sought in consultation by his fellow practitioners. He was a man of excellent literary attainment and considerable poetical taste. In disposition, he was social, was a good entertainer.

He was a member of the Society of Friends, in which he had a birthright.

He died on June 25, 1893, aged sixty-eight years.

JOHN FORSYTH MEIGS was born in Philadelphia, October 3, 1818. His early education was at the school of Dr. Crawford. At the age of sixteen, he began the study of medicine and, after four years at the University of Pennsylvania, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1838, when not yet twenty years of age.

He was at once elected a resident physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital and served a period of two years. After completing his hospital term, he in April, 1840, sailed for Europe, visiting Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, England, going east as far as Warsaw and Vienna, and south to Naples. While in Paris, he attended the lectures of Velpeau, Louis, and other eminent French physicians.

In August, 1841, he returned to Philadelphia and commenced the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1843, he

gave a course of lectures on Obstetrics in the Philadelphia Association for Medical Instruction. Subsequently he lectured upon other topics during the time he was connected with this organization.

He was married October 17, 1844, to Ann Wilcocks Ingersoll.

In 1858, he published his book on Diseases of Children, which passed through three editions. In 1869, he associated with himself, Dr. William Pepper for the fourth edition, changing its title to "Meigs and Pepper on Diseases of Children."

He contributed a number of articles to various medical journals and, by invitation of the Managers, compiled a history of the first quarter of the second century of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1859, resigned 1881.



Besides his course on Obstetrics, he lectured on Practice of Medicine, and on Diseases of Children, in the Philadelphia Association for Medical Instruction. He was Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences; American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia County Medical Society, etc.

He died December 16, 1882, aged sixty-four years.

EDWARD HARTSHORNE, the second son of Dr. Joseph Hartshorne, was born in Philadelphia, May 14, 1818. He received the degree of A. B. in 1837, from Princeton, N. J., and of A. M., in 1840; he received the degree of Doctor in Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1840.

After graduating, he was First Assistant Physician in the Insane Department

of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He next served for two years, (1841-43), as resident physician of the general department of the Pennsylvania Hospital; he was also for a short period at the Friend's Asylum for the Insane at Frankford,



near Philadelphia. In 1843, he was elected the first resident physician of the Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, and in his annual reports, gave special attention to the effects of separate confinement upon the mental as well as physical condition of the convicts, clearly showing the entire absence of evidence that this system was the cause of disease or impairment of general health. A second edition of this report, published by the Inspectors in 1845, was largely circulated in England, and translated and published in France, Germany, Belgium, and Holland.

Dr. Hartshorne, in 1844, went to Europe and spent two years in studies and observations at the large hospitals of the continent, and, on his return home, he commenced the practice of his profession.

In 1850, he married Adelia C. Pearse, formerly of Boston.

He was elected to the Surgical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital 1859, resigned 1865. He was editor for one year of the Journal of Prison Discipline, Philadelphia. Articles and reviews were contributed by him to the Medical Examiner, Philadelphia; American Journal of the Medical Sciences (1850-1870); and to the North American Medico-Chirurgical Review. He also wrote an extended notice of Wharton and Stillé's Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence. He delivered a course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence, in connection with an Association of medical gentlemen, all of whom obtained subsequent distinction as pub-

lic instructors. In 1853, he edited, with notes and additions, the American Edition of Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence.

During the civil war he was on duty as Acting Assistant Surgeon, in the field, after the battle of Antietam, and for one or two years, as attending or consulting surgeon, to the McClellan, Nicetown and other Army Hospitals in or near Philadelphia. He was actively engaged in the organization of the Philadelphia branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, during the war, being Secretary of its Executive Committee. He was Secretary of the First National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, which met in Philadelphia a few years before the war. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of the American Medical Association, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia County Medical Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania and others.

He died June 22, 1885, aged sixty-seven years.

FRANCIS GURNEY SMITH was born March 8, 1818. Both his classical and his medical education were received at the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated A. B. in 1837, and commenced his medical studies under his brother, Dr. Thomas M. K. Smith, of Brandywine, near Wilmington, Del. In the spring of 1840, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.



In 1841, he was elected Assistant Physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital Department for Insane; but resigned after nine months' service and commenced the practice of his profession as an assistant to his preceptor and brother, Dr. Thomas M. K. Smith.

On his return to Philadelphia, in 1842, he devoted himself principally to the practice of obstetrics and diseases peculiar to women. The same year he was chosen Lecturer on Physiology by the Philadelphia Association for Medical Instruction, and he then applied himself to lecturing and quizzing. His private class numbered over one hundred students.

In 1844 he married Catharine M. Dutilh, of Philadelphia.

He was elected Professor of Physiology in the Pennsylvania Medical College 1852, this position, which greatly contributed to his own reputation and also to that of the institution, he held until 1863. While occupying this position he, in 1853, assisted by Prof. R. E. Rogers, made an elaborate series of experiments on the celebrated Canadian, Alexis St. Martin, which was published under the title of "The Physiology of Digestion," wherein he maintained that lactic acid was the principal acid of the gastric juice in man. In April, 1856, he delivered, by request, an address before the Linnean Association of Gettysburg, which was the origin of his celebrated lecture on "Life and Death." In 1863, he was elected Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, in the University of Pennsylvania, succeeding Dr. Samuel Jackson.

On December 16, 1861, Dr. Smith was appointed Chairman of a sub-committee with Professor Frazier, Judge Hare and Dr. J. H. B. McClellan to visit the several camps near the city of Philadelphia and the military hospitals in operation. He was an associate member of the United States Sanitary Commission and Medical Director of Christian Street United States Army Hospital.

Dr. Smith founded and established the first Physiological Laboratory in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1875; he was also the first to introduce hypodermic medication into Philadelphia, while on service in the Hospital.

He contributed a number of articles and translations to medical literature.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1859, resigned 1864.

Dr. Smith was a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, College of Physicians, Academy of Natural Sciences, State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, American Medical Association, American Philosophical Society, Professor of Physiology, Pennsylvania Medical College, 1852-62; Physician to the Episcopal Hospital, 1857-65; Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, 1862-65; Physician to Philadelphia Orphan Asylum 1863; and also Physician St. Joseph's Hospital.

He died April 6, 1878, aged sixty years.

ADDINELL HEWSON was descended from eminently medical ancestry, being the fourth in descent from a prominent London surgeon. He was the son of Professor Thomas T. Hewson, who served on the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1818-35. Addinell Hewson was born in Philadelphia, November 22, 1828, and was educated at the Academic Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1848.

He at once commenced the study of medicine as a pupil of Professor Joseph Pancoast. He was graduated in 1850 by the Jefferson Medical College.

As surgeon of a sailing vessel, he visited Europe and became a student of Sir William Wilde, at St. Mark's Hospital; he also attended lectures at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin.

He returned to Philadelphia in 1851 and served in the Pennsylvania Hospital as Resident Physician from 1851 to 1852. He then commenced the practice of his profession.

On November 22, 1854, he married Rachel Macomb, daughter of William Wetherill, M. D., of Philadelphia.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1861, resigned 1877.

Dr. Hewson was a Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Fellow College of Physicians, Surgeon to the Episcopal Hospital, a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, American Medical Association, 1855; Pathological Society, Philadelphia, 1857; Surgeon to St. George's Society, Surgeon to Wills Eye Hospital.

He also lectured in 1855, and for several successive years, on surgery, in the summer school of Jefferson Medical College. At the organization of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery in the office of the late Prof. S. D. Gross, on April 21, 1879, Dr. Hewson acted as Chairman of its first meeting.

He early adopted the administration of electricity in the forms of primary and secondary current, with favorable results, in the employment of Hackley's chain for granular conjunctivitis in 1854. He invented a torsion forceps, and in 1865 he amputated the thigh at the Pennsylvania Hospital, using torsion instead of ligatures. In 1867 he began the use of the antiseptic earth treatment for wounds, contusions, chronic and acute inflammations, tumors, and generally for surgical dressings. In 1866 he added sulphuretted hydrogen gas to his earth treatment for tumors and inflammations.

He wrote a large number of papers as contributions to the various medical journals, etc. He edited, in 1853, at request

of the author, Sir Wm. Wilde's work on Aural Surgery. During a visit to London, Sir William Lawrence presented him with an old engraving, in which is a likeness of William Hewson, as one of a group of students around John Hunter. He also edited Mackenzie's treatise on Diseases of the Eye, in 1855.

He died September 11, 1889, aged sixty years.



WILLIAM HUNT was born in Philadelphia, September 26, 1825. He received his education at a Friends School. In 1846 he commenced the study of Medicine, in the office of the late Dr. George B. Wood, and was graduated by the University of Pennsylvania in 1849. Shortly afterwards (in 1850) he was appointed one of the Resident Physicians at the Pennsylvania Hospital, which position he occupied for two years. In 1854, he was appointed by the late Prof. Joseph Leidy, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, which position he held for ten years.

In 1856, Dr. Hunt was appointed Surgeon to the Episcopal Hospital, in which capacity he served for more than twelve years. He was elected one of the surgeons to the Hospital in 1863, and continued in the service of the institution until 1893, when he resigned, having completed a service of over thirty years. He also served as Visiting Surgeon to the Wills Hospital and the Orthopaedic Hospital.

During the civil war, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and on several occasions was ordered to the front for active field duty, but his principal service was in the Military Hospitals in and about Philadelphia.

Dr. Hunt is a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; a Fellow of the College of Physicians; a member of the County Medical Society; and Academy of Natural Sciences; ex-President of the Phila-

delphia Academy of Surgery, Honorary Fellow of the American Surgical Association. For many years he was one of the associate editors of the "Annual of the Medical Sciences" and has written numerous monographs on various medical subjects.

THOMAS G. MORTON was appointed Resident Physician in 1857. He was elected to the Surgical Staff, in 1864, and continues in office.

JACOB M. DACOSTA was appointed one of the Attending Physicians in 1865 and continues in office.

DAVID HAYES AGNEW, the son of Dr. Robert Agnew, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., November 24, 1818. His early education was received at Moscow Academy and at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, and completed at Newark College, Delaware.

In 1838, he was graduated by the University of Pennsylvania and commenced the practice of his profession in the country. He was subsequently induced to relinquish his profession and enter the iron business which proved unsuccessful. He returned to Philadelphia, in 1853, and began teaching anatomy in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, on College Avenue; he established about two years later the Philadelphia School of Operative Surgery.



He was elected, in 1854, Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley, where, in addition to his professional services, he founded the Pathological Museum, and, with Dr. John L. Ludlow, was successful in preserving for public teaching, the valuable material found within its walls.

In 1863, he was chosen Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant Lecturer of

Clinical Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. In the same year, he was appointed one of the two Consulting Surgeons, U. S. A. to the Mower Hospital, at Chestnut Hill. In 1864, was elected Surgeon to Wills Hospital, and in 1876, Surgeon to Orthopaedic Hospital.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Hospital in 1865; resigned, 1871; and re-elected May 7, 1877, and resigned April 17, 1884.

In 1870, he was elected Professor of Operative Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania; in 1871, was the John Rhea Barton, Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, which he held until 1889. He then, on account of his health, resigned all public positions and was elected Emeritus Professor to the University, and Honorary Professor to the University Hospital. In 1874, he was elected Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University Hospital; the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1876 by the College of New Jersey.

In 1841, he married Margaret C. Irwin.

Dr. Agnew was a Fellow of the College of Physicians and its President in 1890; member American Philosophical Society (1872); President of the County Medical Society, President Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, and of American Surgical Association (1888); Consulting Surgeon, Orthopaedic Hospital; and to the Germantown Hospital.

He was elected Honorary Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, 1891, being the only one on whom this title has been conferred.

Although not a voluminous writer, yet in the last decade, he published one hundred journal articles. In 1856, he issued "Practical Anatomy for Dissectors," also his Classical Monographs on "Laceration of the Female Perineum," and on "Vesico-Vaginal Fistula." As an author his fame rests principally upon large systematic work in two volumes, the "Principles and Practice of Surgery."

He was a member of the Surgical Club, and other social organizations.

He died March 22, 1892, in his 74th year.

JAMES H. HUTCHINSON, was the grandson of Dr. James Hutchinson. He was born August 3, 1834, at Cinta, near Lisbon, Portugal, where his father at that time was engaged in business. His parents returned to Philadelphia while he was yet in early childhood. He attended a private school in New Haven for four years, and then entered the University of Pennsylvania where he received the degree of A. B. in 1854. Then he re-visited Europe. He returned to Philadelphia, in 1855, and commenced his medical studies, receiving the degree of

Doctor of Medicine from the University in 1858. He was elected Resident Physician in 1858.

On the completion of his hospital service, he again visited Europe, remaining two years in the Hospitals of Paris and Vienna. On his return to Philadelphia, in the autumn of 1861, he commenced the practice of medicine. In 1862, he became physician to the Children's Hospital, which appointment he held until his death. He was also at this time (1862-65) acting Assistant Surgeon of U. S. A., serving at the Satterlee General Hospital in West Philadelphia.

In 1862 he married Anna, daughter of Charles Ingersoll, Esq., of Philadelphia.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Hospital in 1868, which position he held until his decease, 1889.

Dr. Hutchinson was President of the Pathological Society, Physician to Episcopal Hospital, Vice-President of the College of Physicians, also member of the American Medical Association, Academy of Natural Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society.

He edited two American editions of Bristowe's "Practice of Medicine"; and contributed elaborate articles, which are still regarded as classical, on typhoid, typhus and simple continued fevers, to the "System of Medicine," edited by Drs. Pepper and Starr. He was a contributor to the Transactions of College of Physicians, of the Association of American Physicians, of the Philadelphia Pathological Society and to the Pennsylvania Hospital Reports, and the American Journal of the Medical Sciences. He was for two years editor of the "Philadelphia Medical Times."

Dr. Hutchinson died December 26, 1889, aged fifty-five years.

JAMES AITKEN MEIGS was born in Philadelphia, July 31, 1829, of English and Scotch ancestry, on his father's, and of Scotch and German ancestry upon his mother's, side. His early education was obtained at public schools and he received the degree of A. B. in 1848, from the Central High School of Philadelphia.

In April, 1848, he commenced his medical studies and in October matriculated at Jefferson College, from which he was graduated in 1851.

He was for many years assistant to Dr. Francis Gurney Smith, while Professor of Physiology in the Pennsylvania College, and engaged in the preparation of students for graduation. In September, 1854, he was appointed Professor of Climatology and Physiology in the Franklin Institute, and continued in this position eight years. In 1855, he was elected one of the physicians to the Howard Hospital

and served as such for thirteen years. In 1857, he was made Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, Philadelphia Medical College, and continued as such until April 1859, when he was transferred to same chair in the, now defunct, Pennsylvania College. In 1859, he was physician



and clinical lecturer at Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley. In 1866, he was appointed to lecture in the spring course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College and, in June 1868, on the resignation of Dr. Dunglison, he was elected Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, in the same institution.

He was elected in 1868 to the Medical Staff, and continued in the position until his death, in 1879.

He was President (1871) of the County Medical Society, and Secretary of the Academy of Natural Sciences. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, of the American Medical Association; and also of a number of foreign scientific societies.

When a student of medicine and after graduation, he contributed to the Medical Examiner, clinical reports from Jefferson Medical College and from the clinical service of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and discussions of the County Medical Society and papers on mortuary statistics of Philadelphia. In 1855, in Journal of Franklin Institute, he published an article on the physiology of stammering and its treatment by mechanical means. In 1856, he prepared the first American edition of Carpenter's work upon the microscope. In 1857, he edited an edition of Kirke's Manual of Physiology. He published a paper on "Hints to Craniographers upon the Importance and Feasibility of Establishing some Uniform System by which the Col-

lection and Promulgation of Craniological Statistics, and the Exchange of Duplicate Crania, may be Promoted"; also a paper on "Correlation of the Vital and Physical Forces."

On December 18, 1855, he prepared a descriptive catalogue of the Human Crania, which formed the "Samuel G. Morton Collection" at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. In the journal of the "Academy," 1855, is a paper by him on the "Relation of Atomic Heat to Crystalline Forms." In 1859, he presented a paper on the "Description of a Deformed Fragmentary Skull found in an ancient Quarry Cave at Jerusalem, with an attempt to determine by its configuration alone, the Ethnical Type to which it belongs," which was published, as were his "Observations upon the Form of the Occiput of the Various Races of Men." His paper on Observation upon the Cranial Forms of the American Aborigines, based upon Specimens Contained in the Morton Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, was also published in the Proceedings of the Academy. He also contributed a valuable paper upon the same topic to Nott & Gliddon's, "Types of Mankind." He delivered the address on laying the corner-stone of the new edifice of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, October 30, 1862.

He died November 9, 1879, aged fifty years.



RICHARD J. LEVIS, the son of Dr. Mahlon M. Levis, was born in Philadelphia, June 28, 1827.

Dr. Levis received his preliminary education in the public schools of Philadelphia and graduated from the Central High School, Philadelphia, and from the Jefferson Medical College (in 1848). Shortly after this he served as Surgeon to one of the vessels belonging to Cope's

Packet Line. He then established himself in practice in Philadelphia, and soon became known for his proficiency in ophthalmic and general surgery.

In 1859, he was elected Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley, which position he held until elected, in 1871, Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in which he served until 1887. He was also Attending Surgeon to Wills Hospital, and was elected Emeritus Surgeon on his resignation at the end of twelve years' active service in that institution. During the War of the Rebellion he was acting Assistant Surgeon to two United States Military Hospitals in Philadelphia. He was Clinical Lecturer on Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery at the Jefferson Medical College for many years.

When the Jefferson Hospital was opened he was elected Attending Surgeon and Lecturer on Clinical Surgery. For many years, and up to the time of his death, he was Consulting Surgeon to the Jewish Hospital of Philadelphia. When the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine was organized, Dr. Levis was prominent in establishing it and was one of the original members of the Faculty, being Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery. He was also first President of the Board of Trustees.

In 1885 and 1886, he was elected President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and in 1888 President of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

The library of the Pennsylvania Hospital contains a number of bound volumes of manuscript reports of his clinics, which were prepared by students who were awarded the annual prize, which for many years Dr. Levis offered for the best report of this branch of his hospital work.

His investigations of fracture of the patella and of a fracture at the lower

end of the radius, were made during his connection with this Hospital. His modification of operative procedures and of surgical instruments, which always had the merit of simplicity, were quite numerous and showed much originality and skill.

His presidential addresses before the State Medical Society in 1888 on "Traditional Errors in Surgery" showed his dislike for routine practice.

Dr. Levis retired from active practice in 1886 and resided at "Cedarcroft," Kennet Square, Pennsylvania, where he died, November 12, 1890.

ARTHUR V. MEIGS was appointed Resident Physician in 1872 and one of the Attending Physicians, in 1882, and continues in office.

JOHN H. PACKARD was appointed Resident Physician in 1855 and one of the Attending Surgeons, in 1884, and continues in office.

JOHN ASHHURST, JR., was appointed Resident Physician in 1861 and was elected one of the Attending Surgeons, in 1887, and continues in office.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH was appointed Resident Physician in 1870 and one of the Attending Physicians, in 1879, and continues in office.

MORRIS J. LEWIS was appointed Resident Physician in 1874 and one of the Attending Physicians, in 1890, and continues in office.

RICHARD H. HARTE was appointed a Resident Physician, in 1880, and one of the Attending Surgeons, in 1893, and continues in office.

MEDICAL APPRENTICES AND RESIDENT PHYSICIANS

The first Medical Apprentice commenced his term of service in the Hospital in 1773. Apprentices or Students of Medicine were regularly indentured to the Managers of the Hospital for a term of five years and usually graduated in Medicine before completing their indentured term of service. In the year 1824, the Managers adopted the rule to elect only graduates in Medicine as Resident Physicians.

Those marked * are deceased.

Chronological Order	Name	When Elected		Term Served		Remarks
		From	To	Years	Months	
108	Alison, Robert H.	1871	1872	1	6	
94	Andrews, Thomas H.	1864	1866	1	6	
140	Artis, Leopold L.	1882	1882	(Res'gnd)		
85	Ashhurst, John, Jr.	1861	1862	1	9	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1887.
65	Bache, Thomas Hewson	1852	1853	1	6	
23*	Balfour, George	1818	1819	1	9	
150	Barber, Amos W.	1884	1885	1	8	
18*	Barton, John Rhea	1813	1818	5		Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1823; resigned, 1836.
15*	Barton, William P. C.	1809	1809	1	4	
129	Baum, Charles	1879	1880	1	4	
17*	Benson, Theodore	1810	1813	3		
12*	Betton, Samuel	1808	1808	1	6	
158	Bower, Collier L.	1887	1888	1	4	
118	Bradford, T. Hewson	1875	1876	1	8	
162	Bradfute, C. S.	1888	1889	1		
110	Bray, Daniel	1871	1872	1	6	
10*	Bryant, Thomas	1806	1807	1		
101	Chapman, Henry C.	1867	1869	2		
149	Chrystie, Walter	1884	1886	1	4	
27*	Clarke, Robert J.	1820	1821	1	9	
177	Claytor, Thomas Ash	1892	1892	1		
20*	Coates, Benjamin H.	1814	1819	5		Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1828; resigned, 1841.
25*	Coates, Reynell	1819	1823	4		
16*	Colhoun, Samuel	1809	1810	1		Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1810; resigned, 1821.
124	Collins, Stacy Budd	1877	1878	1	11	
4*	Cooper, Samuel	1792	1797	5		
11	Cox, William C.	1872	1873	1	6	
131	Croll, Mercer B.	1879	1881	1	4	
3*	Cutbush, Edward	1790	1794	4		
67	Darrach, James	1853	1854	1	6	
137	Davis, Gwilym G.	1881	1882	1	4	
164	Downs, Norton	1889	1890	1	8	
126	Dulles, Charles W.	1877	Res'd	1		
69	Dunton, William R.	1854	1855	1	8	
148	Ecroyd, Henry, Jr.	1884	1885	1		
1*	Ehrenzeller, Jacob	1773	1778	5		
90*	Elmer, William, Jr.	1864	1864	1	7	

Chronological Order	Name	When Elected		Term Served		Remarks
		From	To	Years	Months	
123	Fisher, Henry M.	1877	1879	1	4	
26*	Flanner, Thomas	1819	1820	1	9	
72	Fleming, Andrew	1855	1857	1	5	
68	Forbes, William S.	1853	1855	1	6	
35*	Fox, George, Jr.	1828	1830	2	0	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1846; resigned, 1854.
128	Fox, Joseph M.	1878	1880	1	4	
2*	Gardener, William	1786	1791	5	0	
109	Gerhard, George S.	1871	1872	1	10	
41*	Gerhard, William W.	1834	1836	2	0	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1845; resigned, 1868.
138	Gillespie, John	1881	1883	1	4	
166	Gillam, William G.	1890	1891	1	8	
61*	Gobrecht, William H.	1850	1851	1	0	
143	Grayson, Charles M. P.	1883	1884	1	4	
159	Green, Walter D.	1887	1889	1	4	
166	Gumme, Frank Bird	1889	1891	1	8	
73	Hall, A. Douglass	1856	1857	1	6	
36*	Hammersley, Ralph	1829	1830	1	3	
122*	Hand, Frank C.	1877	1878	1	6	
98*	Hare, Horace Binney	1866	1867	1	9	
80	Harlan, George Cuvier	1859	1860	1	6	
54	Harris, Robert P.	1845	1847	2	0	
132	Harte, Richard H.	1830	1881	1	4	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1893.
48*	Hartshorne, Edward	1841	1843	2	0	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1859; resigned, 1865.
55	Hartshorne, Henry	1846	1848	2	0	
8*	Hartshorne, Joseph	1801	1806	5	0	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1810; resigned, 1821
97	Herbert, Theodore	1866	1867	1	1	
63*	Hewson, Addine	1851	1852	1	6	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1861; resigned, 1877.
79*	Hodge, H. Lenox	1858	1860	1	9	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1832; resigned, 1854.
50*	Hollingsworth, Samuel L.	1842	1843	1	5	
9*	Hopkins, Samuel C.	1804	1808	4	0	
120	Hopkins, William Barton	1875	1877	2	0	
5*	Horsefield, Thomas	1794	1799	5	0	
151	Horwitz, Orville	1885	1886	1	4	
172	Howell, William P.	1891	1891	0	0	
74	Humphreys, George H.	1856	1858	1	6	
62	Hunt, William	1850	1852	2	0	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1863; resigned, 1893.
104*	Hunter, Charles T.	1869	1870	1	0	
7*	Hutchinson, James	1799	1804	5	0	
78*	Hutchinson, James H.	1858	1853	1	6	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1868; died, 1889.
115*	Jameson, Edward W.	1873	1875	1	4	
14*	Janney, Benjamin S.	1808	1813	5	0	
29*	Jaudon, Charles B.	1823	1824	1	10	
131	Jiminez, Salumino M.	1880	1881	1	4	
113	Jordan, Ewing	1872	1873	1	7	
121	Kirkbride, M. Frank	1876	1878	2	0	
40*	Kirkbride, Thomas S.	1833	1835	2	0	
21*	Lawrence, Jason O'B.	1814	1815	1	6	
163	LeConte, Robert G.	1838	1890	1	8	
84*	Lee, Charles Carroll	1861	1862	1	6	
6*	Lee, George	1798	1802	4	0	
134*	Lee, John Grigg	1880	1881	1	4	
165	Leidy, Joseph, Jr.	1889	1891	1	8	
59*	Levick, James J.	1849	1851	2	3	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1856; resigned, 1868.
60	Lewis, Francis W.	1849	1850	1	0	

Chronological Order	Name	When Elected		Term Served		Remarks
		From	To	Years	Months	
141*	Lewis, George T.	1882	1883	Res'd	. . .	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1890.
117	Lewis, Morris J.	1874	1875	1	. . .	
116	Lippincott, J. Aubrey	1873	1875	1	6	
82*	Livezey, Edward	1859	1861	1	6	
53*	Logan, John D.	1844	1846	2	. . .	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1879.
106	Longstreth, Morris	1870	1871	1	6	
83	McCall, Charles A.	1860	1861	. . .	9	
42*	McCrea, James A.	1835	1837	2	. . .	
142*	McIlvaine, Edward S.	1883	1883	. . .	9	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1882. Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1859; resigned, 1882.
127	McIlwain, Charles H.	1878	1879	1	. . .	
99*	Markoe, James, Jr.	1867	1868	1	6	
112	Meigs, Arthur V.	1872	1874	1	6	
45*	Meigs, John Forsyth	1838	1840	2	. . .	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1821; resigned, 1827.
33*	Miffin, Charles	1826	1828	2	. . .	
135	Miffin, Houston	1881	1882	1	4	
171	Miller, Morris Booth	1891	1892	1	8	
22*	Miller, Warwick P.	1815	1819	4	. . .	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1864.
13*	Moore, John Wilson	1808	1813	5	. . .	
56	Morgan, William McKennan	1847	1848	1	4	
31*	Morris, Caspar	1824	1827	3	. . .	
75	Morton, Thomas G.	1857	1858	1	4	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1821; resigned, 1823.
154	Morton, Thomas S. K.	1865	1887	1	4	
125	Neff, Joseph S.	1878	1879	1	. . .	
38*	Norris, George W.	1830	1833	3	. . .	
100	Norris, Herbert	1867	1868	1	5	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1884.
86	Norris, William F.	1861	1863	1	6	
136	Owen, John J.	1881	1882	1	. . .	
157	Packard, Frederick A.	1887	1888	1	4	
71	Packard, John H.	1855	1856	1	6	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1821; resigned, 1823.
32*	Paul, John Rodman	1825	1826	. . .	5	
152	Penrose, Charles B.	1885	1886	1	4	
64	Penrose, Richard A. F.	1851	1853	2	. . .	
95	Pepper, William, Jr.	1865	1866	1	6	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1821; resigned, 1823.
176	Phillips, Horace	1892	1814	1	. . .	
19*	Price, William	1813	1814	1	. . .	
81*	Reed, Thomas B.	1859	1861	1	6	
147	Reeves, J. Howard	1884	1885	1	3	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1821; resigned, 1823.
155	Rhoads, Edward G.	1846	1887	1	4	
93*	Rhoads, Edward	1864	1865	1	6	
66*	Rhoads, James E.	1852	1854	1	4	
102*	Richardson, Elliott	1868	1870	1	6	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1821; resigned, 1823.
88*	Richardson, Joseph G.	1862	1863	. . .	9	
24*	Ritchie, Thomas H.	1819	1823	4	. . .	
103	Ritz, Charles M.	1868	1869	1	. . .	
119	Roberts, John B.	1875	1877	1	6	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1821; resigned, 1823.
49*	Robinson, Moore	1842	1842	. . .	8	
52*	Sargent, Fitzwilliam	1843	1845	2	. . .	
28*	Satchell, Southey S.	1823	1824	1	. . .	
87	Savery, William	1862	1863	1	6	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1821; resigned, 1823.
169	Scott, J. Allison	1890	1892	1	8	
57*	Sergeant, Spencer	1848	1850	2	. . .	
167	Sharpless, William T.	1849	1890	. . .	4	
153	Shober, John B.	1885	1885	. . .	4	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1821; resigned, 1823.
160	Shoemaker, Harvey	1886	1887	1	4	
156*	Shoemaker, Samuel B.	1888	1889	1	4	
77*	Smith, Albert H.	1886	1887	1	4	

Chronological Order	Name	When Elected		Term Served		Remarks
		From	To	Years	Months	
44*	Smith, Henry H.	1837	1839	2	. . .	Elected to Hosp. Staff, 1838 resigned, 1845.
173	Smith, Lawrence S.	1891	1892	Res'd	. . .	
175	Spellissy, Joseph M.	1892	. . .	. . .	. . .
37*	Stewardson, Thomas, Jr.	1830	1832	2	. . .	
46	Stillé, Alfred	1839	1841	2	. . .	
58*	Stillé, Moreton	1848	1849	. . .	8	Appointed Officer of Hygiene and Librarian, 1874; re- signed, 1875.
47	Stocker, Anthony E.	1840	1842	2	. . .	
144	Taylor, William Johnson	1883	1884	1	4	
11*	Thornton, Philip	1806	1808	1	9	
146	Trotter, Spencer	1883	1885	1	4	
91	Tyson, James	1863	1864	. . .	8	
105	Van Harlingen, Arthur C.	1869	1871	1	6	
51*	Wallace, Ellerslie	1843	1844	1	. . .	
43*	Wallace, Joshua M.	1836	1838	2	. . .	
34*	Washington, James A.	1827	1829	2	. . .	
76*	Wells, William Lehman	1857	1857	. . .	2	
161	Westcott, Thompson S.	1888	1889	1	3	
130	Wetherill, Henry M., Jr.	1879	1880	1	4	
170	Williams, Charles B.	1890	1892	1	8	
96	Williams, Horace	1865	1867	1	6	
139	Wills, Joseph H.	1882	1883	1	4	
70	Wilson, Augustus	1854	1856	1	6	
145*	Wilson, Charles Meigs	1883	1884	. . .	5	
107	Wilson, James C.	1870	1871	1	. . .	
174	Wilson, Richard	1892	. . .	. . .	. . .
30*	Wistar, Caspar	1824	1826	2	. . .	
39*	Wistar, Mifflin	1832	1834	2	. . .	
92	Wistar, Thomas	1863	1864	1	6	
89	Wood, Horatio C.	1863	1864	. . .	11	
114	Woodbury, Frank	1873	1874	1	. . .	

PHYSICIANS-IN-CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS FOR THE INSANE

	Years	Months
KIRKBRIDE, THOMAS S.	43	2
CHAPIN, JOHN B.	In office.	

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS OF THE INSANE DEPARTMENT

Chronological Order	Name	When Elected		Term Served		Remarks
		From	To	Years	Months	
16	Bartles, William H.	1871	1884	13	.	
12	Beitler, Daniel	1863	1867	4	4	
15	Bradner, J. Roe	1869	1871	2	9	
22	Brush, Edward A.	1884	1891	6	8	
18	Carson, Frank	1875	1881	5	8	
4	Curwen, John	1844	1849	5	4	
21	Franklin, Charles M.	1884	1887	2	6	
3*	Given, Robert A.	1842	1844	2	4	
11	Hall, James	1863	1863	.	6	
24	Harrison, William H.	1887	1894	.	.	
1	Hartshorne, Edward	1841	1841	.	3	
17	Hess, Robert J.	1875	1879	4	.	
8*	Jones, S. Preston	1859	1884	25	.	
23 }	Josselyn, Eli E.	1887	1887	.	8	
25 }		1889	.	.	.	
6 }	Lee, J. Edwards	1851	1856	5	2	
10 }		1862	1868	6	5	
9	Longshore, William S.	1860	1862	1	7	
5	Mendenhall, Thomas J.	1849	1851	1	5	
14	Moon, William P.	1868	1883	15	1	
26	Moulton, Albert R.	1891	.	.	.	
19	Nunemaker, Henry B.	1879	.	.	.	
27	Phillips, Horace	1894	.	.	.	
7	Smith, Edward A.	1856	1862	6	1	
2	Smith, Francis Gurney	1841	1841	.	9	
20	Wetherill, Henry M., Jr.	1881	1889	8	2	
13	Wilson, John T.	1867	1868	1	2	



The Hospital Pharmacy.

APOTHECARIES, STEWARDS, AND MATRONS.

The first medicines and medical supplies for the patients in the wards of the Hospital were contributed by the members of the Medical Staff; but this arrangement was only temporary.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held December, 1752, in order to pay for a large order of drugs shipped from London, it was

Agreed that the Managers, each of them in their Turns solicit Subscriptions from the rich widows and other Single Women in Town, in order to raise a Fund to pay for the Drugs.

The appeal was not in vain (see page 267) but the resolution was adopted not to rely upon such expedients in future, but to restrict the purchase of medicines to the amounts actually in hand and available for the purpose.

A complete stock of drugs necessarily involved the idea of a place to keep them, accordingly it was agreed "to put up a partition in the East back-room of the Hospital, with shelves, drawers, etc., for a shop." It further involved the idea of an apothecary, who should be employed to prepare and compound the medicines and administer them agreeably to the prescriptions of the physicians and surgeons, and who would be able to give security for the faithful performance of his duties. In 1752, Jonathan Roberts was recommended by

Drug-Shop
Established.

Dr. Bond as a good man for this position and he was accordingly empowered to employ him. After receiving his appointment, he served the Hospital acceptably for two years and a quarter. His successor was John Morgan, who was a pupil of Dr. Redman. After thirteen months' service, he resigned May 1, 1756, his letter to the Board, stating in the formal phraseology of the day "that having a prospect of business more advantageous than his present employment, he desired to be discharged."

John Bond, a nephew of Dr. Thomas Bond, was the third apothecary. He entered upon his duties and released his predecessor May 6, 1756. After a service of a little over two years, Dr. John Bond also "found a prospect of more Advantageous Business, etc.," and accordingly resigned May 17, 1758.

Dr. Cadwalader recommended James Ashton Bayard "as a sober young man suitable to be so employed," and joined in an obligation for the faithful performance of his duty, and he was accordingly elected to the vacancy.

Medical
Students to
serve as
Apothecaries.

Mr. Bayard served for one year and sent in his resignation, asking to be discharged. In this emergency, the physicians were invited to consult about choosing an apothecary for the ensuing year as it was now believed that the work of the Apothecary shop could be satisfactorily performed by medical students, as a part of their duty. Accordingly the following minute was adopted in 1758:

And considering the advantage a young student of Physic and Surgery may receive by being employed as the Apothecary, it will not be expedient to continue the salary to the Apothecary.

Apparently the experiment of having the medicines compounded by the resident medical students, was not satisfactory and had to be abandoned, the managers finding it necessary to have some responsible person to fill this important office and possibly more economical in the end.

Advertise-
ment for an
Apothecary.

On recommendation of Dr. Redman, the board accepted the offer of John Moland, Jr., to serve gratis for the year, but after he was appointed, he found that his health would not permit him to serve. After an unsatisfactory, or at least inconclusive, conference with another candidate, the Board of Managers decided to advertise in the "Gazette," "that an Apothecary is wanted in the service of the Hospital." Among the applicants was Dr. George Weed, of Haddonfield, N. J., who, having received the endorsement of the Medical Staff, was waited upon at his house. The steward and matron had each given notice of their intention to leave, which made it necessary that these vacancies should be filled immediately.

The Medical Staff presented the following communication, containing a recommendation, which has since been adopted in other hospitals :

In order that the Business of the Hospital may be less burdensome to ourselves, and more thoroughly performed we propose that there may be a Surgeryman, as in English Hospitals, to prepare the Dressings as we direct, to be ready on all Occasions whereby we could, or our Apprentices in our Absence, dress the Patients with more ease and advantage than has been possible for us to do, without such preparation.

Appointment
of a Dresser
Proposed.

We also think it a matter of great Consequence not only to the Institution, and the Patients in the Hospital, but to the Pupils who attend, that the Apothecary be a person of fidelity, and skill in the various branches of his business ; as it is impossible for any who have not been conversant in matters of the kind, to be competent Judges of the latter Qualification, we request no person may be chosen, without having first obtained our recommendation.

Also of a
Competent
Apothecary.

Moreover, we crave leave to represent, that the Apothecary's Shop is very defective in furniture, necessary to preserve the Virtues of the Medicines, and to keep them separate and also in sundry things, essential, for preparing, compounding and dispensing, what is prescribed, in the most accurate, efficacious manner.

And lastly, if your fund admitt of it, we think a small Laboratory wou'd be of singular use ; as such an Apothecary wou'd have a considerable share of leisure, and might prepare most of the chemical, and the botanical Medicines, avoiding any temptation to adulterate ; and we should have many of them, cheaper, genuine, fresh, and possessed of their full virtues.

A Pharma-
ceutical
Laboratory
Suggested.

July 30, 1767.

TH. BOND, PHINEAS BOND, THOS. CADWALADER.

The necessity for obtaining a qualified apothecary was the subject of another communication to the Board of Managers from the Medical Staff, sent in a few months later :

Gentlemen :—According to your desire we have had several Conferences about an Apothecary for the Pennsylvania Hospital and think it absolutely necessary that a person properly Qualified for that Business should be procured as soon as you conveniently can ; We are of Opinion that the best way will be to apply to some Person in England whose Judgment and good will to the Institution may be depended upon for a Recommendation of such a Person. This can be no Difficult matter as some of you have Connections with People eminent in the Medical way in England. For our Parts we think no properer persons can be thought of than Dr. Fothergill and W. Bevan. The intended Apothecary may be informed that he is to do Duty in the House as is Customary in small Hospitals in England. Ours containing One time with Another from 150 to 180 Sick. He should be so well skilled in the Affairs of Chymistry as to be able to Manage a small Laboratory if it should be found necessary.

In order to obviate any fears of his having too great Employment, he may be informed that the Business of Dressing Is to be done by us, or our Pupils under our strict inspection for their greater Improvement, & to the general Benefit of the Sick.

We have thought of some few Regulations to be made in the Shop, but as we have reason to believe an Apothecary will be had in the Spring we think it best to postpone the Execution of them until his Arrival.

THOMAS CADWALADER, THOMAS BOND, PHINEAS BOND.

October 5, 1767.

An English
Apothecary to
be imported.

It was now generally admitted that the services of a qualified Apothecary were indispensable and the suggestion of the physicians, to import a druggist from England, was accordingly adopted.

In this emergency, as in many others, the Managers turned to their friend, Doctor Fothergill in London :

PHILADA., Novr. 18th, 1767.

Respected Friend :—The Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital gratefully sensible of the distinguished proofs they have received of thy benevolence in promoting that useful Charity, & thy Friendship in assisting them, are Encouraged to lay themselves under a fresh obligation, & have deputed us to ask the favour of thy kind assistance in a matter which the present State of the Institution requires.

Letter to Dr.
Fothergill
requesting
him to
engage an
Apothecary
for the
Hospital.

Our Matron who had been in the Service several Years with Credit to herself, & satisfaction of the Managers, died last winter much regretted, her Husband, the Apothecary not being so fully Qualified as we could wish, left the Service, by consent, a few Months Since.

We have been so happy as to supply the place of the Matron, to content, but we are in want of an Apothecary of abilities superior to the last ; and apprehending we can be served better from Great Britain than here, none having offered fully approv'd has determined the Managers to seek one from your side ; Their instructions to us thereon are so fully Expressed by their minutes of which we send Extracts annexed, we think it unnecessary to add much on that head, than to desire if thou shouldst succeed in obtaining one on the terms therein mentioned, thou wouldst be pleased to Engage him to come over in the first Ship ; Wm. Logan jun'r who was lately here on a Visit to his Parents, informed us of a Young Man who served his Apprenticeship and lived with Joseph Fry at Bristol, whom he thought would willingly accept of the offer ; if, on enquiry thou approves of him, the Character we have received of him gives us reason to think he may suit ; Should he be otherwise engaged, we hope some person in the Circle of thy knowledge, may be met with to suit us, at the same time we may venture to add it will be no unfavourable prospect to a Young Man desirous of promoting himself ; It is agreed he should be a Single person, & must consent to live in the House.

We have the pleasure to inform thee, that the Pennsylvania Hospital, continues to be Conducted with Care, and encreases in reputation & utility ; Doct'r Thos. Bond's Clinical Lectures last Winter were attended by a number of young Students, & as he intends pursuing them this Season, we hope they will prove further Instructive ;

Inclos'd we send thee a copy of the Doctor's Introductory Lecture last Year, & that of the Present.

We are very respectfully, on behalf of the Managers, Thy Obligated Friends,

THOS. WHARTON.

JAMES PEMBERTON.

TO DR. JOHN FOTHERGILL.

The English
Apothecary
Arrives.

In the interval, John Davis was appointed October 26, 1767, to serve until the expected English Apothecary should arrive. May 30, 1768, Robert Slade entered upon the duties as Steward and Apothecary, his passage money £6, 6s., from Bristol, being paid by the Managers. On July 14, 1769, the following minute appears :

The following extract from the minutes, shows the carefulness of the managers, in requiring a formal contract with the new apothecary, so as to avoid any future misunderstanding :

Doctor William Smith just arrived from London, in the Ship, Pennsylvania Packet, Cap. Falkner, attended and delivered Letters from Timothy Bevan & Son, and Dr. John Fothergill, together with the Articles of Agreement Entered into by them, on behalf of the Managers, by which he Undertakes to serve us in the Station of an Apothecary on the Terms therein set forth, Viz :

"ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT indented made & concluded on the Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred & Seventy, and in the Tenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King defender of the Faith & so forth. Between William Smith at present of London Apothecary of the one part, & Timothy Bevan & Son of London Druggists, for and on the part and behalf of Israel Pemberton Samuel Rhoads & James Pemberton and the other Governors of an Hospital established in the City of Philadelphia in North America, of the other part as follows :

Formal Contract made with Apothecary. "First the said William Smith doth covenant promise and agree, to & with the said Timothy Bevan and Son, their Executors & Administrators, by these Presents, That he the said William Smith shall and will Embark on board such Ship or Vessel in the River of Thames bound for Philadelphia, as the said Timothy Bevan & Son shall order & direct, proceed & Sail therein to Philadelphia aforesaid, & immediately on his Arrival there, Enter into the service of the Governors of the Hospital established as aforesaid, in the Capacity or Station of an Apothecary to the said Hospital, & in that station continue & serve for, during, & unto the full End and Term of three Years, to Commence & be accounted, from the time of his Arrival at Philadelphia aforesaid, during which Term, the said William Smith, shall and will administer, do, perform & execute, according to the best & utmost of his power, skill & knowledge, whatever shall be needful and necessary to be Administered, done, performed and Executed, in, about, or concerning the Patients of the said Hospital, and shall and will behave himself in an Orderly, Civil & obliging manner to the Governors of the said Hospital, for the time being, and as one in his Capacity or Station ought to do. IN CONSIDERATION whereof, the said Timothy Bevan & Son, for & on the part & behalf of the said Israel Pemberton, Samuel Rhoads, & James Pemberton and the other Governors aforesaid, Do covenant, promise & Agree, to & with the said William Smith, his Executors & Administrators, by these Presents, That they the said Timothy Bevan & Son, or the said Israel Pemberton, Samuel Rhoads and James Pemberton, and the other Governors, their, some or one of their Executors or Administrators shall and will, not only pay for the Passage of the said William Smith to Philadelphia aforesaid, and immediately on his Arrival there, take & receive him into the service and station of an Apothecary to the Hospital before mentioned, and find & provide for the said William Smith, good & sufficient Meat, Drink, Washing & Lodging, during the Term of three Years to Commence as aforesaid, such as is necessary usual and customary for one in his Station or Capacity there, BUT ALSO shall & will well and truly pay, or Cause to be paid to the said William Smith, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, the full and just Sum of One hundred Pounds Currency of Philadelphia, a Year, for each & Every of the said three Years, by Even & Equal half yearly Payments in each Year, & so in proportion for a greater or lesser time than a Year, in full for such service to

be done & performed as aforesaid. AND It is hereby mutually covenanted & agreed by & between the said William Smith, & the said Timothy Bevan & Son on behalf of the Governors aforesaid, That in case it shall happen that the said William Smith shall be minded or desirous to quit the Service & employ herein before agreed on, or that the Governors of the Hospital established as aforesaid, shall be minded to Discharge the said William Smith from such service & employ, at any time before the end or expiration of the Term of three Years herein before mentioned, That then & in such Case, it shall be lawful for him or them so to do, upon giving Six Months warning or Notice thereof in writing, under his or their hands, to the Party or Parties therein concerned of such his or their desire, or intention. Provided always and it is hereby agreed, that in Case such warning or notice shall be given by the said William Smith within the first Year of his servitude, That then it shall be lawful for the Governors of the said Hospital to deduct and detain out of his Salary or Wages whatever Sum or Sums of Money the said Timothy Bevan & Son, or the said Governors shall have advanced & paid to, or for the Passage of the said William Smith to Philadelphia aforesaid ; and that in Case the said William Smith shall give such Notice or warning after the first Year, and before the Expiration of the second Year of his said Servitude, that then it shall be lawful for the said Governors to detain & deduct out of his Wages, one half part of Whatever Sum or Sums of Money, shall have been expended or paid as aforesaid for his Passage to Philadelphia, anything herein before contained to the contrary notwithstanding. AND to the performance hereof the said William Smith, and the said Timothy Bevan & Son on behalf of the Governor's aforesaid, DO severally bind and oblige themselves, their several & respective Executors & Administrators reciprocally, each unto the other in the Penal Sum of One hundred Pounds Sterling, firmly by these Presents. IN WITNESS whereof the said Parties have hereunto set their hands & Seals the day and Year first above written.

WILLIAM SMITH "Seal."
TIMOTHY BEVAN & SON "Seal."

SEALED & DELIVERED, (being first duly
Stamp) in the PRESENCE of

THOMAS GRAHAM.
WILLIAM TUDMAN.

After reading the Above Articles the board Adjourned to meet again To Morrow Morning.

William Smith Apothecary, attended, & Agreed to Enter into the service, and to use his best Endeavours to perform the same for the General benefit of the Institution, concerning which some remarks were made for his Government therein.

The English
Apothecary
enters upon
his duties and
subsequently
resigns.

Thos. Boulter's term as apprentice having expired August 26, 1771, a suit of apparel was provided for him, and he was engaged as Assistant Apothecary, and on the resignation of Dr. Smith, March 12, 1773, he was directed to supply the place "until a more suitable person can be provided."

The same year, the Managers decided to select an Apothecary after a competitive examination, accordingly this was duly conducted by the Medical Staff, which made the following report and recommendation :

Agreeable to the Request of the Gentlemen,
 Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital,
 we the Subscribers have met and examined
 James Hutchison and Joseph Harrison
 who have apply'd for the Place of Apothecary
 to y^e said Hospital, and are all of us of opi-
 nion that both of them are qualified for
 that Employment. — We, therefore
 have nothing more to say respecting the
 Choice of either of them than that it appears
 to us the Interest of the Hospital will be
 promoted by the Choice of him whose future
 Prospect in Life renders him the most
 likely to continue the greatest Length of
 Time in that Station. Signed
 Thos: Cadwalader
 Philad: April 19th 1773. — Wm. Shippen, Shinnas Bono
 John Redman

Report of Medical Staff on Examination of Apothecaries

Medical
 Apprentices
 to act as
 Apothecaries.

James Hutchison was selected, and entered upon his duties
 May 17, 1773; and was succeeded by James Dunlap, June 17, 1775.
 In the meantime, a medical apprentice had been taken, Jacob Ehren-
 zeller's indenture, to serve five years, having been executed June 1,
 1773. James Dunlap resigned at the expiration of the year for which
 he was appointed and a certificate was given him, the Managers being
 well satisfied with his conduct.

About this time, there appears to have been some dissatisfaction with the management of this department and the Steward, John Story, was directed to attend to the Apothecary's duties. Mr. Story appears to have had no small amount of confidence in his ability, for on December 26, 1778, he offered to combine in himself, the functions of Physician, Librarian and Apothecary, in addition to those of the Steward. It appears that Mr. Story must have actually exercised these several functions, or thought that he had, for on November 15, 1779, he sent to the Board an account for wages as Physician, Resident Apothecary, and Librarian, but as the Managers could find nothing upon the minutes authorizing this expenditure, it does not appear that they allowed it.

The Steward attends to the Apothecary's duties.

February 29, 1780, Peter Yarnall, who applied to the Board for the office of Apothecary, "for which he expects no wages, only to be provided with board and lodging," was chosen as Apothecary and Librarian. Three months later Dr. Yarnall received permission to employ Thomas Hughes as an assistant,

An Apothecary Volunteers his Services.

Said Hughes to be allowed his board and lodging in the Hospital and the value of a Spanish Milled dollar in paper currency per month, Dr. Yarnall to furnish him with necessary clothing.

The following year, June, 1781, Gustavus Fred Kielman, an Apothecary, was recommended by the physicians, and it was agreed to employ him and that he "be found in meat, drink, washing, and lodging." He resigned at the end of sixteen months.

Dr. Hartley succeeded Dr. Kielman, and served for fifteen months.

May 11, 1784, Dr. Nathaniel B. Waters offered to serve for one year without salary and was accordingly appointed at the end of the year. At the end of three years' service, he resigned and a certificate was given him, the Board conferring upon him the privilege of attendance upon the practice of the house, and also the free use of the library.

At this time, the Board again decided to permit the duties of the Apothecary to be performed by the apprentices, Dr. Waters offering to assist without pay, when at leisure. Wm. Gardner, who was appointed Apprentice and assistant July 30, 1787, succeeded to the office, and served until the end of his apprenticeship, March 28, 1791, when he turned over the office to Edward Cutbush, another resident student, who had begun his apprenticeship, September 27, 1790. Wm. Gardner was duly presented "with the use of the library and the privilege of attending the practice of the house at pleasure."

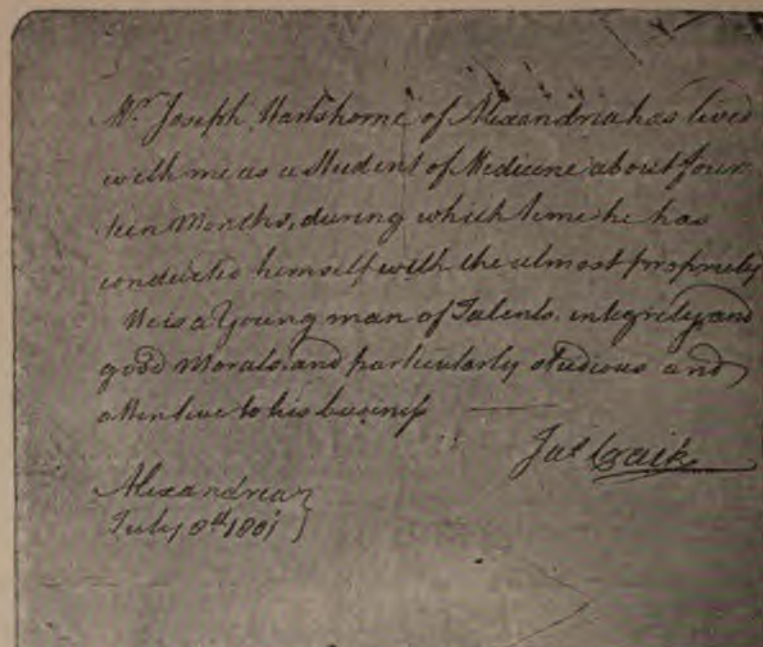
Medical Apprentices to serve as Apothecaries.

Terms of
Medical Ap-
prentices and
Apothecaries.

The indentures of Samuel Cooper were executed January 1, 1792, and, two years later, he signed a receipt for instruments, anatomical preparations, and books prepared by Dr. Edward Cutbush, and was installed as Apothecary. In November, 1794, Thomas Horsefield was employed as assistant, and an agreement approved and executed. Permission was given to Mr. Horsefield to attend Dr. Barton's lectures on Botany.

Samuel Cooper's term of apprenticeship expired in August, 1797, when Thomas Horsefield took charge of the pharmacy. A vote of thanks was subsequently given to Dr. Cooper "for his services, especially for his great care of patients during the yellow fever," also the privilege for life of the library and practice of the House. On November 26, 1798, Dr. Cooper died and bequeathed his whole estate to the Hospital, after making provision for binding out his young negroes.

The following certificate of a medical apprentice was signed by Dr. Craik, who had been Physician to President Washington.



In 1800, when the centre building was completed, the apothecary shop was transferred to the south room opposite the administration office, where it has since remained.

The apprenticeship of Thomas Horsefield would have expired November 24, 1799, but on October 28th, he was released and permitted to leave, in order to accept a position as surgeon on the ship "China," which was about to sail. A certificate was given to Dr. Horsefield. George Lee, a pupil of Dr. Samuel Duffield, was accepted as an apprentice October 30, 1797. At a meeting held July 28, 1800, Dr. Wm. Hartshorne made application to have his son Joseph admitted as apprentice when Dr. Lee's term should expire. Dr. Lee's health being poor, he was recommended a sea voyage and a change of occupation. He was subsequently released from his indentures, his faithful services commended, and he was given the usual privileges of house and library. Dr. Jas. Hutchinson, Jr., supplied the place of Dr. Lee, from 1799 to 1804.

Medical
Apprentices.

At the expiration of five years service as resident pupil, Dr. James Hutchinson, Jr., delivered the books, etc., to Joseph Hartshorne, who served until the expiration of his term of five years, in 1806, when the usual certificates and the privileges were voted.

This method of combining the offices of medical apprentice and apothecary was continued nominally until 1824, when the office of medical apprentice was discontinued, and it was decided to choose graduates in medicine only for resident physicians. As early as 1820, however, vacancies were filled by graduates in medicine by the election at this time of Robert J. Clark, M. D., to fill the unexpired term of Thomas Flanner.

Office of
Medical
Apprentice
abolished
and Resident
Physicians
only chosen
since 1824.

The Board, in 1824, at length adopted the plan of internal administration, which has been in satisfactory operation for the last seventy years, by appointing an educated pharmacist and relieving the medical staff and the resident physicians from all responsibility in this department. Graham Hoskins, a qualified pharmacist, was elected in 1821. After two years service, he was succeeded by Robert Harris, who served only ten months, and who in turn was followed by Samuel C. Sheppard, who remained fourteen months. The successor, Newberry Smith, Jr., appointed in 1825, served four years, and Franklin R. Smith succeeded him in 1829. He served for two years, when Dr. John Conrad was chosen to fill the position. From 1831 to 1870, Dr. Conrad faithfully performed the duties of the office, and won the affectionate regard of all who came in contact with him. The following resolutions were adopted by the Board upon receiving his resignation :

Qualified
Pharmacists
Appointed.

Resolved, that in accepting the resignation of Dr. John Conrad who for 39 years has held the situation of Apothecary to the Institution, the Board desire to express their sense of the faithful and satisfactory manner in which he has

discharged the duties devolving upon him, and in addition to these he has devoted much time and attention to the care of the garden and green-house.

Dr. John Conrad,
Pharmacist,
resigns.

Resolved, That in parting from Dr. Conrad the Board desire to express their sincere wishes for his future welfare and to hope that he may be favored with the enjoyment of health.

Resolved, That the hospitalities of the House and the use of the Library and garden be offered to his acceptance at any time he may desire.



Dr. Conrad was born June 21, 1810, was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, 1850, and died October 15, 1881.

On his retirement from the Hospital, a number of the intimate medical friends of Dr. Conrad made up a purse of \$1500, which they presented to him as a tangible token of their regard.

On the twenty-first of February, 1883, at a meeting of the Medical Staff, ex-Resident Physicians and friends in the Library, a portrait of Dr. Conrad was pre-

sented to the Hospital by the committee, and the following minute was adopted :

Action of Society of Ex-Resident Physicians. From 1831 until 1870, Dr. Conrad was the Apothecary of this house in the department for the sick. The list of Resident Physicians during that time includes seventy names ; some of this list are dead, it would be invidious to state how many have won more than a local reputation, but whether widely known or not, or whether living or dead, is there one among them who ever forgot John Conrad ?

He was learned not only in his art, but in Science, in Literature, and in Language. He was a lover of poetry, of flowers, and of children. His delights were with his garden, his books and his friends. His cares were mostly sympathies for others. He never married, yet his love for man and woman never died.

His Memory long will live alone,
In all our hearts a mournful light,
That broods above the fallen Sun
And dwells in Heaven half the night.

The interest shown by Dr. Conrad in the garden and especially in his roses, was a matter of frequent comment, and recalls the fact that the physicians had in previous years attempted to establish a botanical garden which deserves a few words of recognition.

A Botanical Garden. To carry out the project of establishing a "Botanic Garden" suggested by the physicians and surgeons, the Board of Managers resolved February 26, 1769 :

That a convenient part of the lot westward of this House may be allotted towards planting a Botanic Garden.

This Garden was at first proposed as an adjunct to the "Elaboratory," which was built during the summer of 1769. It is mentioned in a letter written by the managers to Dr. Fothergill about this time, in which they reported progress as follows :

A Botanical
Garden
Proposed.

We have been at a considerable expense this summer in building a House and Purchasing the Apparatus for an Elaboratory, expecting a considerable saving in the Expense of Medicines.

The proposed garden was to furnish the necessary plants to be used in the preparation in the Elaboratory of various tinctures, etc., needed for the patients. Although a measure intended to promote economy, it is evident that such a garden could not be supplied with sufficient quantity and variety of plants to meet in any practical degree the requirements of the physicians' prescriptions, but it might have considerable value from a scientific and educational standpoint. The garden continued in this unformed condition for over five years, at least it is not again mentioned during that time, in the minutes. On May 9, 1774, the monthly committee was instructed to inform the physicians.

That if they will meet and agree on a list of such medical books, as are necessary to be added to the Medical Library, the Board is willing, out of the funds allotted for that purpose, to apply such Sum as may be necessary for purchasing them, and they are likewise desired to communicate their Sentiments of the best Method of obtaining a compleat Collection of Plants and Herbs to furnish our Garden in such manner that the proposal long since made of having a good Botanical Garden may be effected.

From which it may be inferred that the garden at this time was far from being complete, if any steps had really been taken towards its establishment.

The Committee reported :

That a conference had been held with the physicians in regard to the Garden and that the latter decided "to give their opinion in writing."

This communication was read at a meeting held June 27, 1774 :

TO THE MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

Gentlemen—We are pleased with your proposal generously to execute a plan of a Botanical Garden formerly agreed upon for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which we think may be made useful to that noble Institution and it appears to us that the present Garden and Lot of Ground Northward of the Hospital, within the Square, will be most fit for the purpose.

We doubt not you will join in opinion with us that the sooner a skillful Botanical Gardener is engaged the better.

We are Gentlemen, Your very ready Friends,

THOS. CADWALADER, THOS. BOND,
WILLIAM SHIPPEN, JOHN REDMAN,
JOHN MORGAN.

The Suggestion approved
by the Medical Staff.

June the 7th, 1774.

The idea of
a Botanical
Garden
Abandoned.

That the garden was allowed to fall into disuse seems probable, for Dr. Bond, Jr., A. D. G. of the Continental Hospital, July 22, 1778, agreed with the Managers for the renting of the Elaboratory, but no further mention is made in the minutes of the Botanical Garden. It is presumable that experience showed that the production from this source would not justify the expense of providing a gardener exclusively for the care of medicinal plants, the design was finally abandoned and the plot laid out in flower beds.

All the engravings of the Hospital show the presence of large trees around the buildings. In Mr. Malin's "Some Account of the Hospital," published in 1832, it is said that it is surrounded on the borders of the square by majestic forest trees, which he stated were "Buttonwood, or Occidental Plane, trees, the largest growth of the North American forest; they were planted in the year 1756 by Hugh Roberts, one of the first Managers of the institution." Within the grounds, attention has also been directed to the setting out of trees, under the shade of which the patients were permitted to rest, or take exercise in the well laid-out garden. Among the trees most deserving of notice is an elm which has an interesting history.

Scion of the
Treaty Elm.

The minutes of the Hospital, dated May 26, 1810, state that "a scion from the root of a tree called the Great Elm of Kensington, said to have been the same tree under which William Penn, the proprietor of Pennsylvania, held the first treaty with the Indians, was presented by Matthew Vanduzen, and planted by Peter Brown, Esq., near the centre of the westernmost lot belonging to the Hospital; for which Peter Brown is requested to return to Matthew Vanduzen the thanks of the Managers, and to procure a box to defend it from injury. The parent tree was blown down in a late storm."

The "westernmost" lot extended from Ninth to Tenth and from Spruce to Pine Streets. When Clinton Street was opened, the curb-line required the removal of the historic elm; for some time an effort was made to



preserve the tree by paving around it, but finally, in 1841, it was cut down. Then it was that Mr. Charles Roberts, one of the Managers, and the Steward, Mr. Malin, secured cuttings, several of which were planted within the grounds now included in the Hospital inclosure. One developed into the now magnificent tree, which stands only a few feet distant from the southeastern end of the new Memorial buildings. One branch which at first grew well, was subsequently blown down. Another was planted in the grounds surrounding the Insane Department in West Philadelphia, where it now stands a well grown tree.¹

The
Treaty
Elm.

¹ Another scion of the Treaty Elm stands in the yard surrounding the Friends' Meeting House in Twelfth Street, between Market and Chestnut. The branches of this beautiful tree spread themselves out to the roof of the Meeting House. In this house, under the branches of this elm, a few years ago, a meeting was held, in which representatives of the Sioux, Arapahoe, Comanche and other Western Indians, had a loving council with the Friends, the descendants and brethren in faith of those who were with Penn, two hundred years ago, under the old elm at Shackamaxon.

When the Treaty Elm was blown down, in 1810, it was determined by its rings that it was at least two hundred and eighty-three years old. During the Revolutionary War, when the British occupied the city and firewood was extremely scarce, the Treaty Tree was several times in danger of the woodman's axe, but was saved by the British officers on account of its history. General Semcoe, who had command of the troops at one time, ordered a squad of British soldiers to protect it day and night. When the tree was blown down, many persons sought, as relics pieces, of its wood, which were carved into chairs, canes, penholders, and various other articles. A pitcher was also made out of its wood, which was regarded at that period as a marvelous piece of carving. The Philadelphia Association of Coopers purchased it and presented the relic to General Jackson after the battle of New Orleans. This pitcher is preserved, with other objects of interest, at the Hermitage Museum in Tennessee.

After the Treaty Elm was blown down, no effort was made to mark the spot until 1827, when an association of citizens, organized for the commemoration of historical subjects, connected with the history of Pennsylvania, and called the Penn Society, was formed. The first move this organization made was to obtain the right of placing a small marble monument on an enclosure of ground on Beach Street, Kensington, near where the great elm stood. This memorial was the first public monument erected in Philadelphia, and is, therefore, of double interest. It is a plain block of marble, upon a marble base, about four feet high and in the shape of a truncated pyramid, sloping from the base. The inscriptions on the stone are as follows:

<p>On the North.</p> <p>Treaty Ground of William Penn and the Indian Natives, 1682. Unbroken Faith.</p>	<p>On the West.</p> <p>Placed by the Penn Society, A. D. 1827, To Mark the Site Of the Great Elm Tree.</p>
<p>William Penn. Born 1644. Died 1718.</p>	<p>Pennsylvania Founded 1681 by Deeds of Peace.</p> <p>On the East.</p>
<p>On the South.</p>	

William
Gunn Malin,
a Faithful
Steward.

Mr. Malin entered the institution as Clerk March 29, 1824, and remained in its service for nearly sixty years. At the expiration of this time, on account of his advanced age, he was relieved from duty by the Board, which, in consideration of his faithful, devoted, and long service pensioned him, and offered him a home in the hospital during the remainder of his life. He died of pneumonia, in his apartments at the Hospital, August 2, 1887. When he first came to this country as an immigrant from England, in 1823, he was obliged to work as driver of a brewer's wagon, and out of his savings he returned, before the end of a year, to his parents, his passage-money to America. He was fortunate in finding more congenial occupation in the Hospital. He numbered the books in the library



and made a catalogue, which he presented to the Board January 26, 1829, and it was ordered published. In September of the same year, it was issued, together with an introductory sketch, also prepared by him, of the history of the Medical Library. Two years later, by direction of the Managers, Mr. Malin compiled a small work entitled, "Some Account of the Pennsylvania Hospital; its Origin, Objects, and Present State," which was also published by the Board. In 1840, when the Department for the Insane was opened in West Philadel-

phia, he was appointed Steward and assisted in organizing the new administration. Nine years later, he was made Steward and practically Superintendent of the Department for the Sick and Injured, which position he filled until 1883, when he was retired from active duty. About this time, he was complimented by having a dinner given in his honor by the Association of Ex-Resident Physicians, many of whom had been associated with him during his long service in the institution. The library was used in which to hold the banquet, there were flowers and speeches, and the faithful Steward occupied the seat of honor. On this occasion, a life-size portrait of Mr. Malin in oil was unveiled and formally presented to the Hospital by the Association of Ex-Resident Physicians. (See also page 102.)

On his retirement from his active duties, the following minute was made the fact and the action of the Board thereon :

At a stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, held 2d month, 26th, 1883, the following was unanimously adopted :

Action
taken by
the Board on
Mr. Malin's
resignation.

The resignation of our Steward, William G. Malin, of his official connection with our Institution, which was continued for fifty-nine years, imposes the duty which we freely recognize, of placing on our records some testimonial of our appreciation of his services to the Pennsylvania Hospital, during the long period through which those services were rendered. Therefore,

Resolved, That while we have accepted the resignation of our friend William G. Malin, which he has felt constrained to offer by reason of the infirmities of advancing age, we accompany that acceptance with the declaration that it is difficult to over-estimate the value to this Hospital of his intelligent, assiduous and faithful discharge of all the duties of the various official positions which he has held in this Institution for almost three-score years.

Entering the service of this Hospital as Clerk in 3d month, 1824, he was, on the 1st of 4th month, 1825, elected Librarian; and on the 1st of the 1st month, 1841, to the office of Steward, and from thenceforth has been continually re-elected to the latter office. During all this period, by the unanimous judgment of all the successive members of this Board, as also of the Physicians and Surgeons, who, from time to time, have composed our staff, and under whose observations his labors in this Institution have been rendered, he has fulfilled the arduous and unremitting duties of his position to their entire satisfaction, and has impressed upon every one concerned for the welfare of the Hospital, the profound assurance that all his dealings have been characterized by the most scrupulous integrity, and the most sedulous care for the interest of our Institution and its inmates.

Resolved, That we deem this Institution and the many thousands of patients who have occupied its wards while its Stewardship was in the hands of our friend, William G. Malin, very fortunate in having had his large experience and watchful attention, constantly exercised for their benefit; and we recognize and acknowledge it as a great blessing that a kind Providence has prolonged his days, his health and his usefulness, through so exceptionally long a term.

Resolved, That in severing the official relations which he has thus so long held, to this Hospital, our friend may be assured that he possesses the confidence and affectionate regards of every member of this Board; and we express our sincere desire that in the home which we offer him, in the Hospital for whose prosperity and efficiency he so long and well labored, he will find all the comfort and kind consideration, which he so eminently deserves.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions be engrossed, signed by the President, Treasurer, and all the Members of this Board, and presented to William G. Malin.

William Malin, the grandfather of Mr. Malin, was a resident of Preston Capes, Northamptonshire, England, where his son, John Malin, was born, who removed to Woodford Halse, and married Mary, the daughter of John Gunn, of Banbury; of this union William G. Malin sprang, a scion of good English stock. His parents were religious and of Moravian connection. The grandfather on the mother's side was a descendant of Olaf Rolfson, a noted Viking and Vice Jarl under the Earl of Orkney and Caithness; the youngest son of the adventurous Norseman was named Cunni and hence the

Biographical
Sketch of
William
Gunn Malin.

Biographical
Sketch of
William
Gunn Malin.

surname Gunn arose in the family that claimed through its founder relationship to the "Lords of the Isles" and "Kings of Man," famous in story and song.

William Gunn Malin was born in Woodford, near Byfield, Northamptonshire, England, November 7, 1801; he had scant schooling at Eydon, as his father intended to equip him for no higher station than that of market carrier to Banbury and Deventry. Being impressed with the idea that he was destined for better things, he took passage in a sailing ship, the "Massasoit," for Baltimore, but a storm drove the vessel into the port of Boston, by which means he providentially escaped the danger of yellow fever which was then epidemic in his original place of destination. He made his way to Germantown, now a part of the city of Philadelphia, and found occupation temporarily. A year later, he considered himself most fortunate in receiving the appointment as Clerk and subsequently was appointed Librarian.

His handwriting was very legible and so regular that it was almost like engraving. Mr. Malin was largely self-educated and was a modest and diligent student. He loved books, especially old black-letter English volumes, preferably Bibles and works relating to the history of the Moravian Church, of which he was a life-long and consistent member. Much of his leisure time was occupied in poring over his choice possessions, which included works in Latin, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, with which he made so much progress as to be able to translate the portions in which he took the most interest. At his death, he bequeathed his library in trust for the Moravian Church, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and it was regarded as a particularly valuable collection, since it possessed unique copies and rare works on the early history of the Church, the fruit of many years' patient studying of catalogues and correspondence with dealers in all parts of the world and, the expenditure of money which cost much self-denial to save. As a result of his wide reading, Mr. Malin was a well-informed man and, although he did not seek conversation, being rather reserved in his manner, yet he showed by his remarks that he had good judgment and possessed a mind conversant with a multitude of subjects in art, literature, and popular sciences.

In his intercourse with Managers and Physicians he was always most courteous, cheerful, and cordial in his manner. His long association with the physicians of the institution was unmarred by any unpleasantness, in fact, in consequence of his uniform amiability of demeanor, many of the residents and members of the Medical Staff became his life-long, cherished friends. Mr. Malin, soon after his transfer to the Pine Street Hospital in 1849, married a lady who had

formerly been an inmate of the institution ; but she died in a little over a year afterwards and without offspring ; he did not marry a second time.

Although Mr. Malin's tastes did not incline towards medical studies, he showed great interest in the treatment of the insane. As the result of his observations, he presented to the Board of Managers, in 1828, an article on the necessity of providing a separate asylum for the insane ; and again, in 1834, a paper on employment of the insane. Mr. Malin's views possessed so much originality and force as to lead the State Committee on Lunacy to publish these papers in its annual report for the year 1884. Copious extracts have also been made from these papers on another page of this history. (See page 154).

Mr. Malin was buried August 5, 1887, in the Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, and his collection of historical and Bohemian books have a permanent resting place in the library of the Moravian Brethren's Church, at Bethlehem. His portrait is in the hall of the Hospital, just at the entrance of the office where he lived for so many years.

APOTHECARIES.

Names	When Elected	Resigned	Term of Service		
			Year	Mo.	Day
Jonathan Roberts	Dec. 7, 1752 .	May 19, 1755 .	2	5	12
John Morgan	May 19, 1755 .	May 6, 1756 .		11	17
John Bond	May 6, 1756 .	May 17, 1758 .	2		11
James Ashton Bayard	May 17, 1758 .	May 16, 1759 .		11	23
George Weed, M. D.*	May 14, 1760 .	Oct. 26, 1767 .	7	5	12
John Davis	Oct. 26, 1767 .	May 30, 1768 .		7	4
Robert Slade, M. D.*	May 30, 1768 .	July 14, 1769 .	1	1	14
William Smith, M. D.	May 16, 1770 .	March 17, 1773 .	2	10	1
Thomas Boulter	March 12, 1773 .	May 17, 1773 .		2	5
James Hutchison	May 17, 1773 .	June 17, 1775 .	2	1	
James Dunlap	June 17, 1775 .	June 17, 1776 .	1		
John Story*	June 17, 1776 .	Feb. 28, 1780 .	3	8	11
Peter Varnall, M. D.	Feb. 28, 1780 .	June 30, 1781 .	1	4	2
Gustavus F. Kielman	June 30, 1781 .	Dec. 1, 1782 .	1	5	1
James Hartley	Dec. 31, 1782 .	May 11, 1784 .	1	4	10
Nicholas B. Waters	May 11, 1784 .	July 30, 1787 .	3	2	19
(Medical Apprentices)†	July 30, 1787 .	Feb. 17, 1821 .	33	6	17
Graham Hoskins	Feb. 17, 1821 .	Feb. 17, 1823 .	2		
Robert Harris	Feb. 17, 1823 .	Jan. 26, 1824 .		11	9
Samuel C. Sheppard	Jan. 26, 1824 .	March 28, 1825 .	1	2	2
Newberry Smith, Jr.	March 28, 1825 .	April 2, 1829 .	4		4
Franklin R. Smith	April 2, 1829 .	May 9, 1831 .	2	1	7
John Conrad	May 9, 1831 .	May 30, 1870 .	39		21
Jacob K. Hecker	July 25, 1870 .	Sept. 28, 1874 .	4	2	3
Charles Wirgman	Sept. 28, 1874 .	Oct. 30, 1876 .	2	1	2
Jacob K. Hecker	Oct. 30, 1876 .	March 31, 1884 .	7	5	1
Benjamin Shoemaker, Jr.	March 31, 1884 .	Feb. 23, 1891 .	6	10	22
Joseph V. Taylor	Feb. 23, 1891 .	In office			

* Also served as Stewards.

† From 1787 to 1821, the Medical Apprentices acted as Apothecaries.

STEWARDS.

Names	When Elected	Resigned	Term of Service		
			Year	Mo.	Day
Jonathan Norton	Oct. 13, 1757 . .	Nov. 29, 1759 . .	1	1	16
Matthew Taylor	Nov. 29, 1758 . .	Nov. 27, 1759 . .	1		
Elizabeth Gardner (Matron)	Nov. 27, 1759 . .	May 14, 1760 . .		5	17
George Weed, M. D.*	May 14, 1760 . .	Oct. 27, 1767 . .	7	5	13
Mary Ball (Matron)	Oct. 27, 1767 . .	May 30, 1768 . .		7	3
Robert Slade, M. D.*†	May 30, 1768 . .	July 14, 1769 . .	1	1	14
Sarah Harlan (Matron)	July 14, 1769 . .	May 16, 1770 . .		10	2
William Smith, M. D.	May 16, 1770 . .	March 17, 1773 . .	2	10	1
John Saxton	Feb. 24, 1773 . .	Feb. 27, 1776 . .	3		3
John Story*	Feb. 27, 1776 . .	Feb. 26, 1780 . .	4		
Joseph Henszey	Feb. 26, 1780 . .	Jan. 30, 1796 . .	15	11	4
Francis Higgins	Jan. 30, 1796 . .	Nov. 11, 1803 . .	7	9	11
William Johnston	Nov. 11, 1803 . .	Aug. 11, 1808 . .	4	9	
Francis Higgins†	Aug. 11, 1808 . .	Feb. 4, 1813 . .	4	5	23
Samuel Mason	Feb. 17, 1813 . .	March 13, 1826 . .	13		26
Isaac Bonsall	March 13, 1826 . .	Oct. 11, 1830 . .	4	6	28
Allen Clapp	Oct. 11, 1830 . .	March 25, 1849 . .	18	5	15
William G. Malin†	May 8, 1849 . .	March 29, 1883 . .	33	10	21
Richard Cadbury	April 1, 1883 . .	Oct. 28, 1886 . .	3	6	27
Benjamin Hoopes	Nov. 29, 1886 . .	Aug. 31, 1891 . .	4	9	2
Jonathan G. Williams	Aug. 31, 1891 . .	In office			

* Also acted as Apothecaries.

† Died.

MATRONS.

Names	When Elected	Resigned	Term of Service		
			Year	Mo.	Day
Elizabeth Gardner*	Nov. 6, 1751 . .	May 14, 1760 . .	8	6	8
Esther Weed†	May 14, 1760 . .	Jan. 7, 1767 . .	6	7	23
Mary Ball*	March 2, 1767 . .	July 25, 1768 . .	1	4	23
Sarah Harlan*†	July 25, 1768 . .	Dec. 31, 1772 . .	4	5	6
Sophia Saxton	Feb. 24, 1773 . .	Feb. 27, 1776 . .	3		3
Mary Story	Feb. 27, 1776 . .	May 1, 1780 . .	4	2	4
Deborah Henszey†	May 1, 1780 . .	March 19, 1790 . .	9	10	18
Mary Falconer	May 31, 1790 . .	June 19, 1795 . .	5		18
Ann Henszey	June 19, 1795 . .	Jan. 30, 1796 . .	4	7	11
Hannah Higgins	Jan. 30, 1796 . .	Oct. 31, 1803 . .	7	9	1
Abigail Johnston	Nov. 11, 1803 . .	Aug. 11, 1808 . .	4	9	
Hannah Higgins	Aug. 11, 1808 . .	Feb. 13, 1813 . .	4	6	2
Mary Mason	Feb. 17, 1813 . .	March 13, 1826 . .	13		26
Ann Bonsall†	March 13, 1826 . .	July 26, 1830 . .	4	4	13
Margaret Clapp†	Sept. 27, 1830 . .	March 7, 1835 . .	4	5	10
Margaret Robinson	March 11, 1835 . .	June 29, 1835 . .		3	18
Elizabeth Clapp	June 29, 1835 . .	May 9, 1842 . .	6	10	10
Elizabeth Hooton	May 9, 1842 . .	April 24, 1848 . .	5	11	15
Harriet P. Smith	May 8, 1848 . .	Oct. 1, 1853 . .	5	4	23
Mary D. Sharpless†	Sept. 26, 1853 . .	Feb. 23, 1876 . .	22	4	27
Anna M. Morris	July 31, 1876 . .	Oct. 1, 1879 . .	3	2	
Adelaide S. Thomas	Dec. 29, 1879 . .	June 30, 1884 . .	4	6	1
Rebecca B. Brown	June 30, 1884 . .	May 30, 1885 . .		11	
E. Josephine Crossthwaite	June 29, 1885 . .	Jan. 31, 1887 . .	1	7	2
Rachel A. Bunting	Jan. 31, 1887 . .	April 29, 1889 . .	2	2	28
Ruth A. Cassidy	April 29, 1889 . .	Jan. 27, 1890 . .		8	28
Mary R. Satterthwaite	Jan. 27, 1890 . .	In office			

* Acted at times also as Stewards.

† Died.

‡ On account of faithful service, the Managers voted her a home for life.



SOME REMINISCENCES.

For a number of years, while Captain George Taylor was gatekeeper, he kept a large white parrot, which greeted every visitor with a "How d'ye do?" or "Good-by." The students often stopped to speak to the parrot and taught it some phrases which it learned to use very appropriately. One sentence, which referred to the janitor's habits of over-indulgence in spirits, nearly had serious consequences, because the Captain, overhearing the personal comment of the bird that "the old man's full again," chased the culprit around the garden until he caught it and then handled it so roughly that, in consequence, it lost the sight of one of its eyes. The following short sketch will interest those who remember the old gatekeeper and his companion.

"Crockie" was a large, white, Australian cockatoo, with a sulphur yellow crest. It was brought to the Hospital by Captain Taylor in 1849 and for over thirty years was a conspicuous feature at the gate-house. On the death of its owner, which occurred about 1879, it was sold to a dealer, who, two years later, disposed of it to Mr. Cox, of Germantown, who purchased the parrot on account of its historical associations. Mr. Cox presented it to the Philadelphia Zoological Garden, where it died, in March, 1892, at the estimated age of more than ninety

The Gate-
keeper and
his bird
"Crockie."

The
Gatekeeper's
pets.

years. This bird had unusual powers of articulation and a sufficient number of phrases at its command to make it a very amusing companion for the old gate-keeper, and it retained its conversational attainments up to the last. Crockie was emotional and indulged in hearty fits of laughter, but as soon as any one of his audience joined in the merriment, he would burst out into a torrent of abuse, with violent screaming and croaking and flapping of his wings.

Captain Taylor was succeeded by Alexander McConaghy, who kept a mocking-bird, a tame squirrel and other pets at various times, which greatly interested visitors and especially the children, of whom the old man is still very fond. Alexander was formerly a patient and had a leg amputated at this hospital which precluded him from more active employment. He is now an invalid and a permanent resident in the Hospital, by invitation of the Board of Managers, in recognition of his many years of faithful service.



On October 25, 1763, John Reynell, the Treasurer, reported that he had received a letter from Elias Bland, of London, dated July 12th, in which he wrote :

The first Fire
Apparatus.

" I have put on Board the Brittainia, Captain Simble, a small fire Engine, which please to present in my Name to the Managers of the Pennsylv. Hospital, shall be pleased to hear it delivered in good order & works well the person who had the fitting it for Service Desires the inclosed directions may be regarded."

On May 30, 1791, the Steward was directed to have "the fire engine played every month at the meetings of the Board."

After the Managers had purchased additional ground to the east, south and west, it was agreed, September 27, 1813, to

permit the Washington Fire Engine Co. to erect an Engine House on the north side of the Western vacant Lot. Samuel W. Fisher is requested to prepare a Lease for one Year stipulating the Payment of a small sum as an Acknowledgement of their tenancy.

Ground
leased to the
Washington
Fire
Company.

It was thought that the proximity of the Fire Company would be an additional protection in case of fire in the Hospital, though every precaution was taken against accident, as the following minute shows:

As great danger to the Buildings & to the lives of the Patients & others may be apprehended from the unseasonable use of lights and fires within the hospital, it is hereby, Feb. 28, 1814, made the Special Duty of the Watchman & he is strictly enjoined to extinguish all the lights and fires every evening on commencing his rounds. And to take care that none be permitted during the remaining part of the night except such as shall be Authorized for the Accommodation of the Sick, the Attendants on the dead or such as may be necessary in the Apothecary's Shop for the Use of the Resident Physician and the Apprentices of the House.

Precautions
against Fire.

The only fire,¹ which ever happened and threatened to be serious, was on the night of January 9, 1834; the record states:

About one o'clock last midnight a fire occurred in the South-west room, which was providentially extinguished without injury of any of the patients or much damage to the Building.

The adjustments of the losses with the Hand-in-Hand and Green Tree Insurance Companies were satisfactorily completed in due time. The cause of this fire was not stated on the minutes, but it may have been caused by defects in the heating apparatus.

¹ On October 27, 1766, there was a chimney-fire, which, however, did no damage, but which led to the adoption of precautions to prevent such an accident from again occurring.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE SICK AND INJURED.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—1. The medical practitioners chosen to serve this Hospital shall be classed with each other, and give their attendance at such seasons as shall be concluded and agreed upon by themselves, with the sanction of the Managers.

2. The Physicians and Surgeons on duty shall visit their respective wards daily from 9 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon; and at such other times as may be necessary for the faithful performance of their duties, and the two Surgeons simultaneously on duty shall take charge of separate wards as follows: one taking the Lower Surgical Ward and the Women's Surgical Ward, and the other the Upper Surgical Ward.

They may also on the Fourth and Seventh day (Wednesday and Saturday) of every week from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., deliver clinical lectures to such students of medicine as may have acquired the right to attend them.

3. The clinical lectures at the Pennsylvania Hospital shall be free to all students of medicine.

4. Except in cases of emergency, no important surgical operation shall be performed without a previous consultation, of which all the Surgeons shall have due notice.

5. The Physicians and Surgeons shall have power to establish rules for the regulation of their respective wards, subject to the approval of the Managers, to be framed and hung up therein.

6. No Surgeon or Physician, without the consent of the Attending Managers, shall be entitled to contract any debt or liability against or in the name of the Hospital, for any surgical, medical, or mechanical supplies for the treatment or relief of any patient.

7. During the temporary absence of either the Attending Physician or Surgeon, he may appoint one of the Out-Patient Physicians or Surgeons, who shall during his absence have charge of the ward and perform all the duties pertaining to the office of the Attending Physician or Surgeon, save the performing of important operations when the services of any of the Attending Surgeons can be obtained, except in great emergencies. When the absence is to be a prolonged one, the Out-Patient Physician or Surgeon so appointed shall be a substitute for the absentee, subject to the approval of the Attending Managers.

8. All professional services in the Hospital shall be gratuitous and any physician or surgeon accepting an appointment upon the staff shall thereby waive all claim for compensation in money and perform his duty as a charity to the sick and disabled patients under his care, and for the advancement of medical and surgical science.

9. The members of the Surgical Staff are instructed to restrict the assistants to be employed in the operations conducted, either in the Wards, or Lecture-room of this Hospital, to the *Residents* regularly elected for service therein.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.—1. Candidates for the office must be graduates of medicine at the time of their application.

2. All the Resident Physicians who shall hereafter be elected for their services in this Hospital shall be deemed to hold their original election on probation for a period of two months, and, only after a vote of the Board confirming their election at and after the expiration of such probationary periods, shall their election for the full term provided by the Rules of the Hospital be held to be complete. Such probationary term, however, to be considered a portion of their term, if so confirmed.

3. The Resident Physicians shall have charge alternately of the medical and surgical wards, for such periods, and in such manner as shall be agreed upon by the physicians and surgeons, and approved by the Managers. They shall regularly visit the patients under their charge, every morning and evening, and to the best of their skill administer to their relief. They shall accompany the attending Physicians and Surgeons in their daily visits, report to them all new cases which may have been admitted in their absence, and regulate the practice according to their orders; and (permission of the friends of the decedent being first obtained) make such autopsies as may be desired.

4. It shall be the duty of the Resident Surgeons to see, as soon as practicable, every case of accidental injury, applying for admission to their respective wards, and in no case to act on the representation of a nurse or other subordinate. And if admission is unnecessary, or the patient refuses to remain, the Resident is expected to administer to the immediate exigencies of the case before he dismisses it, and shall keep a record thereof. And when cases are sent from the wards of the Hospital to the Out-Patient Department for treatment, the diagnosis shall accompany each case signed by the Resident Physician.

5. No case of fracture shall be treated by the Resident Physician unless such patient shall be willing to remain in the Hospital until the case be examined by the attending Surgeon at his next visit, who shall decide whether such case shall remain in the Hospital or be transferred to the Out-Patient Department.

6. It shall be the duty of the Resident Physician before retiring for the night to visit such patients as may require special care through the night, and give instructions in reference to the care of the patients to the nurse in charge at the bed-side. The visits to be made before 10.30 P. M.

7. It shall be the duty of the Resident Physicians on being called by the male nurse, watchman or other messenger, to go at once to the point where his medical aid is required, and no female nurse shall be expected personally to summon a Resident Physician from his room between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 A. M.

8. They shall also make written records of all circumstances attending the cases of those admitted into the Hospital, according to the form prescribed by the Attending Physicians and Surgeons and approved by the Board, which shall be carefully preserved by the Hospital Clerk for future reference and additional record. And the same when made shall belong exclusively to this Hospital and be bound in proper books or files to be furnished by the Steward, and they shall report every operation performed in the Hospital, within one week thereafter.

9. They shall promptly report to the Steward or Head Nurse, all instances of neglect of duty.

10. It shall be the duty of the Resident Physicians to report to the Clerk, as soon as practicable after admission, the name, age, diagnosis, place of nativity,

occupation, and social state (single, married, or widowed) of every patient admitted into their respective wards.

11. It shall also be the duty of the Residents to write, legibly, the diagnosis of each case on the admission card suspended over the bed of the patient, as soon after admission as practicable.

12. The Senior Resident who has charge of the Lower Surgical Wards shall have the instruments kept in order and be accountable therefor during his term of service. He shall preserve an inventory of them, which, together with the instruments, he shall deliver to his successor. No instrument of any kind is to be loaned to any one without the written order of the Attending Surgeon on duty, and a record of such loans shall be preserved.

13. There shall at all times be, on the premises of the Hospital, two of the Resident Physicians, one in the Medical and one in the Surgical Wards.

14. No Resident shall engage in the teaching or practice of his profession, or in any other occupation out of the Hospital, nor shall he charge or receive a fee for attending patients therein, while acting as Resident Physician thereof.

15. It shall be the duty of each Resident Physician to notify the Curator and Pathologist of every *post-mortem* examination he makes. When the exigencies of the case do not allow of notice being sent beforehand, the Resident Physician must, in all cases, send such notice at the earliest practicable moment subsequently.

16. The Resident Physicians shall hand to the Clerk within one week after the discharge of each patient, the complete history of the case.

17. It shall be the duty of each Resident to preserve all desirable specimens, taken *post-mortem* or otherwise, from the patients under his care, and hand them, properly labeled, to the Curator.

18. It shall be the duty of the Resident Physicians to add to the notes of their cases, the record of the *post-mortem* examinations that have been made by the Pathologist, which must be given to the Resident Physicians by him in all such cases.

19. The Physician or Surgeon on duty shall have the power of appointing a substitute for a Resident who may be unable to attend to his duties from sickness or absence, subject to the approval of the Attending Managers; such appointment and its approval in all cases to be entered on the minutes of the latter.

20. Only those Resident Physicians who have been elected, and have served for the full term of twenty months, to the satisfaction of the Board, shall be entitled to receive certificates.¹

21. At Clinical Lectures, and at other times, when important Surgical Operations are to be performed, the Operating Surgeon shall have command of the services of the Surgical Residents and also, if necessary, of those of the Medical Residents, when their services are not required by the Physician on duty.

The respective duties of the Residents at such times are to be regulated by the Surgeon.

22. The two Senior Residents may deliver a course of lectures on medical and surgical nursing before the female nurses, during the winter months.

23. The following shall be the method of sending for the Surgeons in cases of emergency:

A note briefly describing the nature of the case shall be sent by the Resident, under whose care it comes, to the Surgeon on duty. Three other notes,

¹ This rule was adopted in 1887; since that date the number of Residents has been increased. The term of service is now twenty-four months, the first four months of which must be passed in the Male Department for the Insane.

addressed respectively to the other Surgeons and inclosed in envelopes with the Hospital Imprint on them, shall be sent with the first note in order that the Surgeon may at once use both them and the messenger to call a consultation, if he considers it necessary to do so. At any ordinary absence of the Surgeon, in whose ward the case has occurred, the messenger must be instructed to leave the note; but if he ascertains that the absence is to be a prolonged one, the notes must go to the other Surgeon on duty.¹

The same course must be observed towards the Physician, as to notes, should a case of emergency arise in the medical wards.

24. The Residents shall not publish reports of cases, nor exhibit pathological specimens at meetings of societies, without previously obtaining the consent of the Physician or Surgeon under whose care the cases have been treated.

INSTRUMENT MAKER.—The Instrument Maker shall visit the Hospital on Fourth and Seventh days, at 12 o'clock, and more frequently if desired by the Surgeon on duty. He shall examine the condition of all the instruments and do all the necessary repairs, and shall be held responsible for the instruments always being in proper order.

After the removal of any instrument or instruments from the case, whether used or not, they shall not be returned, but placed in the case appropriated for their temporary reception, and in no instance shall an instrument be returned to the case by any one except the instrument maker, who shall first carefully examine each instrument which has been removed since his previous visit, and, after any necessary repairs, he shall then return the instruments to their proper places.

The Resident in charge of the Lower Surgical Ward shall have charge of the instruments, and except in extreme cases, no loan of instruments shall be made to any one but the Physicians or Surgeons of the House, and in any such case the instruments must be returned within forty-eight hours. A record of any instrument so loaned shall be kept in the same manner as is done with books loaned from the Medical Library, and on its return, the same shall be noted on the record.

The Instrument Maker shall, at his regular visit, register in a book kept for that purpose, a description of such instruments as are missing from the case and not accounted for in the record of loaned instruments, and make such report to the Senior Resident Surgeon, whose duty it shall be to inquire at once as to the cause of their absence.²

PATHOLOGICAL MUSEUM.—All specimens, pathological or normal, which occur in the practice of the Hospital, both surgical and medical, from *post-mortem* examination or otherwise, which may be deemed worthy of preservation by the Curator, shall be considered the property of the Hospital and be deposited in the Museum.

The Curator, with the sanction of the Committee, shall be furnished with such necessary implements, from time to time, for the Museum, as may be required. The Steward shall be authorized to pay all bills, consequent upon the formation of the Museum, which have been previously approved by a member of the Committee. The Steward shall allow an assistant to aid the Curator at such times as may be required.

CURATOR.—The Curator shall have entire charge of all the specimens belonging to or deposited in the Museum, and he shall be responsible for the same.

¹ Since 1882, the Surgeons have been notified by telephone.

² At present, the Chief Nurse has charge of the instruments under the supervision of the Senior Resident Physician.

2. He shall keep a register in which the history of all the specimens shall be recorded, together with a catalogue of the same.

3. It shall be the duty of the Curator to have mounted all the specimens, either as wet or as dried preparations, as the case may require.

4. The Curator shall have notice given him by the Resident Physicians of every *post-mortem* examination made in the Hospital, so that he may be present at such examinations and judge what specimens may be interesting for the museum. A description and history of all such specimens shall be recorded as far as practicable and a report of them be laid annually before the Board of Managers by the Curator, as well as any other information connected with this department.

5. The presence on the occasion of *post-mortem* examinations of any others than those upon whom official duty is devolved by the rules of the Hospital, and necessary attendant, will not be allowed.

APOTHECARY.—1. He shall reside in the Hospital and perform all the duties appertaining to his department. He shall regularly preserve every prescription of the physician; and no medicine or other article shall be delivered by him to any person, unless prescribed in due form.

2. He shall keep records of all medicines purchased by direction of the Committee.

3. He shall keep a Meteorological record noting the measurement of the thermometer, barometer, and other meteorological instruments at stated times of each day.

4. He shall not absent himself from the Hospital without notifying the Steward, and having his place supplied by one of the Resident Physicians, or such other persons as shall be approved by the Committee, nor shall he permit patients or others (except officers of the Institution) to occupy the shop.

CLERK AND LIBRARIAN. 1. He shall prepare the monthly, annual, and other accounts; and generally perform such duties as appertain to his office, or may be assigned to him by the Managers or Steward.

2. He shall have the care of the Medical Library, subject to the rules for the management thereof.

3. He shall receive from the Resident Physician a history of each case, and report to the Board at its monthly meeting the number of cases whose record is reported, and the number of whom no report has been made, designating those in whose charge the reports are deficient.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.—1. There shall be four Physicians and five Surgeons elected for the Department, one of each being on duty.

2. The Medical service shall be from 11 to 12 o'clock daily. The Surgical service shall be from 10 to 11 o'clock daily. The Eye and Ear service shall be on Third, Fifth and Seventh day from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. The Throat and Nose service shall be on Third, Fifth and Seventh day from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. The Orthopædic service shall be on Second, Fourth and Sixth day from 12 to 1 P. M. The Gynæcological service shall be from 12 to 1 o'clock daily. The Mental and Nervous diseases service shall be on Second day and on Sixth day, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M., and shall be conducted by the Assistant Physicians of the Hospitals for the Insane.

3. The Physicians and Surgeons shall have the charge of, and prescribe for, all patients applying at the Out-Patient Department of the Hospital for relief, and when any such cases shall require or desire indoor treatment, they shall be referred to the Attending Physician or Surgeon on duty, at their visiting hours.

4. When the Attending Physician or Surgeon shall deem it best, cases shall be transferred from the wards of the Hospital to the charge of the Out-Patient Department, and the Physicians and Surgeons of that branch of the Hospital practice shall be entirely responsible for the future treatment of such cases.

5. It shall be the duty of the Physicians and Surgeons administering medical or surgical treatment in the Out-Patient Department, to keep a record in a proper book, (to be furnished by the Steward for the purpose), of the attendance of all the Physicians and Surgeons administering treatment as aforesaid, in the above named department.

6. The names of all the applicants for relief, with complete records of the cases, shall be kept by the Physicians and Surgeons in books prepared for that purpose; and at the close of each year the statistics shall be incorporated in a report which shall be made to the Board of Managers.

7. The Rules and Regulations of the Board in reference to leave of absence of the Medical and Surgical Staff of the Hospital, shall be applied to the Physicians and Surgeons of the Out-Patient Department.

8. Monthly reports of the number of cases treated in the different sections of the Out-Patient Department, shall be prepared and sent to the Board at its stated meetings.

STEWARD, MATRON, AND HEAD NURSE.—1. The Steward shall have the general care of the buildings of this Hospital, and purchase the fuel, furniture, food, and stores of all kinds, subject to the direction of the Attending Managers; he shall keep regular accounts of receipts and expenditures, to be vouched and laid before the Board. He shall hire the Gate-keeper, Engineer, Gardener, Assistants, and Domestics, and discharge them should occasion arise therefor. He shall pay especial attention to heating and ventilating the Hospital building in winter and to its forced ventilation in summer, to the proper running of the engine, and attending to his duties, by the Engineer.

2. The Matron shall have the immediate charge of the house-keeping. She shall observe the manner in which the Domestics and others perform their duties, and report to the Steward any instances of neglect or improper conduct.

She shall have the general oversight and direction of the Domestics, and shall superintend and direct the cooking and distribution of food; and in conjunction with the Steward shall see that the supply is abundant and well cooked.

3. The Head Nurse's duty shall be in the wards and their appurtenances, to superintend the dietetic arrangements for the sick and hurt and have immediate supervision of those employed therein, as well as to see that the proper temperature, ventilation, cleanliness, and good order of the bedding, clothing, and other articles used therein are maintained; that the nurses are careful in the performance of their duty; and that the sick are faithfully and promptly attended to in accordance with the direction of the Medical Staff. Her absence from the Hospital shall be by the approval of the Attending Managers.

She shall select suitable Nurses, refer them to the Attending Managers, with their credentials, and, if approved, appoint them to their respective positions, reporting to the Steward their names, and the rate of wages to be paid, before they enter upon their duties; and, if any change is made by transferring Nurses from one ward to another, thereby necessitating a change of wages, she shall report the changes so made to the Steward on the same day; and she shall take cognizance of charges or complaints that may be made against any nurse for inattention to professional duties, neglect or ill-treatment of patients, or improper

behavior in the Hospital, investigate the same, and if substantiated, she shall with the approval of the Steward or Attending Managers discharge the offender and report the discharge to the Steward without delay.

NURSES.—It is the duty of the nurses faithfully to attend to the patients under their charge and to obey implicitly the directions of the Attending and Resident Physicians and Surgeons in regard to them, to see that patients behave with propriety, and observe all the regulations of the Institution, and to report any irregularity or breach of rule to the Steward, or Head Nurse.

1. A graduate nurse is placed in charge of every department of the Hospital, and her orders are to be strictly and respectfully obeyed by the pupil nurses under her charge. The nurses on night duty are subject to the orders of the Night Superintendent, to whom they are to apply in all cases of difficulty.

2. All nurses are required to treat the patients with the utmost gentleness. No nurse is allowed to employ herself with any sort of needlework for her own use, or to read any book, save one of a professional character, when on duty. Nor are they allowed to employ a patient in any way, for their own personal service.

3. Nurses must not, under any circumstances, leave the Hospital without a pass, bearing the signature of the Head Nurse.

4. Nurses are not allowed to visit any department without leave from the Head Nurse, nor are they allowed to have friends to visit them in the wards, or to take them round the Hospital without permission. They will not invite them to remain all night, or to partake of any meal without leave from the Head Nurse.

5. Nurses are expected to conform strictly to the uniform worn in the Hospital. No jewelry to be worn. All washing clothes to be plainly marked.

6. Nurses who are unable to go on duty in the morning, must at once inform the Night Superintendent. No nurse will be allowed to go off duty without reporting herself to the Head Nurse.

7. Every nurse is expected to retire to her own room at 10 P. M., and all lights to be turned out at 10.30. After this time perfect silence is to be observed.

8. The hours for meals, classes, and duty must be strictly observed, and nurses exceeding the time allowed on an evening pass, will be deprived of the indulgence for a certain time. Pupil nurses rise at 6 A. M., breakfast, 6.30. On duty, 7 A. M. Dinner, 12 noon. Supper, 6 P. M. Recreation hour, between 2 and 6 P. M. Off duty, 8 P. M. Leave of absence, one afternoon from 12 noon and one evening from 4 P. M, in each week, is given.

9. A nurse is not allowed to order any article, or repair, from the Matron, Steward, or Carpenter, on her own responsibility. All such orders must bear the signature of the Head Nurse.

The term and course of instruction shall embrace a period of two years, the first two months of which shall be probationary.

Candidates for admission must be women between twenty-one and thirty-five years, and possess a good common-school education: and must furnish a physician's certificate of sound health, and two certificates of good character, with mental and physical capacity for the duties of nurses, satisfactory to the Head Nurse and the Managers of the Hospital. Applicants possessing a superior education and refinement take precedence.

The fitness for the work, and the propriety of retaining or dismissing pupils at the end of the two months at trial, are determined by the authorities in charge of the School, under the Direction of the Managers; and the same authorities can, in like manner, discharge them, in case of misconduct or inefficiency, at any time.

In compensation for their services nurses will receive in the first year \$10.00 per month after the first trial month ; and in the second year \$12.00 per month, besides their board and washing, and instructions.

When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses thus trained shall receive (after final examinations) diplomas, certifying to their period of training, their proficiency, and good character.

WATCHMAN AND NIGHT NURSES.—The Watchman shall commence his duty at eight o'clock P. M., and pass hourly through the wards until daylight. The Night Nurses shall remain all night in the Wards. They are strictly enjoined to attend to the safety of the kitchen fires, and shall extinguish all lights in the wards not directed by the Physicians, Steward, Matron, or Head Nurse. They shall administer such medicines as may be entrusted to them by the Resident Physician or Surgeon, to be given in the night to patients. They are also required to report to the Steward all irregularities they may observe during the night.

GATEKEEPER.—1. The gatekeeper shall not admit any person into the Hospital after 10 o'clock P. M., except in cases of recent accident.

2. He shall not allow any patient to pass from the Hospital without an order from the Steward.

3. He shall immediately report to the Steward all cases of persons attempting to bring in liquor, or coming in intoxicated, and all other irregularities falling under his notice.

4. He shall not allow any person to take into the Hospital any liquor, provisions, or medicines for any patient, nurse, or domestic therein.

GENERAL RULES.—1. The Resident Physicians, Apothecary, Clerk and Librarian, and Head Nurse, are enjoined to be regular at their meals. As punctuality in this matter is considered essential to the discipline of the Hospital, the Steward is required to report frequent breaches of this rule to the Attending Managers.

2. All lights, except in the wards, entries, Steward's, Matron's, Head Nurse's, Physicians' and Nurses' rooms, are required to be extinguished at 10 o'clock P. M. No reading in bed at night is to be allowed, by either patients or any person connected with the establishment in any capacity.

3. Smoking is positively prohibited in all, or any part of the Hospital, other than the offices, and in the private rooms of the officers.

4. All officers, attachées, and servants of the Hospital shall leave and enter the Hospital by the gate on Eighth Street ; all other openings into the grounds must be kept securely fastened.

5. A newly elected Resident Physician shall be notified by the Clerk to meet the Attending Managers at their next visit following, to receive instruction and advice as to his duties, etc.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS.—1. Persons accidentally wounded or otherwise injured, shall be received at all hours, subject to such rules as the Managers shall from time to time enact ; provided always, that the accident or injury happen in Pennsylvania, and the patient is brought to this Hospital within twenty-four hours after its occurrence.

2. All patients brought to the Hospital shall be examined either by the Attending Physician or Surgeons or the Residents, and shall be retained in the Reception Ward until the Resident having charge shall direct their transfer to one of the other wards. And it shall be the duty of the Resident, on the request of the Gatekeeper, or any messenger sent by him, to *examine without delay* any

case which may be deemed of urgency, in order to determine the question of admitting the patient to the Hospital.

3. The admission in all cases to be by printed certificates of name, age, place of nativity, occupation, social state (single, married, or widowed), and the diagnosis under the signature of the doctor admitting; and the Steward shall also, whenever practicable, require security for the clothing of the patient, and his or her removal when discharged.

4. All applications for admission shall, as far as is practicable, be made at the Hospital in the forenoon.

5. No person having any infectious or contagious disease shall be admitted to this Hospital.

6. No incurable case of cancer, or any other form of incurable disease, shall be admitted into the Hospital on the free list, except as the Hospital may be in the receipt of funds, directed to be applied for such cases.

7. No person having a venereal disease or mania-à-potû shall be admitted as a free patient.

8. Pay patients may be admitted by the Steward on the certificate of a Hospital Physician at the rate of not less than one dollar per day, except in cases of mania-à-potû or alcoholism, the lowest charge for which shall be two dollars per day.

9. All patients shall give security for the payment of their board.

10. All patients shall be discharged as soon as they are cured; and all charity patients whose cases, after a reasonable time of trial, shall be judged incurable, shall be discharged.

11. All discharges, except for misconduct, which are hereinafter provided for, shall be made under the direction of the Attending Physician or Surgeon.

12. All admissions and discharges shall be registered by the Clerk and reported to the Attending Managers, on their weekly visits, to be entered by them on their minutes.

FREE BEDS.—A contribution of \$5000 to the permanent fund of the Hospital will endow a free bed in the Pine Street Hospital, to be named, unless otherwise directed, after the donor.

AMBULANCE.—The Ambulance *shall always* be in readiness to answer a call and it shall be sent out whenever directed by a member of the Surgical or Medical Staff, or by any member of the Board.

PATIENTS.—1. The patients are required to conduct themselves with decorum towards each other, the officers of the Hospital, nurses, and attendants. They shall not smoke tobacco or play at any games of chance in the Hospital.

2. No venereal patient shall be placed in any other ward than those especially appointed for that class of patients, to which they shall be strictly confined.

3. No liquors, provisions, or medicines of any kind, shall be furnished to any of the patients by their friends; and no patient shall be permitted the use of any diet prepared in the House other than that which may be ordered by the proper officers.

4. No patient shall be allowed to leave the Hospital while under treatment, except by special permission of the Physicians and Steward.

5. Such free patients, as are able, shall give assistance in nursing or otherwise when required to do so by a Resident Physician, Steward or Head Nurse.

6. If any breach occur in any of the above rules, the offender shall be liable to be discharged by the Attending Managers, or, in their absence, by the Steward, who shall report to them.

7. When any patient shall desire to see a minister or teacher of religion, the same is to be communicated to the Resident Physician in charge, and, if it be not deemed improper in a medical point of view, the Physician or Steward shall notify the individual whose presence is required.

VISITORS.—1. Visitors to patients will be admitted on Second day (Monday) Fourth day (Wednesday) and Sixth day (Friday), between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock ; at other times a special order for admission from a Manager or the Steward will be required.

2. Those admitted to visit patients shall not be permitted to ramble over the house and grounds, but shall be directed to the apartments in which the person sought for may be found.

3. No visitor shall lodge in the Hospital, without permission from the Steward.

4. No visitor under the influence of liquor shall be admitted into the wards.

THE MEDICAL LIBRARY.—1. The Librarian shall see that all the books are properly labeled and numbered, and shall keep a complete catalogue of them in numerical order ; also a list of all persons entitled to use the Library. He shall attend on every Second, Fourth, and Seventh day from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., and from 3 to 4 P. M., for the purpose of lending out and receiving books ; he shall examine those returned, and, if uninjured, immediately replace them on the shelves. He shall keep an account of all fines and forfeitures incurred, and settle with the Steward for the same quarter-yearly.

2. The books shall only be lent to the following persons, viz. : the Managers, Treasurer, Physicians, and Surgeons of the Hospital ; and gentlemen who may have filled either of those offices for a period of not less than five years ; the resident officers of the Institution ; and such other persons as hold a certificate of right, or may hereafter acquire one.

3. The sum to be paid for the privilege of using the Library during life, conformably with its rules, shall be twenty-five dollars. The temporary use of the Library may be obtained by the payment of three dollars per annum ; the right to be in no case transferable.

4. Every person entitled to use the Library shall, before taking out books, sign a conditional bond or obligation, as security for his due observance of the rules of the Library, and for the value of such books as may be lost or injured by him. A deposit of ten dollars shall also be required of those having but a temporary right to take out books.

5. No person shall be allowed to take out more than two volumes at one time without the special permission of the Library Committee ; nor shall any book be kept out longer than four weeks. On its return the Librarian may renew the loan, if no other applicant requires the book.

6. A fine of ten cents per week shall be paid for every book kept beyond the limited time, and if a book be not returned within three months it may be deemed lost, and the borrower shall, in addition to its value, pay such fine, not exceeding ten dollars, as the Library Committee shall direct.

7. In case any book is returned injured, the borrower shall pay for the injury or replace the book. And if one or more books belonging to a set be lost, the borrower shall take the remaining volumes and pay the value of the set in addition to such fine as may be determined by the Library Committee.

8. Periodicals can only be taken out of the Library when bound.

9. The Library Committee may permit scientific men to use the books of the Library for limited periods—subject to its rules—but to not more than six persons at one time.

10. Rare and costly folio and quarto books with engravings are not to be lent out of the Library without a special written order of the Library Committee.

11. In all cases of doubt in regard to the construction of these rules, or their violation, the judgment of the Library Committee shall be conclusive; provided always that in cases of gross misconduct, or refusal to comply with the rules, the Board of Managers reserve the power of declaring the rights of the offender forfeited, and prohibiting his future access to the Library.

12. The Steward shall be authorized to pay all bills which have been approved by the Library Committee.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSANE.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Hospital Department for the Insane, shall consist of a Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent, for the whole establishment, and one or more Assistant Physicians, also a consulting Gynæcologist, and a Steward and a Matron for each department.

THE PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF.—1. The Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, shall be the official head of that department; and, under the instructions of the Board of Managers, shall have the general superintendence and control thereof and of all persons employed on the premises.

2. He shall reside upon the premises, and devote his whole time to the promotion of the interests of the Institution and the welfare and comfort of the patients.

3. He shall have the sole direction of the medical, moral, and dietetic treatment of the patients, and his directions respecting them are to be implicitly obeyed by all persons about the establishment.

4. He shall have the power to select and dismiss at his pleasure all the attendants and other persons employed in the care of the Insane, and the sole direction of their duties. With the sanction of the Attending Managers, he shall from time to time make such regulations for the government of the attendants, and all others engaged in any way about the Institution, as he may deem salutary.

5. He shall have the general direction of the farm, gardens, and grounds of the Hospital; and may make contracts with the farmer and others employed thereon, and with the tenants, (subject to approval by the Board of Managers.)

6. He shall obtain as far as practicable, a complete history of the case of every patient admitted into the Hospital, and shall keep or cause to be kept, for the use of the Institution, a register of the same, and as full a record of the subsequent treatment and results as he may deem likely to promote the interests of science, and tend to improve the treatment of the insane.

7. He shall furnish to the Board of Managers annually, at its stated meeting in the fourth month (April) in each year, a detailed report of the operations of the Hospital, with tabular statements of the cases treated during the preceding twelve months, and of its actual condition; with such other observations as he may deem useful or interesting.

8. All correspondence respecting the patients, shall be under his direction.

9. He shall exercise a vigilant supervision of all expenditures, and as far as he can, shall indicate by some mark on all bills or receipts, that no purchases have been made or expenses incurred without his approval, or at least without his knowledge.

THE ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.—1. The Assistant Physicians shall reside in the Hospital and under, the direction of the Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent, shall devote their whole time to its service, and carry out to the best of their abilities, all the instructions of that officer.

2. They shall prepare and superintend the administration of all medicines prescribed for the patients; preserving in a book provided for the purpose, every prescription, with the name of the patient, and shall keep or assist in keeping such records, and performing such other duties as may be required by the Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent.

3. They shall be as much as possible among the patients, visiting them regularly every morning and evening, and as often as they can at other hours, and do all in their power to contribute to their comfort and welfare; they shall have a general supervision of the attendants, and shall promptly report to the Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent, all instances of neglect or of improper conduct on the part of any one connected with the Institution, that may come to their knowledge.

4. It shall also be the duty of one of the Assistant Physicians to attend at the Out-Patient Department on Pine Street for consultation on Mental and Nervous diseases.

5. They shall not absent themselves from the Hospital without the knowledge and consent of the Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent, and the Attending Managers.

THE STEWARDS.—1. Under the instructions of the Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent, the Stewards shall have a general oversight of the buildings, grounds, and farm, and shall see that they are at all times kept in perfect order and repair, and that all persons employed about the same perform their duties faithfully.

2. Under the direction of the Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent and subject to the instructions of the Attending Managers, they shall purchase furniture, fuel, clothing, stores, and all other necessary articles, and shall be responsible for their safe keeping and economical use.

3. They shall collect all moneys due the Institution for board of patients, etc., as they become due, and shall keep plain and accurate accounts of the receipts and expenditures. They shall furnish transcripts thereof, approved by the Attending Managers, to be laid before the Board at each of their stated meetings. They shall also keep a regular register of the names and of the dates of admission and discharge of every patient.

4. Subject to the authority given to the Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent, and under his instructions, they shall hire, pay, and discharge all persons employed about the premises.

5. They shall pay particular attention to the quality of the provisions provided for the use of the Institution, and the manner in which they are cooked and served. They shall visit the dining-rooms during meals, and see that all things appertaining to them are disposed in a neat and becoming manner, that good order and perfect cleanliness are preserved in every part of the house coming under their notice, shall promptly report to the Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent all instances of neglect or improper conduct that they may observe, and, as far as practicable, see that the warming and ventilation of the buildings are properly regulated.

THE MATRONS.—It shall be the duty of the matrons to have the immediate charge of the housekeeping. They shall observe the manner in which the attendants and others perform their duties and report to the Physician-in-Chief and

Superintendent any instance of neglect or improper conduct coming under their notice. They shall have the general oversight and direction of the domestics, and shall superintend and direct the cooking and distribution of food, and, in conjunction with the Stewards, shall see that the supply is abundant, varied, well-cooked, and neatly served, in all the dining-rooms of the establishment, which they shall visit as often as possible at the hours for meals. They shall also see that the bedding, clothing, etc., of the patients are always kept clean and in good order. They are expected to devote their whole time to the service of the Institution, and under the instructions of the Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent, to spare no efforts to promote its prosperity.

GENERAL RULES.—All persons engaged, in any way, about the Institution, shall be careful to conform to the regulations made for the government of the Hospital, and at all times do what they can to promote its prosperity. No smoking of tobacco by any thus employed, shall be allowed within the enclosures, nor in the vicinity of the barns or other outbuildings; nor shall any persons be employed who are addicted to the use of spirituous liquors.

All lights, except in the wards, entries, Steward's, Matron's, and Physicians' rooms, are required to be extinguished at ten o'clock P. M. No reading in bed at night is to be allowed, either by patients or by any person connected with the establishment in any capacity.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.—1. Before any patient can be admitted into this Hospital, a request in writing to that effect from some near relative or friend, and a certificate of said patient's insanity, signed by two respectable graduates of medicine, shall in all cases be required, in the mode prescribed by the laws of Pennsylvania.

2. Neither idiots nor persons having mania-à-potû, shall be received into this Hospital.

3. A limited number of insane persons in indigent circumstances, whose cases are recent, and such as are believed to offer a fair chance of cure, shall be admitted as patients by the Attending Managers, for a period not exceeding three months for each case, and shall be treated without any charge. If promising favorably, and on the recommendation of the Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent, the period may be extended at the discretion of the Board. Security for the removal of such patients when discharged, and for their clothing whilst in the Hospital, shall be required of some responsible resident of the city of Philadelphia, or its vicinity. The number of these patients shall from time to time be regulated by the Board of Managers, and is now fixed at fifty.

4. Patients paying board may be admitted by any member of the Board of Managers, under the following rules.

5. The rate of board shall be regulated by the pecuniary ability of the patient, or of the friends of the patient, and the class of accommodations required. The lowest rate shall be nine dollars per week. They shall not be admitted for a less period than three months, for which time the board shall be required to be paid in advance at the time of admission; and if taken away *uncured* before the expiration of that period, contrary to the advice and consent of the Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent of the Hospital, the amount as above paid in advance shall be considered forfeited, and no part thereof shall be returned. Four weeks' board shall be retained in all cases. All payments shall be made quarterly in advance. Security of some responsible resident of the city of Philadelphia, or its vicinity, shall in all cases be obtained, for the payment of board and all other expenses whilst in the institution, and for the performance of the foregoing conditions.

6. When special attendants are desired they are always to be provided by the Physician of the Hospital, and the charge therefor to be added to the board.

ADMISSION OF VISITORS.—The Board of Managers—recognizing the duty of shielding the insane from all improper exposure, and regarding their right of protection from the gratification of an idle curiosity on the part of strangers just as great, while residents of a hospital, as in their own dwellings—have adopted the following regulations for the admission of visitors :

1. Visitors are not to be admitted before 10 o'clock A. M., after sunset, nor on the First day of the week. They are not to be admitted on the afternoon of Seventh day (Saturday) unless on special business with the Attending Managers, or one of the officers of the house.

2. All parts of the Hospital *not occupied by patients* may be shown and explained during the hours for the admission of visitors.

3. No visitor, unless in company with a Manager, can be taken into the wards, without permission from the Physician-in-Chief, or, in his absence, from an Assistant Physician; and when visitors are allowed in the wards, they must always be accompanied by one of these officers, by the Steward or Matron, or by some person delegated by the Physician for the purpose.

4. As this Hospital cannot be allowed to become a resort for idle curiosity, it is hoped that the friends of patients, and all others, will carefully avoid prolonging their visits unnecessarily. And those employed in the care of patients, or in the domestic departments, are to avoid inviting company to the Hospital.

5. The Pleasure Carriages and other contrivances for the amusement of patients, are not to be used by visitors; nor are they to enter the museums or to pass through the pleasure grounds, except by special permission.

6. It is expressly forbidden to furnish any inmate of this Hospital with tobacco in any form; or to deliver to, or receive from a patient, any letter, parcel, or package, without the knowledge and approbation of the Physician.

7. Funds for the use of the patients are to be placed in the hands of the Stewards, to be used only under the direction of the Physician.

8. Under ordinary circumstances, carriages are not to enter the enclosures. When for any purpose they have been taken to the centre buildings, they are never to be left standing there; and drivers are always expected to remain with their vehicles outside of the gateway.

MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL STAFF OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL IN LINEAL SUCCESSION.

[The physicians of the Lying-In service are printed in *italics*, the medical names are printed in Roman, and the Surgeons in SMALL CAPS.]

1751	Lloyd Zachary	Thomas Bond	Princess Bond.
1753	William Shippen.		
1759		John Morgan.	Cadwalader Evans.
1773		Thomas Parke	Charles Moore.
1774			Adam Kuhn.
1777	William Shippen, Jr.	James Hutchinson.	
1778	James Hutchinson	John Morgan.	
1779			John Jones.
1780		Benjamin Rush.	
1783		John Foulke	William Shippen, Jr.
1784			
1791	Casper Wistar.	Philip Syng Physick.	
1793			Benjamin S. Barton.
1794			John Redman Coxe.
1798			Thomas C. James.
1802			Joseph Hartshorne. <i>Thomas C. James.</i>
1807	John Syng Dorsey		
1810		John C. Otto.	
1813			Samuel Cohoun.
1816	Thomas T. Hewson.		
1818			WILLIAM PRICE.
1820			John Wilson Moore.
1821			JOHN RHEA BARTON.
1821		Samuel Emlen.	
1823			John K. Mitchell.
1827		Benjamin H. Coates	
1828			<i>Hugh L. Hodge.</i>
1829	THOMAS HARRIS		<i>Charles Lukens.</i>
1832			
1834			William Rush.
1835	JACOB RANDOLPH	George B. Wood.	GEORGE W. NORRIS.
1836			Thos. Stewardson, Jr.
1838			
1839		Edward Peace.	<i>Charles D. Meigs.</i>
1840		William Pepper.	
1842			William W. Gerhard.
1845	GEORGE FOX.		
1848			
1849			
1852			JOHN NEILL.
1854	JOSEPH PANCOAST.	Francis G. Smith	<i>Joseph Carson.</i>
1856		John Forsyth Meigs.	James J. Levick.
1859			EDWARD HARTSHORNE
1861	ADDINELL HEWSON.		
1863			WILLIAM HUNT.
1864	THOMAS G. MORTON.		
1865		J. M. Da Costa	D. HAYES AGNEW.
1868		Jas H. Hutchinson	J. Altken Meigs.
1871			RICHARD J. LEVIS.
1877	D. HAYES AGNEW.		Morris Longstreth.
1879		Arthur V. Meigs.	
1881			
1884	JOHN H. PACKARD.		JOHN ASHEURST, JR.
1887			
1890		Morris J. Lewis.	RICH'D H. HARTE.
1893			James C. Wilson.
1895			
1896	W. BARTON HOPKINS.		

THE MANAGERS
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL
RESPECTFULLY INVITE YOU TO ATTEND THE
CEREMONIES AT THE OPENING
OF THE
GARRETT MEMORIAL BUILDING,
CONTAINING THE CLINICAL AND OPERATING HALL,
THE RECEPTION AND CHILDREN'S WARDS,
ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL TWENTY-THIRD,
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN,
AT HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK.
EIGHTH AND SPRUCE STREETS.

ADDRESSES BY

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,
DR. THOMAS G. MORTON,
DR. J. M. DA COSTA,
DR. JOHN B. CHAPIN.



CEREMONIES AT THE OPENING
OF THE
WALTER GARRETT MEMORIAL BUILDING.

FOURTH MONTH 23d. 1897.

DR. MORTON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Benjamin H. Shoemaker, the President of the Board of Managers, introduced Dr. Thos. G. Morton, the Senior Surgeon on the Medical Staff.

Dr. Morton said :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ; MANAGERS, AND CONTRIBUTORS OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL :

We are here assembled to celebrate with appropriate ceremony the opening of the latest addition to the resources of the Pennsylvania Hospital, the "Walter Garrett Memorial," designed to be occupied as a Reception Pavilion, a Clinical, Operative and Lecture Hall, and a Surgical Ward for Children. The Managers of the Hospital, ever mindful of the best interests of the institution under their care, having decided that increased facilities must be provided in order to keep pace with the modern rapid strides of improvements in surgery, one year ago authorized the construction of this building.

Under the supervision and direction of Mr. Addison Hutton and Doctor Thomas S. K. Morton, this Memorial building has been planned and constructed. No pains or expense have been spared in the effort to make this the equal of, if not superior to, any other structure of its description in the world. I may add that it has been erected through the generosity of a member of a family of philanthropists to whom the Hospital is already greatly indebted for very generous gifts.

Permit me briefly to invite your attention to the admirable internal arrangements of this building. All the sick and injured brought to the Hospital, either by our Ambulance, the Police Patrol, or otherwise, are admitted at the southern entrance of the Main Hall, on the first floor, where all details connected with the patient are immediately recorded. Male patients are taken into the large reception ward on the right of the Hall and female patients and children into a similar ward on the left.

Patients with diseases or injuries which do not require their admission into the general wards, will here receive appropriate temporary treatment, after which they will be dismissed and directed to return to the Out-Patient Department on Spruce Street.

Patients who are to remain in the Hospital for treatment, are transferred from the Reception Ward to the large room beyond, where they will be bathed, and otherwise put in proper condition, before being taken to the main wards in the Hospital appropriate to their disease or injury.

Should an important surgical operation be required, after the same preliminaries, as far as possible, the patient will be brought by the elevator up to this Hall.

On the first floor, conveniently situated, there are also baths and lavatories, flushing sinks, a steam closet where bedding and clothing may be warmed or

dried rapidly and rooms for ticketing, bagging and storing clothing. One small room contains a steam sterilizing oven, in which infected clothing can be thoroughly cleansed and germs and vermin destroyed. At the northern end of the corridor is a well appointed diet kitchen.

In the centre of the building, on the eastern side, is located a capacious elevator, of most approved pattern; it is surrounded by a beautiful, broad, marble stairway. From the first floor there is direct communication with the basement of the Hospital by an enclosed corridor, thus affording ready access to all the various wards. This building, it will be seen, therefore becomes the centre of distribution of patients to the entire Hospital.

All patients admitted to the Hospital between sunset and morning will be temporarily accommodated in this building, so that there need not be any disturbance during the night in the general wards, which heretofore has often been unavoidable.

On the second floor, upon which we are at present, the complete series of rooms and arrangements to facilitate modern surgical purposes are not equalled by those of any other Hospital in the world. Large double doors lead from the landing or stairway into this commodious Clinical, or Main Operating Hall. Situated to either side of the corridor and in communication with this Clinical Hall, are rooms where patients can be etherized before being brought into this room for operation.

This Hall has excellent acoustic properties and it is brilliantly illuminated by the ample glazed dome, during the day, and by Welsbach and electric lights at night. Students or spectators will enter by a special gate upon Eighth Street, near the corner of Spruce, and on approaching this Hall, will find, on the landing half way up, a coat and toilet room. The seats, which, as you notice, are in seven tiers, numbering in all two hundred, are so arranged that there is no obstruction to observation from any portion of the room.

On either side of this operating space, as you may have observed, are sinks, flushing tanks, wash-basins and pipes for applying steam for sterilizing purposes. There are also two large water sterilizers, the largest ever made; and here, too, are steam closets for heating blankets, etc., racks for supporting glass reservoirs holding antiseptic solutions; here are also movable glass tables for the dressings and instruments. Behind, and to one side of this operating space, there are doors which open to the dressing-rooms for nurses, utilizing for this purpose the space beneath the seats. Nurses who are to assist in the operations, here prepare themselves, their hands and clothing, with the same scrupulous care as the surgeons.

On the other side, are rooms in which the sterilized dressings for the entire Hospital will be manufactured in accordance with the requirements of antiseptics, with the aid of four high pressure steam sterilizers. Retiring rooms for patients recovering from the effects of anæsthetics are also suitably and conveniently arranged. A novel feature on this floor is a room where operations may be performed on patients having virulent and dangerous diseases; after which everything remaining in the room will be subjected to the antiseptic action of live steam, thus destroying all germs and overcoming, in great measure, the danger of communicating contagious disease.

The small operating rooms, also situated on this floor, are most convenient and complete. An enclosed corridor connects with the main floor of the Surgical Pavilions of the Hospital, so that patients may be transported by the most direct route to the other parts of the building, or from thence to this Hall.

On the third floor is a spacious children's ward, capable of accommodating twenty-five beds, with all the conveniences for the little patients and their nurses, including a bright play-room and sun parlor.

I would call your attention particularly to the most approved system of heating and ventilation, to the cemented floors, to the lighting, which is either by gas or electricity, and to the absolutely fire-proof character of the building.

At this time you may very properly inquire the necessity for this outlay, and for all the costly appliances to which your attention has just been directed. To properly reply will require a very brief exposition of the facts and theories upon which the modern system of antiseptic surgery rests. If a ray of sunlight be permitted to enter a dark room, innumerable particles of so-called "dust" are seen floating in the pencil of light. These moving atoms have been ascertained by the late Professor Tyndall, to be principally living germs, microscopic in size, and believed to be of vegetable origin and character. Many of these germs are harmless, others cause serious or fatal disease. Therefore we aim to exclude from wounds all living micro-organisms, thus preventing blood poisoning or septic infection. Surgery to-day is so surrounded by precautions that absolute antisepsis can be secured. The various apparatus and appliances to which your attention has been directed, have been found to be capable of destroying disease-generating germs, and the means taken to attain this object, form collectively in surgery what has been termed the antiseptic treatment of wounds.

Sterilization of dressings, or of instruments, is the complete destruction of all living micro-organisms present and the prevention of the growth of others. Water is usually sterilized by boiling, surgical dressings and instruments by moist or dry heat, and wounds during operation are kept free from germs by the use of germicide or aseptic solutions. The importance and necessity of antisepsis in surgical manipulation has, as you know, only been recognized within a comparatively recent period.

The method, however, of purifying water by the use of heat has been known and practised by the Chinese for many centuries, both for household purposes and for washing wounds. It is also a curious and interesting fact that this precaution was adopted by Cyrus the Great, twenty-four hundred years ago. Herodotus, the Father of History, in referring to the expedition of Cyrus against the Assyrians, says: "The great King, in his warlike expeditions is provided from home with cattle and all other necessities for his table. There is also carried with him water of the river Choaspes, which flows near Susa, for the King drinks of no other; wherever he goes he is attended by a number of four-wheeled carriages, drawn by mules, in which the water of Choaspes, being first boiled, is disposed in vessels of silver."

The consideration of the very complete appointments of this Surgical Building, leads me to remark that the great development and present position of usefulness of the Pennsylvania Hospital is the result of an evolution due not entirely to its management which has ever been prudent, efficient and successful, and as such has elicited universal commendation; but in simple justice to those who have passed away, it may be said that the reputation of the Pennsylvania Hospital is in great measure due to the character of its medical staff.

Let me briefly direct your attention to the remarkable personnel of the members of the Medical Staff who served this Hospital in its early days, the men who contributed so much to the reputation of the institution which they so faithfully served.

I find that between the opening of the Hospital and the close of the century, from 1752 to 1799, inclusive, there were twenty physicians all told, who served on the staff and devoted themselves to the care of the insane, the sick and injured.

They were all men of exceptionally high character—eminent not only in their own vocation, but having acquirements and accomplishments which made them leaders in the community and active and influential in all its social affairs. They

held positions of great responsibility and honor in public life; they had great literary ability and were classical scholars. Most of them had traveled and had been graduated abroad, and they were always received with marked attention in the medical centres of London, Oxford, Edinburgh, Bonn, Berlin, Vienna, and Italy. They were pre-eminently men of affairs and were constantly being called upon to take an active part in the administration of government.

It will, I think, be a matter of surprise to you, as it was to me, upon looking into the lives of those medical men who served before the opening of this century, to find how important were the public services which they had rendered, apart from their arduous daily professional work.

THOMAS BOND, was the originator of the Hospital. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, when past his sixtieth year, he entered the military service of his country and rendered distinguished service by organizing the Medical Department of the Army. He was the founder of the Humane Society of Pennsylvania and its first President.

THOMAS GRAEME, was a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Pennsylvania; he had previously been a member of the Provincial Council and subsequently was Collector of the Port of Philadelphia and also Naval Officer.

JOHN REDMAN, was the first President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; he was one of the most active of the eminent men who organized that honorable society and was a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia.

THOMAS CADWALADER, was a member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania and Medical Director of the Army Hospitals.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, was twice elected by the Assembly of Pennsylvania a member of the Continental Congress.

JOHN MORGAN, held a Lieutenant's Commission in the Army at the time of the war between Great Britain and her Colonies and France, but he acted chiefly as Field Surgeon. During the Revolution he was appointed by Congress, Director-General and Physician-in-Chief to the General Hospitals of the American Army.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, Jr., was Physician-in-Chief to the Flying Camp, and Congress elected him Director-General of all Military Hospitals of the Armies of the United States.

PRESTON MOORE, was Provincial Treasurer of Pennsylvania and Trustee of the General Loan Office.

JAMES HUTCHINSON, when on his way home from France, was entrusted with dispatches from Franklin, then American Minister. His vessel, when off the American coast, was chased by a British ship of war, and being determined to save his dispatches, he left in an open boat, and, landing under the fire of the enemy, succeeded in his mission; but the vessel was captured and everything he had brought with him, including his valuable medical library, which he had carefully collected in England and France, was lost.

He became Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, subsequently Senior Surgeon to the Flying Camp; was a member of the Committee of Safety, and he was frequently consulted by Washington on matters relative to the Medical Department of the Army.

JOHN JONES, served in the Colonial Army in 1775, against the French. He was the intimate friend and physician of Benjamin Franklin and physician to President Washington. He was President of the Humane Society of Pennsylvania.

JOHN FOULKE was President of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

CASPAR WISTAR, was present at the battle of Germantown, but being unable on account of religious principles to carry arms, he sought the wounded and was

active among those who were administering relief; while Doctor PHYSICK, on account of his valuable services to medical literature and medicine bears the honorable title of "Father of American Surgery."

And what shall I say of the immortal BENJAMIN RUSH, Physician of the Port of Philadelphia, Fleet Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Navy, Physician-General of the Military Hospitals of the Middle Department of the American Army, Treasurer of the United States Mint, a member of the Convention of Pennsylvania for the adoption of the Federal Constitution, a member of the Continental Congress, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and now recognized by all as the American Sydenham?

Thirteen of the twenty medical officers referred to were active in organizing the American Philosophical Society, several were founders of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and also of the College of Philadelphia, which afterwards became the University of Pennsylvania, while ten became Professors in the latter institution; several were honored abroad by election to membership in the Academy of France, the Royal Society of London and other foreign Associations. Is it any wonder that the reputation of this Hospital advanced so wonderfully with such brilliant men in its service?

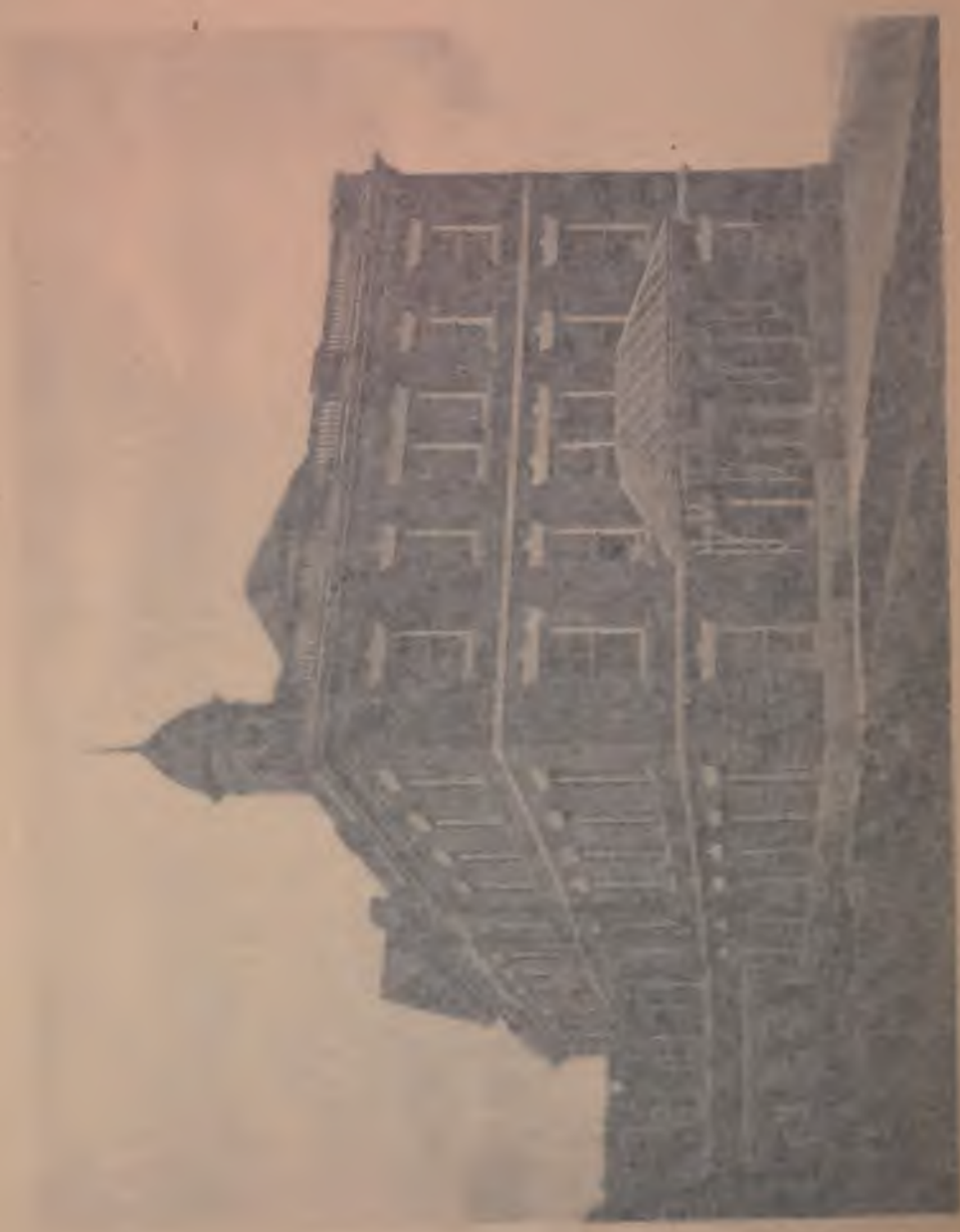
Volumes could be written to record their merits and embalm their memories; but all may be condensed in the single statement: that with them education never militated against personal goodness, for whether in peace or war, in pestilence or plague, in poverty or wealth, they worked nobly "for the good of their fellow beings and the glory of God."

If Franklin, who was the first Secretary and afterwards President of the Board of Managers, could to-day revisit this Hospital which he was so largely instrumental in establishing, he would find that wonderful changes had taken place. To begin with, at the time of his death, in 1790, only the East wing was built, for the Centre and West wing were only commenced and finished about the close of the last and early part of this century. He would now find nothing remaining of the Hospital, as he knew it, save the walls of the East wing, while the original plan as afterwards completed has, within the last year or so, been subjected to an entire internal remodeling, and other buildings than those originally planned have been erected upon the grounds. He would even find the electric fluid which he successfully conducted along the string of his kite, now successfully employed in the institution whose corner-stone he laid, as the customary means of sending the human voice to each portion of the entire range of buildings and also of illuminating the halls and wards.

In conclusion I wish to direct attention to the important educational services rendered by this institution. The Pennsylvania Hospital may properly be styled the Mother of American Hospitals from the fact that it was the first hospital in this country; but its reputation, which extends through the length and breadth of our land, has been gained not alone because of the tens of thousands of sick and injured it has charitably cared for, but also from the fact that medical instruction, bed-side and clinical, has been a prominent feature from 1752 to this present time, and has been the means of disseminating the best medical thought and practice all over our country. The Hospital, during its earlier days, stood forth as the sole representative institution for medical education, offering the only means for systematic instruction in medicine and surgery on this side of the Atlantic ocean, and this instruction which has continued for nearly a century and a half, was permitted to suffer only a temporary interruption, inseparable from the social disturbances accompanying the War of Independence, when the Hospital was occupied by Colonial and British troops for their sick and wounded.



GARRETT MEMORIAL BUILDING
SOUTH EXPOSURE



Palazzo del Senato, Milano

Arch. G. B. B. B.

DR. DA COSTA'S ADDRESS.

The President then introduced Dr. J. M. Da Costa, the Senior Physician on the Medical Staff.

Dr. Da Costa said :

The excellent discourse to which we have just listened leaves little to say to one who is to address you on the same subject. You have been told in detail, and you see before you, what a clinic and operating room is, conceived and perfected in the spirit of modern thought, and can understand at once to what useful purposes it will be put. But there are a few points which my distinguished colleague has necessarily omitted, or only touched upon, that I ask to present to you. It is difficult for any one intimately connected with an institution so old and renowned as the Pennsylvania Hospital to estimate fully the influence on thought and action of its very antiquity and renown. From the rooms that preceded the one we inaugurate, from the old rotunda, from the newer building in which until now successive generations of eager students assembled, have gone forth lessons that stamped themselves into the professional mind; lessons of readiness, of expertness, of cool determination in the surgeon; of profound analysis, of keen detection, of skill in meeting untoward symptoms in the physician.

In the rooms that were anterior to this, have stood and taught those who were not unworthy successors to Rush, who for thirty years was the most conspicuous medical figure in this Hospital, as, indeed, by his learning, captivating eloquence, and ardent zeal, he was the most conspicuous figure in the profession in the United States; and to Physick, the dignified surgeon, who, bringing with him into our century the appearance and manner of another time, stood before his class, with his hair powdered and clubbed, their idol, as in his cultivated voice he gave admirable illustrations of the conservative surgery of which he was the great exponent. In those rooms taught John K. Mitchell, the versatile and gifted, with the eye of genius foreseeing the part minute organisms play in the production of disease; George B. Wood, as methodical and accurate in his statements at the bedside as everywhere in his respected career; William Pepper, clear in his descriptions and consummate in unravelling obscure processes; William Gerhard, take him for all in all, the greatest observer and clinician America has produced; John F. Meigs, inheriting with his famous name an interest in this Hospital from the illustrious and inimitable teacher whom also it is our boast to have had on our list, and showing here the same skill and kindness that made him the most sought-after physician in the community. In the old rooms also has been heard the voice of Barton, the pride of his colleagues, whose ability and ingenuity remained a tradition for long years, joined to regret for the early retirement from a profession in which, still young, he attained the first rank; of Norris, the truthful, honest, conscientious gentleman and teacher; of Joseph Pancoast, the brilliant surgical artist, devising processes that seemed to be the result of intuition, and practising, long before it was taught, a kind of antiseptic surgery, of which he himself did not recognize the importance or wider application; and of Agnew, the most esteemed man of our day in the American profession, cool, skilful, daring, yet of the soundest judgment, and a clear, concise, admirable teacher.

Thus, from the days one hundred and thirty years ago, when Bond enthusiastically, with the full approbation of the Managers, introduced clinical teaching into the Pennsylvania Hospital, and therefore on this Continent,—for it was in this Hospital that the first bedside instruction in Medicine was given,—up to our time, there has been a succession of men bestowing publicly their best thought and experience without reward, or idea of reward, on those who were to come after them. It is scarcely possible for one who has long been associated with this Hospital, and watched its workings with the eye of affection, to abstain from mentioning the present and his colleagues. But if I may not speak of the living, I know and feel the influence they exert; I am aware of the love they bear this ancient and famed institution; I see and hear in many ways how worthily they strive to emulate and equal its best records, and to let the teachings of the Pennsylvania Hospital be distinguished, as in the past, for truthful exposition, sound practice, for enlightened, not blind, conservatism, for earnest wish and endeavor to contribute to medical progress.

The traits of the many distinguished teachers that have been connected with the Hospital, and the influence of the character of the Hospital itself, have made indeed a great school of both Practical Medicine and Surgery developing on rational lines. The men have formed part of the Hospital, the Hospital has formed part of the men. Nor is it only by oral teaching that the Pennsylvania Hospital has been helping to mould and guide the generations that have come here for instruction. It has also done its part in addressing the wider audiences to be reached through writings. It has given many an enduring gift to the profession at large. From this Hospital have emanated, or been chiefly promulgated, the simplest, most direct and most successful treatment of fractures recognized and commended the world over; the method of manipulation in the reduction of dislocations; the use of animal ligatures in surgery; the distinction of typhoid fever as a separate form of fever in America, and as preëminently the fever of this country; some of the earliest, and to this day the best, descriptions of remittent fever and its consequences; the connection of joint affections with spinal diseases; the now universally adopted treatment of sunstroke by ice, and other forms of treatment that have become standard. To this—and it is but a partial list—may be added the description of many new operative processes by such masters in the art as Barton, Pancoast, Agnew, Levis; essays and clinical lectures innumerable by observers like Gerhard, Stewardson, Pepper and Hutchinson. And all have the same stamp of directness, truthfulness, careful observation and practical value. It is greatly to be regretted that so much of this literature is scattered, and has not been collected in the way Guy's Hospital and other great hospitals bring together the work of their men. Some years ago the attempt was made, and two volumes were issued; but the undertaking had to be abandoned with reluctance on account of the expense, with all the greater reluctance because the volumes were most warmly received and lauded.

But to return to the clinical teaching of the Hospital. It has taken a profound hold on the medical mind of the country, more profound, perhaps, than we who live in large centres realize. If I may be pardoned for speaking of what has happened to me personally, and of what is, I know, equally the experience of my colleagues, I have often, when summoned out of town into a remote region, met a physician who, as soon as the immediate cause of our conference had been attended to, would ask me about some person whose malady he had heard expounded ten, fifteen, or twenty years before at the Pennsylvania Hospital; or quote, in support of his view of the disorder before us, a case there seen, and describe it so vividly that it seemed as if it had been but yesterday met with. And once, in the wilds of Colorado, encountering a middle-aged man who introduced himself to me, he

asked, almost as his first remark, "Did the patient brought before us at a clinic," the date of which he mentioned, "recover?" "What were the subsequent symptoms?" "And did all turn out as supposed?" I am ashamed to say his memory of the circumstances was better than mine, and I could only give him a general answer, which, I fear, lowered me greatly in his estimation.

This wide diffusion of knowledge, this living interest in the doings of a hospital, is one of the advantages of clinical teaching, and it is certain that the hospital that neglects it, neglects a great means of doing widespread good. Moreover, it shuts itself off from the world; it has no ardent friends everywhere with its name on their tongues; it becomes purely local in its character and aims. It never takes rank with the first institutions of its kind, and must be content with a second or third-rate reputation. Establishments for the sick existed in the time of the Romans. Hospitals, as we understand the term, have been founded since the fourth century. They were spoken of in the Council of Nicæa in the year 325 as institutions well-known and deserving support and encouragement. The *Hôtel Dieu*, with its motto, "*Medicus et Hospes*," began to receive the sick and destitute about the year 600. The Grand Hospital of Milan, with its several thousand patients, occupies the same building it did in 1456. But who has heard or knows anything of these hospitals, unless from their walls has gone forth something that has taught and been made use of to others; something that, in the minds of regardful men, has become identified with the progress of investigation and of ideas; something that thrown on the billows of thought has been carried far onward in the ocean of knowledge?

Clinical teaching, rightly conducted, is a benefit to the sick. There is an opinion that it is only of use to the medical profession and especially to those about to enter it. To them, indeed, it is invaluable and through them to whole communities. But it is valuable, too, to the patients themselves. The very publicity, the hundreds of critical eyes with which it is observed, ensure that the best thought is given to the helpless and the sick. There must be accuracy, there must be the most strenuous effort for relief, where there are many keen watchers; and the influence of all this is, that the habit thus acquired is transferred to ward work, which in its turn becomes more exact. There is very rarely any objection on the part of the patient to having his case publicly investigated. On the contrary, he likes it; he regards it as a mark of interest. To most teachers it has happened to see offended women bursting into tears, because, owing to inability to do so in the time allotted, they had not been taken to the clinic room after being spoken to about it; they were provoked at the favoritism thought to have been shown. Then it must be always remembered that the very ill, or any whom it might possibly injure, are not brought before the class. No one with a spark of humanity thinks of such a thing. Certainly in this Hospital the claims of patients have never been subordinated to bedside teaching, and, judging by the past and the record to which we hold, never will be. We recognize, indeed, that we bring to this new room much from the time gone by. We are sensible that the old memories, the old traditions, the old spirit, are moving with us into this admirably arranged edifice. We feel their power and no member of this ancient Hospital can be unmindful of the strength of their hold on his fullest exertions and truest sympathies.

But the splendid room in which we are assembled has other uses than merely those connected with teaching. It is but a part of this Garrett Memorial Building, which will be alike a lasting monument to the generous philanthropists that endowed it, and to the forethought, the sagacity, the advanced knowledge, of those that planned it. Here is seen in a completeness nowhere, I believe, as yet equalled, an operating pavilion, in which to make modern surgical treatment, with

its marvellous antiseptic results, even more than ordinarily successful. The most minute details are attended to; years of professional experience have contributed to their elaboration. It is the perfection of mechanical ingenuity, the apotheosis of cleanliness, and, with its numerous attractive appliances, its movable tables, its large brass instruments, its adjacent tiled and marbled dressing rooms, would be fascinating, if one could only prevent a thought of the grim purpose of all this beauty from entering the mind. Then, in this building with its combination of means, other most valuable arrangements are manifest. There is a room, devoted exclusively to operations upon those with infectious diseases, that can be filled with live steam at a slight pressure; a room for the employ of the X-rays; there is electric apparatus for resuscitation and treatment; there are rooms for etherization. In other parts of the building—for it is more than a mere structure for lecturing and operating purposes—are rooms with every facility for immediate treatment of those brought here too ill or too severely injured to be moved further; there are "quiet" or recovery wards for those whom noise might hurt, or who have passed the worst stages; and receiving wards for the reception and distribution to the appropriate places of all patients who can be at once assigned to the main Medical or Surgical Hospital. Here, then, is a building of wide interest and beneficent purpose, planned to meet what years of thought and experience have shown to be most desirable, and executed in a manner that makes it not only a credit to the Pennsylvania Hospital, but to the city and the country.

This building, too, is only one of the improvements that the present Board of Managers has gradually effected. They have, step by step, transformed the Hospital. An admirable School for Nurses, with a separate building, erected by the generosity of the Misses Blanchard; a Surgical Hospital, due to the munificence of the family of their former President, Wistar Morris, whose memory it worthily celebrates; an endowed Outdoor Department, with every facility, the gift of William E. Garrett, Jr., one of the same family that gives this Memorial Building; the reconstruction of the old building in a manner that makes it the equal of any modern hospital; now this thoroughly adapted structure,—surely all this shows careful thought, far-sighted action. The community which believes in them has little by little, occasionally in large sums, supplied them with the means, and, as it is seen how they are used, the springs of benevolence are expanding into broad streams. But they never can be too broad; the need is still great. This Hospital, once to a considerable extent supported by those who entered it, is now almost entirely a free hospital, open at all times to those of every nationality and every creed. It still spends more than its income in their support; but, owing to the feeling of attachment and pride which the community has for it, and the reliance on a management which one of my former colleagues in an address has described as an active, intelligent body which never wastes, never misappropriates, it meets all demands and increases steadily. It instinctively attracts to it, both in its Managers and warm friends, those who love their fellowmen, who have a genius for philanthropy, and calls forth the large bequests that, in virtue of the affection and trust it has inspired, have alone made possible the changes in the Hospital, which are so splendidly transforming it. If it continue to grow on these broad lines, it will not be long before, in addition to its antiquity and renown, it will be cited as being one of the foremost developments of the hospital idea in its best form among the modern hospitals anywhere. How all this would have delighted the benevolent souls who founded it! How gladly would Bond be with us to-day, viewing the growth of what his humanity suggested; and if, at the first meeting of the Managers in December, 1756, to inspect the new wards before the sick were admitted, they could have foreseen to what the Hospital would attain, what would

have been their gratification? Perhaps the then President of the Board—the great American, Benjamin Franklin—did; and we can see in the pleasure in his benign face, in the light in his large gray eyes, that there has come to him the vision of what, through the natural sciences so dear to him, through the intelligent care of successors as worthy and as true to their trust as the friends that there surrounded him, have grown to be structures as complete as his imagination could have pictured, and as full of such appliances as his genius would have delighted in, and have surely added to. If there could come to us from that vision into the unseen world an expression of the appreciation it occasioned, warm words of approbation would surely reach those whose crowned efforts we are to-day inspecting.

But in all the changes, you, the Directors of this great charity, are effecting, one appeal we still make to you for action in a matter we know you are contemplating, and the importance of which our daily work forces on us. Give us a laboratory commensurate with the dignity and reputation of this Hospital. It will be one more claim to gratitude, not only of the profession, but of the ill and the injured, and, in its far-reaching results, of science and of posterity. It is no longer possible, it is becoming scarcely conceivable, that physician or surgeon can recognize disease as completely, or treat it as well as it can be treated, without the aid of laboratory facilities. Good work he may still do; but it will not be his best, and very far from the best that can be done. The time has passed for mere bedside labor, and in justice to the sick and helpless, in justice to those exposed to possible contagion, laboratory work must supplement or guide professional effort. Crown, then, your work with what is a recognized need of the day. Crown it with what will have the beginnings in it to develop with the wants of a portentous future. Crown it with a laboratory that now and in times to come will gladden those who look for guidance to this famed institution.

But we know well that for the great plan of which the finished structure we are now in is but a part, neither means nor opportunity exist to accomplish everything at once. For all that has been done already there is true appreciation and gratitude. For the building which is formally opened to-day, let us here express it. It stands as a monument of generosity, of enlightenment, and of ideas carried to perfect conclusion. Noble was the thought that conceived it; noble the thought in one who bore the name of a family that was already among the great benefactors of this Hospital to add to a large bequest all that was needed to make the ardently desired beneficent plans a reality. In this Garrett Memorial Building, with an equipment in which nothing that the most advanced science can suggest is absent, pain is to be abolished, the best possible results ensured to the injured and distressed. From here lessons will go forth that will penetrate into every hamlet. Men now, men in years to come, will, during many an arduous struggle of a long career, turn to it with a sense of gratitude to the generous donor, through whose aid many of their difficulties are smoothed by giving them an opportunity of witnessing how difficulties can be best overcome. And, further, he who is brought to these emergency wards, stricken or so hurt that he cannot be moved another step without the gravest risk, the most destitute, the most wealthy, will be treated with appliances and in a manner that not many years ago the most powerful of the earth could not have commanded, and will learn to give thanks reverently, that there were noble-minded souls that so splendidly and thoughtfully provided for his dire necessities.

DR. CHAPIN'S ADDRESS.

The President next introduced Dr. John B. Chapin, Physician in charge of the Department for the Insane.

Dr. Chapin said :

It is recorded in the History of the Pennsylvania Hospital that "on the 28th of May, 1755, the President, Joshua Crosby, attended by all of the Managers, the physicians, and many contributors, marched in a body from the Hospital (then on Market Street), accompanied by a select concourse of citizens, and the children of the public schools who were of an age suitable to recollect the fact, to these grounds, which had been acquired by purchase, and then laid the corner-stone of the Hospital building near which we are now assembled. On this stone is an inscription which ends with these words—"May the God of Mercies Bless the Undertaking"—an invocation not to the unknown God, but to the living God then, now and forever. Although those who then assembled to perform this becoming ceremonial have been personally unknown to several generations which have succeeded them, as we look upon them now they were pioneers, discoverers, founders of nations, States and a new order of social existence with all of its problems. They well and truly laid the corner-stone, not only of a material structure which was to endure, but also of an organization on principles destined to perform its offices of helpfulness, healing, and benevolence in the relief of human suffering, through all ages. On this corner-stone was to be erected a structure not as a memorial of *their* benevolence, but to be dedicated to the service of suffering humanity for generations, which were to follow after the founders had passed away.

They asked the provincial authorities to legalize and perpetuate their organization, which provided for the care of three classes—the sick, the injured, and the insane; and it is a noteworthy fact that the organic law creating this institution described it as a hospital to be properly disposed and appointed for the care of all patients, "where, by the blessing of God on the endeavors of skillful physicians and surgeons, their diseases may be cured and relieved." This law was enacted in May, 1751, and distinctly recognizes insanity as a disease amenable to medical treatment and management. It was the pioneer movement of the kind in America, begun forty-one years before the reforms in the treatment of the insane, without the imposition of cruel restraints, proposed by William Tuke at York, England, in 1792, and Pinel, in France, in 1795.

In January, 1836, a site was acquired west of the Schuylkill, for the purpose of erecting upon it a hospital structure to receive the insane then occupying the west wing of the Pine Street Hospital. This change had become imperative by reason of the limited space that could be devoted to out-of-door exercise, the growth of the city, and the inability to extend the accommodations for the insane. On the 22d of June, 1836, a large assemblage of friends of the Hospital was present to witness the laying of the corner-stone, and listen to an address by Dr. Benjamin H. Coates. Full of hopefulness and impressed with the enlarged usefulness which the new department promised, he predicted that "we may reasonably hope for a long service of progressive improvements and refinements. Here, never, certainly, shall be heard the lash or the chain. We may hope that here the violent and ferocious shall be restrained from mischief or protected from injury by methods the mildest and most humane—that the temporary ebullition



GARRETT MEMORIAL BUILDING
LECTURE HALL

of an inflamed brain shall be allowed to expend itself in harmless noise or motion—that the helpless shall enjoy relief for his wants, and preservation from indignity and disgust, unconscious of the kindness that protects him. Here shall the mind, enfeebled by long-continued disease, by the grinding inflictions of the world, or by the stormy struggles of unbridled passions, be permitted to waste in disease the remaining years of a shortened life. The blessing of the Author of nature shall hallow the scene, and the tortured soul shall enjoy the soothing quiet which is ever felt in contemplating the works of eternal beneficence."

The projected Hospital was completed January 1, 1841, when ninety-three patients were transferred to the new department. To this date 4,360 insane persons had been treated in the Pine Street Hospital.

Following the erection of the separate department for the insane, west of the Schuylkill, there was a rapid accession to the number of patients. In 1853, the Managers, in their annual report, stated that the wards were often inconveniently crowded and that as many as fifty applications for admission had been refused during the year. The Managers were again confronted with the problem and embarrassments of over-crowded wards, and the necessity of turning from the doors of the Hospital many worthy persons for whose needs no other institution or organization would probably come forward to supply. It was thereupon voted to erect a separate hospital building to be devoted exclusively for the reception of men.

At the end of the year 1854, a Committee reported that 269 subscribers had offered to contribute \$127,000—a fact that was considered most honorable to the community and encouraging to the Managers. On the 3d of March, 1856, a Building Committee was appointed with authority to commence the construction of a new building.

The corner-stone was laid October 1, 1856, by Richard Vaux, Mayor of Philadelphia, in the presence of a large company of the friends of the Hospital, when addresses were made by Dr. George B. Wood and others. The Department for Men was opened October 27, 1859, in the presence of a number of Contributors and Managers with appropriate ceremonies.

The whole cost of the Department for Men was \$352,111.51, which sum was contributed by the benevolent citizens of Philadelphia. The cost of the Department for Women was \$250,000, a sum realized mainly from the sale of lots adjacent to the Pennsylvania Hospital and the wise administration of its capital. Other additions, improvements, and betterments have been made from time to time from the avails of bequests and gifts. The one-story wards; the two blocks, or wards, named for the benefactor, Joseph Fisher; the Mary Shields wards and the Isaiah V. Williamson wards, respectively bearing the names of the eminent benefactors; a detached cottage, house, or villa, affording liberal accommodations for a small number of women; the new wards completed in 1896, to furnish improved accommodation and a better classification, have been added to the plant of the Women's Department, while at the Department for Men, a gymnastic pavilion, and a swimming pool connected with medical baths have been erected in recent years.

The whole sum expended for lands in the first establishment of the plant in West Philadelphia was \$650,000, exclusive of buildings subsequently added. From 1841, to the end of the Hospital year, 1897, the aggregate sum received for board and treatment of patients amounts to \$7,076,652.30; amount expended for maintenance of the Hospital, \$7,160,961.55—exceeding the receipts by \$84,309.25. The amount expended on free patients, and for care of patients received at less than the cost of support, was \$1,111,300. Of all of those sums not one dollar was asked or received from the public treasury.

The inquirer might ask for an exhibit of the operations of the Hospital from the opening in 1751. It appears that the whole number of insane persons admitted to the present date is 14,898, of which 9,776 were discharged cured or improved, and the remainder, excepting the number now in the Department for the Insane, were discharged unimproved, or died.

To turn to another side of our subject, it may now be properly recalled that from the time when Hannah Shines, being insane, was entered as a patient for treatment, in the period of its humble beginnings made on Market Street, in 1752, to the present, is included the whole history of efforts made in America to ameliorate the condition of insanity, and the recognition of the study of insanity as a distinct department of medical science.

Dr. Andrew White (our new Ambassador to Germany) in his recent book "On the Warfare of Science with Theology," referring to the condition of the insane in England in the Sixteenth Century says that "Shakespeare makes one of his characters speak of madness as deserving '*a dark house and a whip*.' At the end of the Sixteenth Century, Bethlem was reported loathsome for any man to enter; in the Seventeenth Century, John Evelyn found it no better; and in the Eighteenth Century, Hogarth's pictures show it to be what it had been in those previous centuries." Dr. White bears the following testimony that, "The first humane impulse of any considerable importance in this field seems to have been aroused in America. In the year 1751, certain members of the Society of Friends founded a small hospital for the insane on better principles in Pennsylvania. To use the language of its founders, 'it was intended as a good work, acceptable to God.' The improved and humane system of caring for the insane, now generally recognized in Christendom, has resulted largely from the recognition of insanity as a disease, and placing the insane under medical direction. In the accomplishment of this great work, which Andrew D. White pronounces 'the final struggle and victory of science,' the Pennsylvania Hospital must always justly hold the honored place as the pioneer.

We know but little of the medical treatment of insanity during the first fifty years of its existence, for there was absolutely no guide or experience to direct. Insanity was not then regarded as a disease, but more generally recognized as a visitation, an infliction for sins, a demoniacal possession—a feeling which has strangely been transmitted even to the present day, as seen in "child-fears," the awe and dread with which the insane are sometimes regarded and a belief in demonism which sometimes shows itself. If the caricatures of Hogarth present truthful pictures of what he observed—whether made to excite pity or to excite indignation—they have a historic value showing the condition of the insane in "Old Bethlem" in his day—so did the master, Benjamin West, reflect in his painting the sentiment of his day when he selected "a subject analagous to the situation" in 1800, the dawn of the present century. "It is the Redeemer of mankind extending His aid to the afflicted of all ranks and conditions." It must stand in all ages as an appeal to the highest emotions and sentiment, awaken human sympathy and incite inspiration to consecrated acts.

In 1806, came the first rational treatise on insanity by Dr. Thomas Arnold, followed by a similar work in 1808 by Dr. John Haslam. In 1812, Dr. Benjamin Rush published a book entitled "Medical Inquiries and Observations upon the Diseases of the Mind," which was far in advance of the thought of his age. From this book we may infer that the practice of bleeding and general depletion, such as obtained in ordinary diseases, was applied to the treatment of insanity in his service, and continued until near the close of the first centennial of this Hospital. During this long period there had been an accumulation of experience and observation leading to radical changes in the treatment and care of the insane

in a directly opposite direction. For more than fifty years, depletion by bleeding and low diet have been abandoned. It is now recognized that sixty per cent. of our admissions have an origin in impaired general health, and exhaustion of nervous force, to be best treated by a rapid restoration of the bodily health and the quality of the circulating blood to a normal state, with a result that the average duration of treatment and hospital residence of cured patients has been reduced ten weeks, with a tendency to a further decline.

At a period when the researches of the laboratory have done so much to enrich every department of medical knowledge, it may be pertinent to inquire to what extent this Hospital, with others, should enter a special field of investigation, so fair, so promising of important benefits to mankind, and yet unexplored. That the secrets of the nature of vital force and the complex operations of the human mind may be yielded by any exploration is perhaps beyond expectation, but the conditions under which these forces act, and may be best restored when impaired, are within the scope of proper scientific inquiry. That they are subject to some rules of action, or law, may be assumed by analogy, but the revelation of the hidden laws cannot be made manifest except through patient work on many lines, by investigations of the most technical character. It is not to be expected that any one centre of investigation will solve the intricate problems that are presented. It is the history of every scientific advance and discovery that it is finally rendered possible only by reason of a great accumulation of knowledge—the result of the work of many observers.

With the changes in the medical treatment of the insane other advances became possible. Mechanical restraints gradually disappeared. The doors of the Hospital swing easier in both directions. It is recognized that the insane have lost none of their legal or other rights, nor are they less entitled to respectful and sympathetic consideration, by reason of their affliction. The directors of the hospitals are no longer wardens, but physicians; the attendants upon the insane are not keepers, but nurses, and while at a period not remote in some places it was considered necessary to employ men in women's wards, the white caps have found a place in the wards of men, there we trust to remain.

On four occasions the friends of the Hospital have assembled to witness the placing of a corner-stone, and to show by their presence their approval of the proposed work. Now we are met to dedicate in a public manner to their several uses, not only this structure, but all of the buildings of the several departments of this Hospital which have been erected during this constructive and reconstructive era of the Hospital. We are here to commemorate the benevolent purposes of those, whether living or dead, through whose munificence it has been possible to erect and consecrate these several structures to the use of the sick, injured, and the insane.

We would at this time hold in precious remembrance the long line of friends and Managers of this Hospital, and those who in other relations have administered, guarded, and advised about its material concerns as a sacred trust. If at times they have been confronted with financial problems they could not at once solve, they have been rich in the faith that produces works and have had the gift of persistence. I assume I do not make an inappropriate disclosure here in this assemblage of the friends of the Hospital, that a reference to the Minute Book of the Attending Managers shows no omission of the weekly visits to the two Departments of the Insane since their establishment, and that in fifty-six years, 2,912 such visits and personal inspections were made—a written record of extraordinary fidelity to a trust. If it is an unwritten law that the living shall not be named, we can speak with gratitude of the special benefactions made to the department for the insane by Joseph Fisher, Mary Shields, and Isaiah V.

Williamson in past years, and the eminent professional services rendered to the insane of this and other lands by Rush and Kirkbride during a united service of seventy-three years.

Following the memorable march of the procession that entered upon these grounds in May, 1755, to lay the foundation-stone, there began another procession of all creeds and nationalities, and of all social conditions, stricken with some one of the ills or calamities of life, and it continues to move thitherward with ever increasing numbers.

To discharge in the present age, in a magnanimous manner, the responsibilities of a transmitted benevolence—which do not decrease, but from various causes increase with advancing years—is the problem constantly confronting the Managers of this Hospital. Let us strengthen their hands as we have heart and means in our day and generation, that this heritage may be preserved and handed down to those who follow us with a larger and better equipment for doing its appointed work. In this service, as in the past, men and women will come and go as the leaves of autumn, but may the God of our fathers, the “God of Mercies (continue) to bless the Undertaking.”

CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING.

The architectural design of the “Garrett Memorial” is colonial, the details are classical and depend on mouldings, from which sculpture is almost excluded.

The building is 135 feet in length by 53 feet in breadth.

The construction is mainly of bricks and iron. The amount of combustible, or easily destructible, material has been reduced to the minimum. The doors, sashes, and some of the minor fittings are wood.

The outer walls are double, with air space between the sections; the partitions and floor construction are hollow bricks resting on steel beams, girders, and posts.

The ward floor surfaces are hard wood; the lining of the stair-well is enameled bricks, all other floor and wall surfaces are of hard plastic material, smooth surfaced and resistant of water and fire.

The wall facings are of red bricks, with door pieces and window-trimmings of pink granite; these apertures being disposed as symmetrically as possible. The visible roof is of light green slates, the cornice and a small cupola are of a copper color and match the stone courses.

EAST PAVILION MEMORIAL WARDS.

B BATH ROOM.
C CORRIDOR.
C.C. CONNECTING CORRIDOR.
C.L. CLOTHING.
C.L.S. CLOTHES STERILIZER.
D.K. DIET KITCHEN.
E.H. ENTRANCE HALL.
E. ELEVATOR.
L. LINEN.
L.A. LAVATORY.
M.G.E. MEDICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

M.R. MENS RECEIVING.
M.RECOV. MENS RECOVERY.
M.W. MEDICAL WAITING.
O.P. OPERATING.
S STAIRS.
S.E. STUDENT'S ENTRANCE.
S.R. SINK ROOM.
T. TOILET.
W.R. WOMENS RECEIVING.
W.RECOV. WOMENS RECOVERY.
V VENTILATION.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

SCALE 1" = 10' 0" 10' 20' 30' 40' 50' 60' 70' 80' 90' FEET.

EAST PAVILION MEMORIAL WARDS.

- C CORRIDOR
- CC CONNECTING CORRIDOR
- CL CLOSET
- D DRESSING
- E ELEVATOR
- ET ETHERIZING
- CSMS GENERAL STERILIZATION AND MANUFACTURE OF SUPPLIES
- I INSTRUMENTS
- IW INSTRUMENT WASHING
- LD LINEN AND DRESSINGS
- MRCOV MEN'S RECOVERY
- NL NURSES LAVATORY
- PM PHOTOGRAPHIC AND MICROSCOPIC

- PO PRIVATE OPERATING
- RS RAW SUPPLIES
- S STAIRS
- SL STUDENT'S LAVATORY
- SLO STUDENT'S LOBBY
- SD SEPTIC OPERATING
- SPE SPECIAL ETHERIZING
- SS STUDENT'S STAIRS
- ST STILL
- STS STORED
- SU SURGEON'S TOILET
- SV SURGEON'S
- TH THEATRE
- WRCOV WOMEN'S RECOVERY
- V VENTILATION

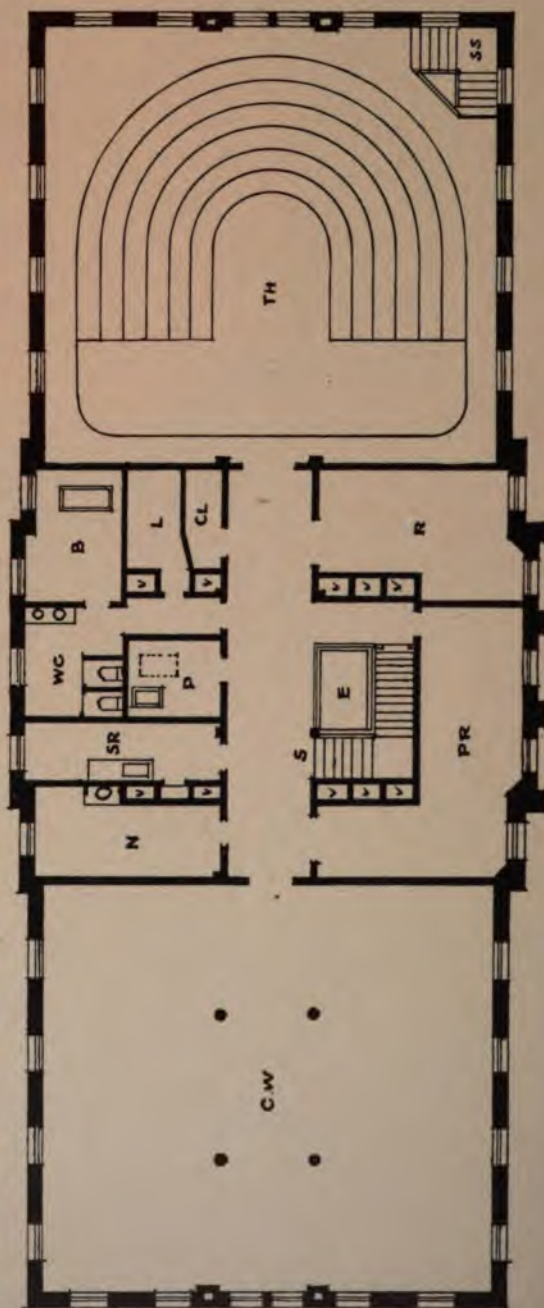


SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

SCALE 10 5 1 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 FEET



- B BATH
 CL CLOSET
 CW CHILDREN'S WARD.
 E ELEVATOR
 L LINEN
 N NURSE
 P PANTRY
 PR PLAY ROOM
 R RECOVERY
 S STAIRS
 SS STUDENT'S STAIRS
 SR SINK ROOM
 TH UPPER PART OF THEATER
 WC WATER CLOSETS.
 V VENTILATION



THIRD FLOOR PLAN.

SCALE 10' 5' 1' 10' 20' 30' 40' 50' 60' 70' 80' 90' 100' FEET.

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